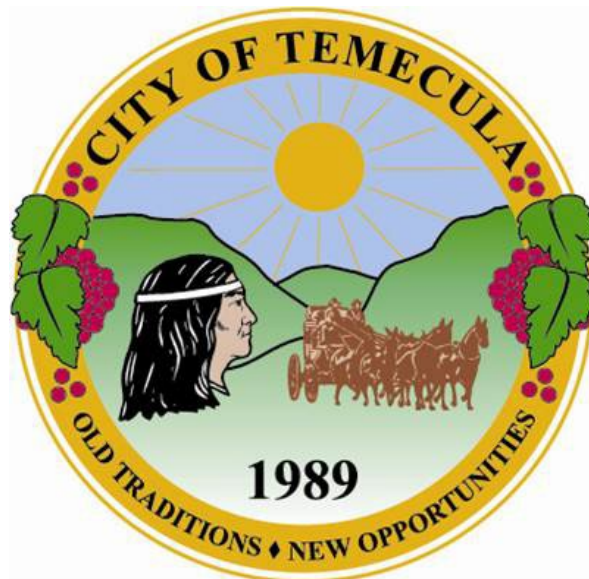


City of Temecula

Boards, Committees and Commissions Handbook



Updated January 13, 2026

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SECTION 1



City of Temecula

41000 Main Street • Temecula, CA 92590

Phone (951) 694-6444 • Fax (951) 694-6449 • www.cityoftemecula.org

Dear Board, Committee or Commissioner Member:

On behalf of the City Council and the citizens of Temecula, welcome to your new or continuing role in the community. The City of Temecula is fortunate to have dedicated citizens like you who are willing to share their experience and knowledge through service on a City board, committee or commission.

The mission statement for the City of Temecula reads as follows:

"The mission of the City of Temecula is to maintain a safe, secure, clean, healthy, and orderly community; to balance the utilization of open space, parks, trail facilities, quality jobs, public transportation, diverse housing, and adequate infrastructure; and to enhance and revitalize historic areas.

The City will encourage programs for all age groups, utilize its human resources, and preserve its natural resources while stimulating technology, promoting commerce, and utilizing sound fiscal policy.

It is the City Council's resolve that this mission will instill a sense of pride and accomplishment in its citizens and that the City will be known as a progressive, innovative, balanced, and environmentally sensitive community."

As a board, committee or commission member, you will play an important role in the achievement of this mission. Your ideas and advice on a variety of City issues will assist the City Council in fulfilling its responsibilities to our citizens. In addition, your service will give you an opportunity to increase your knowledge about municipal government operations and you will see the results of your work with fellow members put into action by the City Council, City Manager and City departments.

Thank you for accepting this responsibility and challenge. Your service to our community is greatly appreciated. We hope that you will find your service as a board, committee or commission to be both enjoyable and rewarding.

Sincerely,

Randi Johl, JD, MMC
Director of Legislative Affairs / City Clerk

SECTION 2

THE ROLE AND AUTHORITY OF BOARD, COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION MEMBERS

The primary role of boards, committees and commissions is to serve in an advisory capacity to the City Council on specified matters and encourage increased public input and participation in the local government decision-making process. Boards, committees and commissions are not involved in the administration or operation of City departments and may not direct administrative staff to initiate programs, conduct major studies, and/or establish official policy without the approval of the City Council. City staff members are available to provide general staff assistance and support to boards, committees and commissions.

While boards, committees and commissions generally serve in an advisory capacity, the City Council may authorize certain boards, committees or commissions to take final action in prescribed areas pursuant to statutory law. For example, the Planning Commission is authorized to grant final approval on certain projects while providing recommendations on others. In addition, staff may bring various projects to a board, committee or commission for their review before taking the matter to the City Council for final approval. Boards, committees and commissions serve as the principal reviewing body for matters referred to them with final decision-making authority remaining with the City Council.

I. General Information About Becoming a Board, Committee or Commission Member

Appointment and Removal

The Temecula Municipal Code sets forth the board, committee and commission appointment and removal provisions. Appointments are subject to the approval of a majority of the City Council. A majority of the City Council may also remove an appointee for good cause. Board, committee and commission members may be selected based on a variety of criteria and public presentation. The following guidelines may be used in the appointment of board, committee and commission members:

- Public application, presentation and selection process
- Applications, letters of recommendation, and references
- Attendance records of incumbent members

Members usually represent a cross-section of the community. No member shall be an employee of the City. Members may not serve on more than one board, committee or commission at a time. General qualitative attributes of board, committee and commission members include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Be an informed resident (knowledgeable about local affairs)
- Have a good rapport with all segments of the community
- Have a genuine concern for residents and the community as a whole
- Be a good listener
- Be open and honest
- Relate well to others, including other board, committee and commission members
- Be accepting of decisions that are the will of the majority
- Show respect for viewpoints other than your own
- Allow others adequate time to present their views before making comments
- Welcome new members and help them become acquainted with their duties
- Strive to minimize strife and polarization among members

Orientation

Upon appointment to a board, committee or commission, the City Clerk and/or City Attorney will provide a formalized orientation to include review of the Boards, Committees and Commissions Handbook, open meeting laws and conflicts of interest. Orientation will also include administrative processing and a meeting with the City Manager or his/her designee. The corresponding department will conduct an orientation on the subject matter specific to each board, committee or commission.

Attendance

Notwithstanding the differences in the subject matter jurisdiction of each board, committee or commission, all members share some basic responsibilities. Meeting attendance is a fundamental responsibility. All members are expected to regularly attend their respective meetings. Three unexcused, consecutive absences constitute a vacancy of office.

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

Members must stay informed on subjects of interest to their specific board, committee or commission. The City Council encourages and provides opportunities for continuing education to assist members in the conduct of their duties. The subject matter jurisdiction of each board, committee and commission is as follows:

Old Town Local Advisory Committee - The Old Town Local Advisory Committee (OTLAC) reviews and makes recommendations on topics related to the Old Town Specific Plan, matters of historical significance and architectural themes in the historic district.

Planning Commission - The Planning Commission (PC), serving as the designated statutory planning agency for the City of Temecula, reviews and makes recommendations on topics related to subdivisions, specific plans, zone changes, plot plans and conducts legally required public hearings.

Opportunities for Engagement

Board, committee and commissioner members are encouraged to become acquainted with the City, its values, and operational structure. To obtain this knowledge, members are encouraged to do the following:

- ✓ Attend City Council Meetings
- ✓ Attend City-Sponsored Special Events
- ✓ Attend Other Board, Committee and Commission Meetings
- ✓ Meet with City Council Board, Committee and Commission Liaisons
- ✓ Meet with the City Manager, Executive Directors, and/or Other Staff Members
- ✓ Participate in Subcommittee Opportunities
- ✓ Participate in Annual Board, Committee and Commission Assessments and Joint Meetings

II. General Information About Operating as a Board or Commission

Board, Committee and Commission Organization and Meetings

All board, committee and commission meetings shall be publicly noticed and conducted in the same manner as City Council meetings. Board, committee and commission meeting agendas and minutes shall be created, approved and publicly retained in the same manner as those of the City Council. Guidance on these matters shall be provided by the City Clerk and City Attorney. Each board, committee and commission shall annually elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson. The main responsibility of the chairperson shall be to run orderly and effective meetings ensuring that all

voices are heard, including those of fellow members and the public. The chairperson will work with the corresponding department director and staff on agenda content and to ensure the meetings are conducted in an effective, efficient and inclusive manner.

Members should take particular care to comply with the open public meeting laws set forth in the Brown Act. While staff provides the appropriate notice and agendas for Board, Committee and Commission meetings, individual members must take care to not discuss City business with other board, committee or commission members, either together or one at a time, outside of a properly noticed public meeting. A summary of the major provisions and requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act is included in this handbook.

City Council Liaisons and Joint Meetings

The City Council annually appoints one Council Member to serve as a liaison to each board, committee and commission. The appointed member is available for individual consultations with that board, committee or commission and may attend meetings. In addition, each board, committee and commission shall meet jointly with the City Council on an as needed basis. In addition to reports at joint meetings, board, committee and commission members may present at City Council meetings providing a verbal report on the status of their respective board, committee or commission as a routine item on the regular agenda.

Working with Staff and Fellow Members

Board, committee and commission members are individually appointed by the City Council. City staff assigned to work with boards, committees and commissions report to the City Manager, who in turn, reports to the City Council. A department director or administrator arranges staff support for each group. If a member wishes to initiate a project that requires in depth staff involvement, it is necessary for the project to be placed on the agenda for discussion and recommendation to the City Council so that the project may be authorized. Staff may begin preparing the necessary reports and studies after the City Council has authorized the project. Providing in depth staff support may require operational adjustments. Members are encouraged to be cognizant of the time involved on the part of staff in preparing requested studies and reports.

With respect to general discussion at board, committee and commission meetings, members should make every attempt to clarify differences and make certain that clear communication is taking place when recommendations are discussed and approved. If differences cannot be resolved, the Department Director, City Manager and/or Council Member serving as the Liaison may be consulted to resolve the matter.

Staff Reports to the City Council

On occasion, staff will be required to prepare an agenda report on a board, committee or commission item for City Council review. The staff member should present both the staff position and the board, committee or commission position in the report. The majority and minority viewpoints of the members should also be presented. It is the desire of the City Council to have an opportunity to hear and consider all sides of an issue and alternative recommendations to assist in their decision-making process.

Board, Committee and Commission Goals and Department Priorities

The City prepares an annual budget and operates on a fiscal year budget cycle. Boards, committees and commissions are encouraged to annually review and comment on department programs and capital projects that may relate to their scope of interest. This evaluation is intended to focus attention on the overall department program and service priorities and objective as opposed to departmental operations.

Public Hearings

In some instances, boards, committees or commissions will have to conduct a public hearing, either on a major issue of concern to the community, on a permit application, or on an appeal of a staff decision. Most board, committee and commission actions and recommendations may be appealed or otherwise sent to the City Council for review and approval. Certain Planning Commission actions may be final with no right of appeal. Care must be taken in the maintenance of the official record of any proceeding. The procedure established by the City Attorney must be followed during the conduct of these hearings.

Legislative Positions

Boards, committees and commissions may review and make recommendations on ballot proposals and legislation requested by the City Council. The City Council shall review all such recommendations. Board, committee or commission members shall only represent the majority position of the City Council on such matters unless speaking as an individual or indicating a minority opinion.

Legal Assistance

Some boards, committees or commissions, such as the Planning Commission, may require the presence of a City Attorney. When there is doubt concerning the legality of an issue, the attorney will advise members on the proposed course of action. In the absence of an attorney, when there is doubt about the legality of a procedure, the board, committee or commission should refrain from additional discussion and decision making until a legal opinion is rendered. If necessary, a hearing may be continued until matters can be clarified. In all cases, the direction of the City Attorney should be followed closely.

III. General Information About Personal Conduct as Advisory Body Member

Representation on Behalf of the City

Board, committee and commission members must be cognizant of their presence and public stance as a representative of the City and the board, committee or commission they serve. Members must refrain from presenting their personal views or recommendations as representing the board, committee or commission unless such a body has voted to approve the action. When expressing views that the majority of the board, committee or commission has not approved, members must indicate their opinion is that of a private individual. Personal opinions must be identified as such.

Public statements should not include promises or direction that may be construed to be binding on the board, committee or commission, City Council, or City staff. When making a public statement, members should indicate that the actions are advisory in nature and final action on the recommendations will be taken by the City Council.

Planning Commissioners should not express any views on projects that will come before them. The Planning Commission must provide legal due process for applicants which requires that commissioners not express any bias or views on a project until all of the information is presented at a public hearing and the applicant and public have expressed their views on the matter.

Members are empowered by appointment to represent the general interest of the City and the board, committee or commission on which they serve. Representation in their appointed capacity does not include specific program areas and/or special interest groups they may be professionally and/or personally affiliated with.

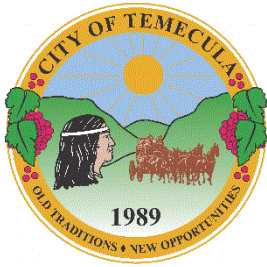
Public Appearance Before a Legislative Body

If a member appears in a non-official, non-representative capacity before any public or private body, the member shall not identify or disclose membership on a City board, committee or commission. If a question of membership arises, the member shall indicate that they are appealing and speaking as an individual. There are significant legal restrictions on the ability of a member to appear before any board, committee or commission of the City, and particularly their own board, committee or commission. The City Attorney should be consulted in advance of any such appearance.

Running for Elective Office While Appointed

Members shall be permitted to retain membership on their respective board, committee or commission while seeking any elective office. Members of these bodies shall not, however, use the meetings, functions or activities of such bodies for purposes of campaigning for elective office. There are also significant conflict of interest rules relating to campaign contributions to a board, committee or commission member who is running for elective office. Campaign contributions to members may be considered income and the conflict of interest rules apply to board, committee or commission actions involving a campaign contributor. These rules are described in the Conflict of Interest Handbook and the City Attorney should be consulted if a member decides to run for elective office.

SECTION 3



CITY OF TEMECULA

City Clerk's Office

PROCEDURES FOR BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

Purpose:

The City of Temecula has various boards, committees and commissions. Resolutions and the municipal code of the City of Temecula contain general provisions which govern the City's boards, committees and commissions. The Planning Commission is also subject to statutory provisions pursuant to law. This document generally governs the City Clerk's office procedures regarding boards, committees and commissions. A general description of the existing appointed bodies is as follows:

Old Town Local Advisory Committee

The Old Town Local Advisory Committee (OTLAC) reviews and makes recommendations on topics related to the Old Town Specific Plan, matters of historical significance and architectural themes in the historic district.

Planning Commission

The Planning Commission (PC), serving as the designated statutory planning agency for the City of Temecula, reviews and makes recommendations on topics related to subdivisions, specific plans, zone changes, plot plans and conducts legally required public hearings.

1. APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

- The City Council is the appointing body for the City's boards, committees and commissions. When a vacancy occurs, whether it is by expiration of term, resignation or other circumstance, the City Council shall fill that vacancy through appointment.
 - **Scheduled Vacancy** - Prior to a board or commission term expiring, a notice shall be published in a local newspaper of general circulation and posted at the City's designated posting locations (Temecula Library, Chamber of Commerce and Civic Center) pursuant to the Government Code. In addition, the vacancy shall be advertised through a variety of methods (i.e., City website, PEG Channel, flyers in City Hall lobby and at City-affiliated events, email lists, Constant Contact, press releases, social media, etc.).
 - **Unscheduled Vacancy** - In the event of an unscheduled vacancy, occurring by resignation or other circumstance, the "Special Notice of Vacancy" shall be immediately posted and published pursuant to Government Code 54974. In addition, the unscheduled vacancy shall be advertised utilizing the same methods as identified above for scheduled vacancies.
- Unless otherwise indicated, a vacancy shall be advertised for no less than sixty (60) days from the date of publication.

- If multiple vacancies occur within sixty (60) days of one another, the City Council may at its discretion consider those vacancies jointly without advertising again.
- The City Clerk shall provide incumbent(s) with a notification advising them of the upcoming expiration and inviting them to reapply.
- All applicants will be advised that the appointment process is a public process subject to the Brown Act and Public Records Act.
- Applications will be electronically accessible through the City's website and will be processed as follows:
 - Completed applications will be electronically accepted in a standardized manner by the City Clerk's office as Council directed, indicating interest in one or more board or commission. Completed applications include the application itself, along with any attachments (i.e., resume, letter of recommendation, etc.).
 - The City Clerk will provide a non-redacted set of qualified applications, with all attachments, to each council member electronically. Said applications shall be provided to the City Council for their review at least ten (10) days prior to the Council meeting at which an appointment will be considered.
 - Appointments shall be calendared as a business item at a regularly scheduled or special City Council meeting. A majority vote of the City Council is required for appointment.

2. ORIENTATION OF NEW MEMBERS

- Each new member shall receive a new member orientation. The orientation shall be coordinated through the City Clerk and include the following:
 - City Manager / City Council – Welcome on Behalf of the City and City Council
 - City Clerk – General Review of Handbook, Review and Completion of Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700), Review of AB 1234 Ethics Training Requirements
 - Human Resources – Review and Completion of Personnel-Related Materials
 - IT – Issuance of Proximity Cards
 - Liaison City Department – Introduction to Relevant Staff Members, Overview of Meetings and Makeup, Review of Pending Topics that Fall Under the General Jurisdiction of the Specific Board, Committee or Commission

3. REMOVAL OF MEMBERS

- The City's Municipal Code, specifically Section 2.40.050, governs the removal process for any board, committee or commission member and specifically states that a majority of the City Council may remove an appointee for good cause. Under Section 2.40.090, a position is declared vacant when a member is absent from three consecutive meetings without excuse.

4. ANNUAL POSTING OF MEMBERS

- Pursuant to Government Code Section 54972 (Maddy Act), on or before December 31 of each year, the City Clerk's office shall prepare and post the Local Appointments

List. The list shall be posted on the City Hall posting board and on the City's website. The list shall be updated to reflect new board, committee and commission appointments as needed.

5. TRAINING FOR MEMBERS

- The City Clerk shall coordinate a citywide member training in conjunction with the City Council, City Manager, City Attorney and Department Directors who serve as liaisons to the respective boards, committees and commissions as needed. The training may cover a variety of topics, including but not limited to, the Board, Committee and Commission Handbook, AB 1234 ethics training, conflicts of interest, Brown Act, and member roles. The training shall be noticed pursuant to the Brown Act.

6. JOINT MEETINGS AND RECOGNITION

- Service recognitions for board, committee and commission members will take place annually at the first regularly scheduled City Council meeting in January. Joint meetings of the City Council and each board, committee and commission shall be held on an as needed basis.

Procedure No.: 014

Last Revised: January 2026

SECTION 4

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-94

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMECULA RECONSTITUTING THE OLD TOWN LOCAL REVIEW BOARD BY ESTABLISHING THE OLD TOWN LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMECULA DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Old Town Local Advisory Committee Established. Pursuant to Chapter 2.40 of the Temecula Municipal Code, there is hereby established the “Old Town Local Advisory Committee” (“Committee”).

Section 2. Composition and Membership. The Committee shall consist of seven (7) members appointed by the City Council to the following seats on the Committee:

- (a) Four (4) of the Committee seats shall be reserved for one representative from each of the following organizations: 1) Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce; 2) Visit Temecula Valley; 3) Old Town Temecula Merchants Association; and 4) Temecula Valley Historic Society.
- (b) One (1) of the Committee seats shall be reserved for an owner of land within the Old Town Specific Plan area.
- (c) One (1) of the Committee seats shall be reserved for a licensed architect.
- (d) One (1) of the Committee seats shall be reserved for a Temecula resident at-large.

Section 3. Role and Purpose.

(a) Members of the Committee are stakeholders in Old Town. They will each bring to the Committee important perspectives, experience and wisdom with respect to the development and maintenance of Old Town. The purpose of the Committee is to provide a forum for these stakeholders to examine issues related to Old Town and to provide their comments and recommendations to the Planning Commission and City Council who will then independently review the comments and recommendations pursuant to their legislative and adjudicative authority.

(b) The role of the Committee shall only be advisory to the Planning Commission and City Council, providing comments and recommendations on all matters affecting Old Town from their special perspectives. The Committee shall have no decision-making authority with legislative and adjudicative authority remaining with the Planning Commission and City Council. Their recommendations are not binding on the Planning Commission and City Council and are subject to substantive review by the Planning Commission and City Council. The Committee does not make or compel governmental decisions through any initiative or voting powers. As such, the members of the Committee are not agency officials within the meaning of Section 82004 of the Government Code and Sections 18704

and 18700(c)(2) of the Fair Political Practice Commission Regulations because the role of the Committee is solely advisory, members of the Committee have no decision making authority, and the comments or recommendations they provide will be independently reviewed and acted upon by the Planning Commission and City Council which are the legislative bodies have legislative and adjudicative decision making authority with respect to matters in Old Town. Therefore, members of the Committee are not required to file Economic Disclosure Forms (Form 700) and are not subject to the conflicts of interest provisions of the Political Reform Act, Government Code Sections 81000 et seq.

(c) The Committee shall consider various items within its jurisdiction, including items suggested by the City Council and City Manager, and provide comments and recommendations. The Committee shall work with and through the assigned Department Director and liaison to collaborate on reports and recommendations, including its annual report to the City Council.

(d) The Committee shall provide advice and recommendations to the Planning Commission and City Council with respect to the following matters in Old Town:

- 1) Matters pertaining to the Old Town Specific Plan, including:
 - a) Proposed Level II projects.
 - b) Proposed Findings of Historic Appropriateness.
 - c) Requests to modify, alter any historic structure or building.
 - d) Temecula Local Historic District.
 - e) Historical and cultural preservation in Old Town.
 - f) Architectural and development standards for projects in Old Town.
- 2) Special Events and Road Closure Review
- 3) Parking Management, including parking districts.
- 4) Recommendations for use of potential Parking District Revenue.
- 5) Oversight of Grant of Loan programs utilizing Parking Revenues.
- 6) Old Town Infrastructure.
- 7) Proposals for Studies of Old Town.
- 8) Marketing of Old Town.
- 9) Old Town Comprehensive Signage.
- 10) Old Town Conflict Resolution.

- 11) Capital Improvement Plan projects proposed for the Old Town area (prior to budget adoption).
- 12) Comprehensive economic development strategy for Old Town

Section 4. Term of Office. Terms of office for the Old Town Local Advisory Committee members shall be three (3) years with staggered terms. At the completion of any term, a Committee member may be reappointed pursuant to Temecula Municipal Code 2.40.060.

Section 5. Removal and Vacancies.

- (a) Members of the Old Town Local Advisory Committee shall be appointed and removed in the same manner as other boards, committees and commissions within the City pursuant to Temecula Municipal Code 2.40.050 and Section 3 of this Resolution.
- (b) No officers or employees of the City or person under an employment contract subject to the jurisdiction of the City Council shall be a member of such Committee. Vacancies shall be filled pursuant to 2.40.070.
- (c) Standing Committee seats reserved for Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce, Visit Temecula Valley, Old Town Temecula Merchants Association, and Temecula Valley Historic Society shall be filled by a Committee member or employee representative proposed by each organization. If an any seat is left vacant for any reason, the City Council may fill that seat with an additional Temecula resident at-large.

Section 6. Time and Place of Meeting. The Committee shall meet regularly as may be appropriate or necessary for the orderly conduct of its business. Meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public and governed by the California Open Meetings Act (the Brown Act).

Section 7. Staff Assistance. The City Manager shall ensure that adequate staff will be allocated to provide necessary assistance to the Committee similar to that of other Committees, committees, and commissions within the City.

Section 8. Transfer of Determinations and Approvals. The City Council hereby transfers the duties of the Old Town Local Review Board relating to determinations and approvals assigned to it by the Old Town Specific Plan to the Planning Commission.

Section 9. Old Town Local Review Board Abolished. The “Old Town Local Review Board” established by the Old Town Specific Plan is hereby abolished, provided, however, that nothing herein shall affect decisions previously made by such Board.

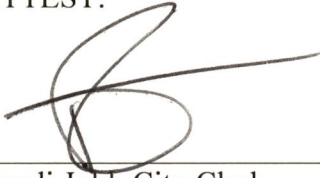
Section 10. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Temecula
this 12th day of December, 2023.



Zak Schwank, Mayor

ATTEST:



Randi Johl, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss
CITY OF TEMECULA)

I, Randi Johl, City Clerk of the City of Temecula, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2023-94 was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Temecula at a meeting thereof held on the 12th day of December, 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:	5	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Alexander, Brown, Kalfus, Schwank, Stewart
NOES:	0	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSTAIN:	0	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	0	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None



Randi Johl, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-59

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMECULA RECONSTITUTING THE PLANNING COMMISSION

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMECULA DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Planning Commission Established. Pursuant to Section 2.40.010 of the Temecula Municipal Code, there is created a statutory commission to the City Council which shall be known as the "Planning Commission."

Section 2. Commission Composition and Membership. The Planning Commission shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the City Council pursuant to Section 2.40.020 of the Temecula Municipal Code. No officers or employees of the City or person under an employment contract subject to the jurisdiction of the City Council shall be a member of such Commission.

Section 3. Term of Office. Terms of office for the Planning Commission shall be four (4) years and match the term of office of the Council Member at whose nomination the appointment is made. At the completion of any term, a commissioner may be reappointed pursuant to Temecula Municipal Code 2.40.060.

Section 4. Appointment, Removal and Vacancies. Members of the Planning Commission shall be appointed at the nomination of City Council members and removed pursuant to Temecula Municipal Code 2.40.050. Vacancies shall be filled pursuant to 2.40.070.

Section 5. Time and Place of Meeting. The Planning Commission shall meet regularly on the first Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m. in the Council Chambers in City Hall located at 41000 Main Street, Temecula. Additional meetings shall be set on an as needed basis.

Section 6. Stipend. The Planning Commission shall receive the same stipend as the other boards, committees, and commissions pursuant to Temecula Municipal Code Section 2.40.100.

Section 7. Staff Assistance. The City Manager shall ensure that adequate staff will be allocated to provide necessary assistance to the commission similar to that of other boards, committees, and commissions within the City.

Section 8. Role and Purpose. The commission shall consider various items within its jurisdiction, including items suggested by the City Council and City Manager, and make recommendations to the City Council. The commission shall work with and through the assigned Department Director and liaison to collaborate on reports and recommendations, including its annual report to the City Council. Each commission member shall serve in a manner that is separate of the nominating Council Member so as to preserve independent thought and action.

The purpose of the Planning Commission shall be as follows:

- For purposes of state planning law, the planning commission serves as the planning agency, unless another official or body is specifically designated to perform that function or make a particular decision as provided by ordinance of the city, and performs such other functions as set forth in the Temecula Municipal Code
- Advising the City Council on planning and land use matters
- Reviewing and making recommendations on proposed developments, subdivisions, and zone changes
- Holding public hearings and soliciting public input on planning and land use issues
- Reviewing and making recommendations on the City's General Plan, which guides future development and land use decisions
- Ensuring that development projects comply with the City's zoning and land use regulations
- Working with developers, architects, and other stakeholders to ensure that proposed developments are compatible with the surrounding area and meet the needs of the community
- Reviewing and making recommendations on environmental documents related to development projects, such as Environmental Impact Reports
- Enforcing the City's zoning and land use regulations, including issuing land use permits

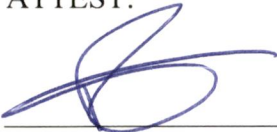
Section 9. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Temecula this 9th day of September, 2025.



Brenden Kalfus, Mayor

ATTEST:



Randi Johl, City Clerk

[SEAL]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss
CITY OF TEMECULA)

I, Randi Johl, City Clerk of the City of Temecula, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2025-59 was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Temecula at a meeting thereof held on the 9th day of September, 2025, by the following vote:

AYES:	5	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Alexander, Kalfus, Rahn, Schwank, Stewart
NOES:	0	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSTAIN:	0	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	0	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None



Randi Johl, City Clerk

SECTION 5



State Ethics Training Requirements For Local Officials: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

9/04/12 Edition

Overview of Requirement

1. What requirements does AB 1234 create regarding ethics training for local officials?

The basic thrust of AB 1234 is to require covered officials (see next question) to take two hours of training in ethics principles and laws every two years.¹

Who's Covered

2. Who must receive mandatory ethics training?

Basically the requirement applies to those elected or appointed officials who are compensated for their service or reimbursed for their expenses.² The specific trigger for this requirement is whether the agency either compensates or reimburses expenses for members of any of its Brown Act covered bodies; if it does, then all elected and appointed “local agency officials” (as defined) must receive this training.³ “Local agency official” means any member of a legislative body or any elected local agency official who receives compensation or expense reimbursement.⁴

“Local agency” means “a city, county, city and county, charter city, charter county, charter city and county, or special district.”⁵ Thus the training requirement does *not* include agencies on which local officials serve (for example, redevelopment agency governing boards or joint powers agencies), although many such officials will likely be covered by virtue of their status with cities, counties and special districts. Note that it also does not include school districts.

Note that local agencies also have the option of requiring certain employees to receive this training.⁶

3. What if an agency has a number of board members and commissioners who could theoretically get reimbursed for such expenses but as a practical matter haven't been for a long time?

Determining whether such officials should receive such training involves a judgment call in consultation with one's agency attorney. Some agencies are rethinking whether they want to reimburse the members of *all* their commissioners and board members or be more selective.

Another consideration is whether the nature of such officials' duties are such that the official would benefit from such training and the agency would benefit from having this official be trained (in terms of reducing the likelihood of missteps).

Another approach is for an agency to identify all commissioners and board members that have been reimbursed and/or compensated in the past year and notify them of their need to receive training. For others who haven't been reimbursed and/or compensated, the expense reimbursement forms required by AB 1234⁷ could include an advisory which alerts board members and commissioners of the need to get training if they are seeking reimbursement for expenses.

4. What about those who serve on multiple local agency bodies?

The official only has to satisfy the requirement once (within one year of taking office and every two years after that).⁸

5. Can AB 1234's ethics training requirements constitutionally apply to charter cities?

Many city attorneys are not convinced that AB 1234 contains the necessary findings to make it applicable to charter cities, although the bill purports to apply to charter cities by including charter cities within the definition of local agency.⁹ However, a number of charter cities already have such training programs and/or think they would be helpful and hence, are voluntarily complying with the spirit of AB 1234. Such an approach may reflect well on a city and city officials should the local media inquire about city officials' compliance with AB 1234.

Timing and Deadline Issues

6. By when must an official receive such training and how often again after that?

- **Officials in Service as of January 1, 2006.** Except for officials whose term of office ends before January 1, 2007, those in office on January 1, 2006 must receive the training before January 1, 2007.¹⁰ After that, they must receive the training at least once every two years.¹¹ Officials whose term of office ends before January 9, 2007 were excused.¹²
- **Those Beginning Service After January 1, 2006.** Those who enter office after January 1, 2006 must receive the training within a year of starting their service. They must then receive the training every two years after that.¹³

Reasonable attorneys disagree how the "every two years" requirement should be interpreted. One interpretation would be that, if an official received the required training on May 15, 2011, the official would need to receive training again on or before May 14, 2013. Another would be that this same official satisfied the requirement in 2011 and needs to again satisfy the requirement in 2013.

Compliance and Enforcement

7. How do officials demonstrate compliance with the mandatory ethics requirements?

When local agency officials receive the training, they will be given proof of participation.¹⁴ Copies of these certificates must be provided to the agency's custodian of records and maintained as public records subject to disclosure to the media, the public and others for at least five years.¹⁵

8. What is the enforcement mechanism to assure that local officials receive such training?

The new law is directory; there is no specific penalty for failing to complete the required training.¹⁶ Presumably there will be a periodic public records requests by the media, candidates and others to verify which officials have and have not met the requirements.¹⁷

Local agencies are using a variety of techniques to encourage compliance. Options include:

1. **Circulate a List of Complying and Non-complying Officials within the Agency.** Putting who has (and who has not) complied in writing along with a reminder that the agency is expecting media and other inquiries may be one way to encourage compliance. This list can be circulated to officials with a thank you to those who have satisfied the requirement and a list of options for compliance for those who have not.
2. **Create a Financial Penalty.** Another option for encouraging compliance is to adopt a policy that officials who have not complied with their AB 1234 training requirements will not be eligible to have their expenses reimbursed.
3. **Make Compliance a Condition of Agency Service for Appointees.** In situations where the non-compliant official is an appointee, a local policy could provide the appointment be either rescinded or that the non-complying individual is ineligible for re-appointment.
4. **Post Certificates on Agency's Website.** The agency can post scans of those within the agency who have complied with the requirement, which also lets the media and the public know how the official satisfied the training.

Content Issues, Options for Satisfying the Requirement and Trainer Qualifications

9. Where can local officials get this training?

Local agencies must provide covered officials with a list of options for satisfying this requirement at least once a year.¹⁸ The training can occur in-person, online or on a self-study basis (read materials and take a test).¹⁹ Agencies are not required to provide the training themselves, although a number may choose to do so.

A variety of organizations offer such training (including law firms and nonprofit organizations). In addition, there are self-study materials available from the Institute for Local Government's website (www.ca-ilg.org/AB1234compliance) as well as a free online course at <http://localethics.fppc.ca.gov> or <http://www.localethics.fppc.ca.gov> that the Institute developed in collaboration with the FPPC.

The Institute also has materials for in-house counsel and others who are interested in offering such training.

10. How do people or organizations become certified as AB 1234 ethics trainers?

Strictly speaking, they don't. The Attorney General and FPPC have adopted guidelines for course curriculum accuracy and sufficiency, but there is no trainer-certification requirement.²⁰

The Attorney General's guidelines require that the ethics law portion of AB 1234 training be given only by attorneys licensed to practice law in California and knowledgeable about California's ethics laws.

11. What issues must AB 1234 ethics training programs address?

The training must cover general ethics principles relating to public service and ethics laws.²¹ "Ethics laws" are defined as including:²²

- Laws relating to personal financial gain by public officials (including bribery and conflict of interest laws);
- Laws relating to office-holder perks, including gifts and travel restrictions, personal and political use of public resources and prohibitions against gifts of public funds;

- Governmental transparency laws, including financial disclosure requirements and open government laws (the Brown Act and Public Records Act);
- Law relating to fair processes, including fair contracting requirements, common law bias requirements and due process.

The Institute has materials to address these issues. The ILG resources can be found at www.ca-ilg.org/AB1234compliance.

Given the breadth of the subjects that need to be covered, the goal of the training cannot be to teach local officials the law in each of these areas. Instead the goal needs to be to acquaint local officials with the fact that there are laws that govern their behavior in each of these areas, to motivate officials to comply with such laws (among other things by explaining the consequences of missteps) and to alert them on when they need to seek the advice of qualified legal counsel when issues arise with respect to such laws.

Note that the Attorney General's Guidelines allow those who have taken the initial overview course to go deeper into certain aspects of ethics law in subsequent compliance efforts.²³

12. Can I get State Bar minimum continuing legal education (MCLE) credit for attending AB 1234 training?

Yes. AB 1234 training is eligible for MCLE participatory credit,²⁴ provided the training complies with MCLE requirements. It is not, however, eligible for MCLE *legal ethics* credit.²⁵

Brown Act Compliance

13. Must an AB 1234 training session that will be attended by a quorum of a legislative body comply with the Brown Act?

The consensus appears to be that the Brown Act applies and therefore, the meeting must be open to the public and properly noticed.

The Brown Act requires regular "meetings" of "legislative bodies" of local public agencies be open and public.²⁶ A "meeting" is "any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and place to *hear, discuss*, or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body or the local agency to which it pertains."²⁷ Theoretically, it is possible for a majority of the members of a legislative body to attend an AB 1234 training session without triggering the Brown Act provided that they neither hear

nor discuss any topic that arguably comes within the legislative body's subject matter jurisdiction.

The goal of AB 1234 training, however, is to acquaint local officials with the laws that govern their behavior and motivate them to comply with such laws. In light of this goal, it is highly likely that training attendees will ask questions related to matters within the legislative body's subject matter jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Institute believes that the best course of action is to comply with the Brown Act.

Note that AB 1234 training that occurs at conference sessions are subject to the conference session exception to the Brown Act.²⁸

G:\INSTITUTE\Ethics\AB 1234 Ethics Programs and Certification\FAQs\State Ethics Training FAQs10-4.doc

¹ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(a), (b).

² The language is potentially confusing on this point. The new law says that if a local agency provides any type of compensation or reimbursement for members of its legislative bodies, then all "local agency officials" must receive training. *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(a). But the definition of "local agency official" means "any member of a local agency legislative body or any elected official who receives any type of compensation . . . or reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties." *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53234(c)(1).

³ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(a) ("If a local agency provides any type of compensation, salary, or stipend to a member of a legislative body, or provides reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred by a member of a legislative body in the performance of official duties, then all local agency officials shall receive training in ethics pursuant to this article"); § 53234(a) (defining legislative body by reference to the Brown Act, Government Code section 54952).

⁴ Cal. Gov't Code § 53234(c)(1).

⁵ Cal. Gov't Code § 53234(b).

⁶ Cal. Gov't Code § 53234(c)(2).

⁷ Cal. Gov't Code § 53232.3(a).

⁸ *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.1(c).

⁹ Cal. Gov't Code § 53234(b).

¹⁰ *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.1(a).

¹¹ *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.1(a).

¹² Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.1(a).

¹³ *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.1(b). The law requires that subsequent training occur "at least once every two years." Some agencies interpret this to mean that training may occur in successive two year periods, not necessarily before the two year anniversary of the last training. This is an area where substantial compliance based on the spirit of the law should be sufficient.

¹⁴ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.1(e).

¹⁵ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.2.

¹⁶ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235.2.

¹⁷ Note: in addition to maintaining records on compliance with the minimum standards imposed by AB 1234, local agencies may also want to maintain records of any additional training local agency officials received. This will enable those inquiring to ascertain the agency's and individual's full scope of commitment to understanding the ethical and legal obligations associated with public service.

¹⁸ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(f).

¹⁹ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(d).

²⁰ *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(c). The FPPC adopted its guidelines as a [regulation](#)²⁰ and the Attorney General issued [General Guidelines on Course Accuracy and Sufficiency](#), which are available on the Department of Justice website: http://caag.state.ca.us/ethics/eth_loc_guide_final.pdf. A summary of the state's guidelines for training is also available at www.ca-ilg.org/AB1234compliance.

²¹ Cal. Gov't Code § 53235(b).

²² Cal. Gov't Code § 53234(d).

²³ See Attorney General Guidelines, bottom of page 3, available at http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/pdfs/ethics/eth_loc_guide_final.pdf?

²⁴ State Bar's response to an inquiry by the Institute, November 6, 2006.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Cal. Gov't Code § 54953.

²⁷ Cal. Gov't Code § 54952.2 (emphasis added).

²⁸ Cal. Gov't Code § 54952.2(c)(2) (Conference must be open to the public and attendees must be mindful of restrictions on discussing items with colleagues).

SECTION 6

2025-2026 Statement of Economic Interests



Form 700

A Public Document

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Helpful Resources

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

California Fair Political Practices Commission

1102 Q Street, Suite 3050 • Sacramento, CA 95811

Email Advice: advice@fppc.ca.gov

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

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

December 2025

Quick Start Guide
Detailed instructions begin on page 3.

WHEN IS THE ANNUAL STATEMENT DUE?

- March 2 – Elected State Officers, Judges (Supreme, Appellate, Superior Court), Retired Judges, Pro Tem Judges, Court Commissioners, State Board and Commission members listed in Government Code Section 87200
- April 1 – Most other filers

WHERE DO I FILE?

Most people file the Form 700 with their agency. Certain filers are required to file electronically with the FPPC. (See next page). If you're not sure where to file your Form 700, contact your filing officer or the person who asked you to complete it.

ITEMS TO NOTE!

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

NOTHING TO REPORT?

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

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

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

QUESTIONS?

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

E-FILEING ISSUES?

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

What to Know

What's New

Gift Limit Increase

The gift limit increased to **\$630** for calendar years **2025** and **2026**. The gift limit in calendar year 2024 was \$590.

Required Electronic Filing for FPPC (Section 87500) Filers

Certain candidates and officials specified in Section 87500 are now required to file their Form 700 electronically using the FPPC's e-filing system. Filers for the offices listed under Section 87500 should contact the FPPC at form700@fppc.ca.gov to obtain their login and password information.

Reporting Prospective Employment

Effective January 1, 2026, Section 87200 Filers must report any arrangement for prospective employment on attachment Form 700-P. Attachment Form 700-P is filed electronically via the FPPC's e-filing portal. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16, for more information.)

Who must file:

- Elected and appointed officials and candidates listed in Government Code Section 87200
- Employees, appointed officials, and consultants filing pursuant to a conflict of interest code ("code filers"). **Obtain your disclosure categories, which describe the interests you must report, from your agency;** they are not part of the Form 700
- Candidates running for local elective offices that are designated in a conflict of interest code (e.g., county sheriffs, city clerks, school board trustees, and water board members)

Exception:

- Candidates for a county central committee are not required to file the Form 700
- Employees in newly created positions of existing agencies

For more information, see Reference Pamphlet, page 3, at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Where to file:

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

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

Members of Newly Created Boards and Commissions: File with your agency or with your agency's code reviewing body pursuant to Regulation 18754.

Employees in Newly Created Positions of Existing Agencies: File with your agency or with your agency's code reviewing body. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 3.)

Multi-County Agencies, Boards, Commissions: File with your agency, board, or commission unless otherwise specified in your agency's code. Please review your agency's conflict of interest code as some multi-county offices are required to file electronically with the FPPC. In most cases, the agency, board, or commission will retain the statements.

87200 State Filers, for offices not specified in Section 87500, file as follows: File with your agency, board, or commission unless otherwise specified in your agency's code. Please review your agency's conflict of interest code as some 87200 state offices are required to file electronically with the FPPC. In most cases, the agency, board, or commission will retain the statements.

87200.5 Filers — Groundwater Sustainability Agency:

Members of the Board of Directors and Executives (e.g., Executive Director, General Manager, or other equivalent position) file electronically with the FPPC.

Officials and Candidates Specified in Section 87500, FPPC

Filers: The Act requires that the following officeholders and candidates for the positions listed below file electronically using the FPPC's e-filing system.

- Statewide elected officers and candidates for statewide elective office. (For a complete list of statewide elected officers please see Reference Pamphlet, Page 6.)
- Members and candidates for the Legislature and State Board of Equalization
- Designated employees of the Legislature directed to file with the FPPC by the house of the Legislature by which they are employed
- Members of the Public Utilities Commission, State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, or California Coastal Commission
- Members of a state licensing or regulatory board, bureau, or commission
- Members of the Fair Political Practices Commission
- Appointed members to a state board, commission, or similar multimember body of the state if the FPPC has been designated as the filing officer in the conflict of interest code of the respective board, commission, or body. (Please contact your agency for a copy of your agency's conflict of interest code.)
- Designated employees of more than one joint powers insurance agency who elect to file a multiagency statement pursuant to Section 87350
- Judges (Supreme, Appellate, Superior Court), Retired Judges, Pro Tem Judges, court commissioners, or candidates for judge
- Officeholder or candidate for the office of district attorney, county counsel, county treasurer, or county board of supervisors
- Officeholder or candidate for the office of city council member, city treasurer, city attorney, or mayor
- County chief administrative officer, city manager, or if there is no city manager, the chief administrative officer
- County or city planning commissioner
- Head of a local government agency or member of a local government board or commission, if the FPPC has been designated as the filing officer in the conflict of interest code of the respective agency, board, or commission. (Please contact your agency for a copy of your agency's conflict of interest code.)
- A public official who manages public investments

Candidates, for offices not listed in Section 87500 above, file as follows:

- County offices (e.g., candidates running for local elective office that are designated in a conflict of interest code): File with your county elections official.
- City offices (e.g., candidates running for local elective office that are designated in a conflict of interest code): File with your City Clerk.
- Multi-county offices: File with your county elections official with whom you file your declaration of candidacy.

What to Know Continued

How to file:

The Form 700 is available at www.fppc.ca.gov. Additional PDF schedules of Form 700 are available on the FPPC's website. Form 700 schedules are also available in Excel format. Filers should always check with their filing officer to see if their agency requires a particular filing method. All statements are signed under penalty of perjury and must be verified by the filer. See Regulation 18723.1(c) for filing instructions for copies of expanded statements. Depending on your agency's requirements, statements can be required to be filed in the following formats:

Wet Signature ➡ Each Statement must have a handwritten "wet" signature. Wet signature statements can be filed either by hand delivery or mail.

Digital Signature ➡ Each statement must be signed with a verified digital signature via the filer's agency email address *if permitted by the filing officer*. The statement must be sent by email as a PDF with the digital signature affixed to the document. (See Regulations 18104 and 18757, as well as FPPC's Filing with a Digital Signature Fact Sheet for additional guidance).

Electronic Signature ➡ Each statement must be signed with a secure electronic signature submitted using an approved electronic filing system. Filers must be duly authorized by their filing officer to file electronically under Government Code Section 87500.2.

When to file:

Annual Statements

➡ March 2, 2026

- Elected State Officers
- Judges (Supreme, Appellate, Superior Court), Retired Judges, Pro Tem Judges, and Court Commissioners
- State Board and State Commission Members listed in Government Code Section 87200

➡ April 1, 2026

- Most other filers

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

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

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

Assuming Office and Leaving Office Statements

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

Exception:

If you assumed office between October 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025, and filed an assuming office statement, you are not required to file an annual statement until March 1, 2027, or April 1, 2027, whichever is applicable. The annual statement will cover the day after you assumed office through December 31, 2026. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 7, for additional exceptions.)

Candidate Statements

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

Certain candidates listed in Government Code Section 87500, FPPC Filers, are required to file their candidate statement electronically via the FPPC's e-filing system. Please refer to Page 3, Where to File section, for the list of offices required to file electronically with FPPC. Filers for the offices listed under Section 87500 should contact the FPPC at form700@fppc.ca.gov to obtain their login and password information.

Late Statements

There is no provision for filing deadline extensions unless the filer is serving in active military duty. (See page 20 for information on penalties and fines.)

Amendments

Statements may be amended at any time. You are only required to amend the schedule that needs to be revised. It is not necessary to amend the entire filed form. The amended schedule(s) is attached to your original filed statement. Obtain amendment schedules at www.fppc.ca.gov. Filers authorized to file electronically amend their statements using their agency's electronic filing system. *Note:* If you are a candidate or officeholder listed under Government Code Section 87500, FPPC Filers, then you must amend your statements electronically using the FPPC's e-filing system.

Types of Statements

Assuming Office Statement:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. If the period covered by the statement is different than January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025, (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024 or you are combining statements), you must specify the period covered.

- Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement must be reported. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B unless you are required to report the acquisition or disposition of an interest that did not occur in 2025.
- If your disclosure category changes during a reporting period, disclose under the old category until the effective date of the conflict of interest code amendment and disclose under the new disclosure category through the end of the reporting period.

Leaving Office Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2025, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position. If the period covered differs from January 1, 2025, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024, or you are combining statements), the period covered must be specified. The reporting period can cover parts of two calendar years.

- Report: Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B unless you are required to report the acquisition or disposition of an interest that did not occur in 2025.

Candidate Statement:

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

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

Amendments:

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

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

Expanded Statement:

If you hold multiple positions subject to reporting requirements, you may be able to file an expanded statement for each position, rather than a separate and distinct statement for each position. The expanded statement must cover all reportable interests for all jurisdictions and list all positions on the Form 700 or on an attachment for which it is filed. The rules and processes governing the filing of an expanded statement are set forth in Regulation 18723.1.

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS
COVER PAGE
A PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Please type or print in ink.

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

1. Office, Agency, or Court

Agency Name (Do not use acronyms)

Division, Board, Department, District, if applicable

Your Position

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

Agency: Position:

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

☐ State

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

☐ Multi-County

☐ County of

☐ City of

☐ Other

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

☐ **Annual:** The period covered is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

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

-or-

The period covered is / / , through December 31, 2025.

☐ The period covered is January 1, 2025, through the date of leaving office.

-or-

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

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

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

4. Schedule Summary (required)

► Total number of pages including this cover page:

Schedules attached

☐ **Schedule A-1 - Investments** – schedule attached

☐ **Schedule C - Income, Loans, & Business Positions** – schedule attached

☐ **Schedule A-2 - Investments** – schedule attached

☐ **Schedule D - Income – Gifts** – schedule attached

☐ **Schedule B - Real Property** – schedule attached

☐ **Schedule E - Income – Gifts – Travel Payments** – schedule attached

☐ **Attachment 700-P - Prospective Employment (87200 Filers Only)** – schedule attached

-or- ☐ **None - No reportable interests on any schedule**

5. Verification

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

DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER EMAIL ADDRESS
()

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

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

Date Signed (month, day, year)

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

Instructions

Cover Page

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

Part 1. Office, Agency, or Court

- Enter the name of the office sought or held, or the agency or court. Consultants must enter the public agency name rather than their private firm's name. (Examples: State Assembly; Board of Supervisors; Office of the Mayor; Department of Finance; Hope County Superior Court).
- Indicate the name of your division, board, or district, if applicable. (Examples: Division of Waste Management; Board of Accountancy; District 45). **Do not use acronyms.**
- Enter your position title. (Examples: Director; Chief Counsel; City Council Member; Staff Services Analyst).
- If you hold multiple positions (i.e., a city council member who also is a member of a county board or commission) you may be required to file separate and distinct statements with each agency. To simplify your filing obligations, in some cases you may instead complete a single expanded statement and file it with each agency.
 - The rules and processes governing the filing of an expanded statement are set forth in Regulation 18723.1. To file an expanded statement for multiple positions, enter the name of each agency with which you are required to file and your position title with each agency in the space provided. **Do not use acronyms.** Attach an additional sheet if necessary. Complete one statement disclosing all reportable interests for all jurisdictions. Then file the expanded statement with each agency as directed by Regulation 18723.1(c).

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

Example:

Brian Bourne is a city council member for the City of Lincoln and a board member for the Camp Far West Irrigation District – a multi-county agency that covers the Counties of Placer and Yuba. The City is located within Placer County. Brian may complete one expanded statement to disclose all reportable interests for both offices and list both positions on the Cover Page. Brian will file the expanded statement with each the City and the District as directed by Regulation 18723.1(c).

Part 2. Jurisdiction of Office

- Check the box indicating the jurisdiction of your agency and, if applicable, identify the jurisdiction. Judges, judicial candidates, and court commissioners have statewide jurisdiction. All other filers should review the Reference Pamphlet, page 14, to determine their jurisdiction.
- If your agency is a multi-county office, list each county in which your agency has jurisdiction.

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

Example:

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

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

Part 3. Type of Statement

Check at least one box. The period covered by a statement is determined by the type of statement you are filing. If you are completing a 2025 annual statement, **do not** change the pre-printed dates to reflect 2026. Your annual statement is used for reporting the **previous year's** economic interests. Economic interests for your annual filing covering January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2026, will be disclosed on your statement filed in 2027. See Reference Pamphlet, page 4.

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

Part 4. Schedule Summary

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

Part 5. Verification

Complete the verification by signing the statement and entering the date signed. Each statement must have an original “wet” signature unless filed with a secure electronic signature. (See page 4 above.) All statements must be signed under penalty of perjury and be verified by the filer pursuant to Government Code Section 81004. See Regulation 18723.1(c) for filing instructions for copies of expanded statements.

When you sign your statement, you are stating, under penalty of perjury, that it is true and correct. Only the filer has authority to sign the statement. An unsigned statement is not considered filed and you may be subject to late filing penalties.

SCHEDULE A-1

Investments

Stocks, Bonds, and Other Interests

(Ownership Interest is Less Than 10%)

Investments must be itemized.

Do not attach brokerage or financial statements.

CALIFORNIA FORM **700**

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

- ☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ☐ Income Received of \$0 - \$499
 ☐ Income Received of \$500 or More (Report on Schedule C)

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 ____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

- ☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ☐ Income Received of \$0 - \$499
 ☐ Income Received of \$500 or More (Report on Schedule C)

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 ____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

- ☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ☐ Income Received of \$0 - \$499
 ☐ Income Received of \$500 or More (Report on Schedule C)

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 ____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

- ☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ☐ Income Received of \$0 - \$499
 ☐ Income Received of \$500 or More (Report on Schedule C)

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 ____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

- ☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ☐ Income Received of \$0 - \$499
 ☐ Income Received of \$500 or More (Report on Schedule C)

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 ____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

- ☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ☐ Income Received of \$0 - \$499
 ☐ Income Received of \$500 or More (Report on Schedule C)

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 ____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedules A-1 and A-2 Investments

“Investment” means a financial interest in any business entity (including a consulting business or other independent contracting business) that is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or that has done business during the previous two years in your agency’s jurisdiction in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, or your dependent children had a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest totaling \$2,000 or more at any time during the reporting period. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)

Reportable investments include:

- Stocks, bonds, warrants, and options, including those held in margin or brokerage accounts and managed investment funds (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)
- Sole proprietorships
- Your own business or your spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s business (See Reference Pamphlet, page 9, for the definition of “business entity.”)
- Your spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s investments even if they are legally separate property
- Partnerships (e.g., a law firm or family farm)
- Investments in reportable business entities held in a retirement account (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16.)
- If you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and dependent children together had a 10% or greater ownership interest in a business entity or trust (including a living trust), you must disclose investments held by the business entity or trust. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 17, for more information on disclosing trusts.)
- Business trusts

You are not required to disclose:

- Government bonds, diversified mutual funds, certain funds similar to diversified mutual funds (such as exchange traded funds) and investments held in certain retirement accounts. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.) (Regulation 18237)
- Bank accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts and certificates of deposits
- Cryptocurrency
- Insurance policies
- Annuities
- Commodities
- Shares in a credit union
- Government bonds (including municipal bonds)

Reminders

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

- Retirement accounts invested in non-reportable interests (e.g., insurance policies, mutual funds, or government bonds) (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16.)
- Government defined-benefit pension plans (such as CalPERS and CalSTRS plans)
- Certain interests held in a blind trust (See Reference Pamphlet, page 17.)

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

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

To Complete Schedule A-1:

Do not attach brokerage or financial statements.

- Disclose the name of the business entity. Do not use acronyms for the name of the business entity, unless it is one that is commonly understood by the public.
- Provide a general description of the business activity of the entity (e.g., pharmaceuticals, computers, automobile manufacturing, or communications).
- Check the box indicating the highest fair market value of your investment during the reporting period. If you are filing a candidate or an assuming office statement, indicate the fair market value on the filing date or the date you took office, respectively. (See page 21 for more information.)
- Identify the nature of your investment (e.g., stocks, warrants, options, or bonds).
- An acquired or disposed of date is only required if you initially acquired or entirely disposed of the investment interest during the reporting period. The date of a stock dividend reinvestment or partial disposal is not required. Generally, these dates will not apply if you are filing a candidate or an assuming office statement.

Examples:

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

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

SCHEDULE A-2
Investments, Income, and Assets
of Business Entities/Trusts
(Ownership Interest is 10% or Greater)

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION
Name _____

▶ 1. BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST

Name _____

Address (Business Address Acceptable) _____

Check one

☐ Trust, go to 2 ☐ Business Entity, complete the box, then go to 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 _____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

☐ Partnership ☐ Sole Proprietorship ☐ _____ Other

YOUR BUSINESS POSITION _____

▶ 1. BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST

Name _____

Address (Business Address Acceptable) _____

Check one

☐ Trust, go to 2 ☐ Business Entity, complete the box, then go to 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 _____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

NATURE OF INVESTMENT

☐ Partnership ☐ Sole Proprietorship ☐ _____ Other

YOUR BUSINESS POSITION _____

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

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

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

☐ None or ☐ Names listed below

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

Check one box:

☐ INVESTMENT ☐ REAL PROPERTY

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

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

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 _____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

NATURE OF INTEREST

☐ Property Ownership/Deed of Trust ☐ Stock ☐ Partnership

☐ Leasehold _____
Yrs. remaining ☐ Other _____

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

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

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

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

☐ None or ☐ Names listed below

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

Check one box:

☐ INVESTMENT ☐ REAL PROPERTY

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

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

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 _____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

NATURE OF INTEREST

☐ Property Ownership/Deed of Trust ☐ Stock ☐ Partnership

☐ Leasehold _____
Yrs. remaining ☐ Other _____

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

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule A-2

Investments, Income, and Assets of Business Entities/Trusts

Use Schedule A-2 to report investments in a business entity (including a consulting business or other independent contracting business) or trust (including a living trust) in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children, together or separately, had a 10% or greater interest, totaling \$2,000 or more, during the reporting period and which is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or which has done business during the previous two years in your agency's jurisdiction. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.) A trust located outside your agency's jurisdiction is reportable if it holds assets that are located in or doing business in the jurisdiction. Do not report a trust that contains non-reportable interests. For example, a trust containing only your personal residence not used in whole or in part as a business, your savings account, and some municipal bonds, is not reportable.

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

To Complete Schedule A-2:

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

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

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

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

- Disclose each source of income and outstanding loan **to the business entity or trust** identified in Part 1 if your pro rata share of the **gross** income (including your community property interest in your spouse's or registered domestic partner's share) to the business entity or trust from that source was \$10,000 or more during the reporting period. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 12, for examples.) Income from governmental sources may be reportable if not considered salary. See Regulation 18232. Loans from commercial lending institutions made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to your official status are not reportable.
- Disclose each individual or entity that was a source of commission income of \$10,000 or more during the reporting period through the business entity identified in Part 1. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 9.)

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

Mark "None" if you do not have any reportable \$10,000 sources of income to disclose. Phrases such as "various clients" or "not disclosing sources pursuant to attorney-client privilege" are not adequate disclosure. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15, for information on procedures to request an exemption from disclosing privileged information.)

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

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

SCHEDULE B
Interests in Real Property
(Including Rental Income)

CALIFORNIA FORM 700

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name _____

► ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER OR STREET ADDRESS

CITY _____

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 _____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

NATURE OF INTEREST

- ☐ Ownership/Deed of Trust ☐ Easement
☐ Leasehold _____
Yrs. remaining ☐ _____
Other

IF RENTAL PROPERTY, GROSS INCOME RECEIVED

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

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

☐ None

► ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER OR STREET ADDRESS

CITY _____

FAIR MARKET VALUE

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

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:

_____/_____/25 _____/_____/25
ACQUIRED DISPOSED

NATURE OF INTEREST

- ☐ Ownership/Deed of Trust ☐ Easement
☐ Leasehold _____
Yrs. remaining ☐ _____
Other

IF RENTAL PROPERTY, GROSS INCOME RECEIVED

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

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

☐ None

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

NAME OF LENDER*

ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)

BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF LENDER

INTEREST RATE

TERM (Months/Years)

_____% ☐ None

HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD

- ☐ \$500 - \$1,000 ☐ \$1,001 - \$10,000
☐ \$10,001 - \$100,000 ☐ OVER \$100,000
☐ Guarantor, if applicable

NAME OF LENDER*

ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)

BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF LENDER

INTEREST RATE

TERM (Months/Years)

_____% ☐ None

HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD

- ☐ \$500 - \$1,000 ☐ \$1,001 - \$10,000
☐ \$10,001 - \$100,000 ☐ OVER \$100,000
☐ Guarantor, if applicable

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule B

Interests in Real Property

Report interests in real property located in your agency's jurisdiction in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, or your dependent children had a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest totaling \$2,000 or more any time during the reporting period. Real property is also considered to be "within the jurisdiction" of a local government agency if the property or any part of it is located within two miles outside the boundaries of the jurisdiction or within two miles of any land owned or used by the local government agency. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)

Interests in real property include:

- An ownership interest (including a beneficial ownership interest)
- A deed of trust, easement, or option to acquire property
- A leasehold interest (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)
- A mining lease
- An interest in real property held in a retirement account (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16.)
- An interest in real property held by a business entity or trust in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children together had a 10% or greater ownership interest (Report on Schedule A-2.)
- Your spouse's or registered domestic partner's interests in real property that are legally held separately by him or her

You are not required to report:

- A residence, such as a home or vacation cabin, used exclusively as a personal residence (However, a residence in which you rent out a room or for which you claim a business deduction may be reportable. If reportable, report the fair market value of the portion claimed as a tax deduction.)
- Some interests in real property held through a blind trust (See Reference Pamphlet, page 17.)
 - **Please note:** A non-reportable property can still be grounds for a conflict of interest and may be disqualifying.

To Complete Schedule B:

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

Reminders

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

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

When reporting a loan:

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION
Name

▶ 1. INCOME RECEIVED	▶ 1. INCOME RECEIVED
NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME 	NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable) 	ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE 	BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
YOUR BUSINESS POSITION 	YOUR BUSINESS POSITION
GROSS INCOME RECEIVED ☐ No Income - Business Position Only	GROSS INCOME RECEIVED ☐ No Income - Business Position Only
☐ \$500 - \$1,000 ☐ \$1,001 - \$10,000	☐ \$500 - \$1,000 ☐ \$1,001 - \$10,000
☐ \$10,001 - \$100,000 ☐ OVER \$100,000	☐ \$10,001 - \$100,000 ☐ OVER \$100,000
CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED	CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED
☐ Salary ☐ Spouse's or registered domestic partner's income (For self-employed use Schedule A-2.)	☐ Salary ☐ Spouse's or registered domestic partner's income (For self-employed use Schedule A-2.)
☐ Partnership (Less than 10% ownership. For 10% or greater use Schedule A-2.)	☐ Partnership (Less than 10% ownership. For 10% or greater use Schedule A-2.)
☐ Sale of _____ (Real property, car, boat, etc.)	☐ Sale of _____ (Real property, car, boat, etc.)
☐ Loan repayment	☐ Loan repayment
☐ Commission or ☐ Rental Income, list each source of \$10,000 or more (Describe)	☐ Commission or ☐ Rental Income, list each source of \$10,000 or more (Describe)
☐ Other _____ (Describe)	☐ Other _____ (Describe)

▶ 2. LOANS RECEIVED OR OUTSTANDING DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

* You are not required to report loans from a commercial lending institution, or any indebtedness created as part of a retail installment or credit card transaction, made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to your official status. Personal loans and loans received not in a lender's regular course of business must be disclosed as follows:

NAME OF LENDER* 	INTEREST RATE _____% ☐ None	TERM (Months/Years)
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable) 		
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF LENDER 		
HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD	SECURITY FOR LOAN	
☐ \$500 - \$1,000	☐ None ☐ Personal residence	
☐ \$1,001 - \$10,000	☐ Real Property _____ Street address	
☐ \$10,001 - \$100,000	_____ City	
☐ OVER \$100,000	☐ Guarantor _____	
	☐ Other _____ (Describe)	

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule C

Income, Loans, & Business Positions

(Income Other Than Gifts and Travel Payments)

Reporting Income:

Report the source and amount of gross income of \$500 or more you received during the reporting period. Gross income is the total amount of income before deducting expenses, losses, or taxes and includes loans other than loans from a commercial lending institution. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 12.) You must also report the source of income to your spouse or registered domestic partner if your community property share was \$500 or more during the reporting period.

The source and income must be reported only if the source is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or has done business during the previous two years in your agency's jurisdiction. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.) Reportable sources of income may be further limited by your disclosure category located in your agency's conflict of interest code.

Reporting Business Positions:

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

Commonly reportable income and loans include:

- Salary/wages, per diem, and reimbursement for expenses including travel payments provided by your employer
- Community property interest (50%) in your spouse's or registered domestic partner's income - **report the employer's name and all other required information**
- Income from investment interests, such as partnerships, reported on Schedule A-1
- Commission income not required to be reported on Schedule A-2 (See Reference Pamphlet, page 9.)
- Gross income from any sale, including the sale of a house or car (Report your pro rata share of the total sale price.)
- Rental income not required to be reported on Schedule B
- Prizes or awards not disclosed as gifts
- Payments received on loans you made to others
- An honorarium received prior to becoming a public official (See Reference Pamphlet, page 11.)
- Incentive compensation (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

Reminders

- Code filers – your disclosure categories may not require disclosure of all sources of income.
- 87200 Filers – if reporting prospective employment, use attachment Form 700-P available on the FPPC's e-filing portal. Do not use Schedule C to report prospective employment.
- If you or your spouse or registered domestic partner are self-employed, report the business entity on Schedule A-2.
- Do not disclose on Schedule C income, loans, or business positions already reported on Schedules A-2 or B.

You are not required to report:

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

(See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

To Complete Schedule C:

Part 1. Income Received/Business Position Disclosure

- Disclose the name and address of each source of income or each business entity with which you held a business position.
- Provide a general description of the business activity if the source is a business entity.
- Check the box indicating the amount of gross income received.
- Identify the consideration for which the income was received.
- For income from commission sales, check the box indicating the gross income received and list the name of each source of commission income of \$10,000 or more. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 9.) **Note: If you receive commission income on a regular basis or have an ownership interest of 10% or more, you must disclose the business entity and the income on Schedule A-2.**
- Disclose the job title or business position, if any, that you held with the business entity, even if you did not receive income during the reporting period.

Part 2. Loans Received or Outstanding During the Reporting Period

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

SCHEDULE D

Income – Gifts

CALIFORNIA FORM 700 FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION
Name _____

► NAME OF SOURCE <i>(Not an Acronym)</i> _____ ADDRESS <i>(Business Address Acceptable)</i> _____ BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____ <table><tr><th>DATE (mm/dd/yy)</th><th>VALUE</th><th>DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)</th></tr><tr><td>____/____/____</td><td>\$ _____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>____/____/____</td><td>\$ _____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>____/____/____</td><td>\$ _____</td><td>_____</td></tr></table>	DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	____/____/____	\$ _____	_____	____/____/____	\$ _____	_____	____/____/____	\$ _____	_____	► NAME OF SOURCE <i>(Not an Acronym)</i> _____ ADDRESS <i>(Business Address Acceptable)</i> _____ BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____ <table><tr><th>DATE (mm/dd/yy)</th><th>VALUE</th><th>DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)</th></tr><tr><td>____/____/____</td><td>\$ _____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>____/____/____</td><td>\$ _____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>____/____/____</td><td>\$ _____</td><td>_____</td></tr></table>	DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	____/____/____	\$ _____	_____	____/____/____	\$ _____	_____	____/____/____	\$ _____	_____
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DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)																							
____/____/____	\$ _____	_____																							
____/____/____	\$ _____	_____																							
____/____/____	\$ _____	_____																							

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule D

Income – Gifts

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

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

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

Commonly reportable gifts include:

- Tickets/passes to sporting or entertainment events
- Tickets/passes to amusement parks
- Parking passes not used for official agency business
- Food, beverages, and accommodations, including those provided in direct connection with your attendance at a convention, conference, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering
- Rebates/discounts not made in the regular course of business to members of the public without regard to official status
- Wedding gifts (See Reference Pamphlet, page 17)
- An honorarium received prior to assuming office (You may report an honorarium as income on Schedule C, rather than as a gift on Schedule D, if you provided services of equal or greater value than the payment received. See Reference Pamphlet, page 11.)
- Transportation and lodging (See Schedule E.)
- Forgiveness of a loan received by you

Reminders

- Gifts from a single source are subject to a \$630 limit for calendar years 2025 and 2026. The gift limit in calendar year 2024 was \$590. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 11.)
- Code filers – you only need to report gifts from reportable sources.

You are not required to disclose:

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

To Complete Schedule D:

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

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

CALIFORNIA FORM 700 FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION Name _____

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

▶ NAME OF SOURCE <i>(Not an Acronym)</i> _____ ADDRESS <i>(Business Address Acceptable)</i> _____ CITY AND STATE _____ ☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____ DATE(S): ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT: \$_____ <i>(If gift)</i> ▶ MUST CHECK ONE: ☐ Gift -or- ☐ Income ☐ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel ☐ Other - Provide Description _____ _____ ▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____ _____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE <i>(Not an Acronym)</i> _____ ADDRESS <i>(Business Address Acceptable)</i> _____ CITY AND STATE _____ ☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____ DATE(S): ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT: \$_____ <i>(If gift)</i> ▶ MUST CHECK ONE: ☐ Gift -or- ☐ Income ☐ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel ☐ Other - Provide Description _____ _____ ▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____ _____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE <i>(Not an Acronym)</i> _____ ADDRESS <i>(Business Address Acceptable)</i> _____ CITY AND STATE _____ ☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____ DATE(S): ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT: \$_____ <i>(If gift)</i> ▶ MUST CHECK ONE: ☐ Gift -or- ☐ Income ☐ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel ☐ Other - Provide Description _____ _____ ▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____ _____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE <i>(Not an Acronym)</i> _____ ADDRESS <i>(Business Address Acceptable)</i> _____ CITY AND STATE _____ ☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____ DATE(S): ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT: \$_____ <i>(If gift)</i> ▶ MUST CHECK ONE: ☐ Gift -or- ☐ Income ☐ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel ☐ Other - Provide Description _____ _____ ▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____ _____

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule E

Travel Payments, Advances, and Reimbursements

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

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

You are not required to disclose:

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

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

To Complete Schedule E:

- Disclose the full name (not an acronym) and address of the source of the travel payment.
- Identify the business activity if the source is a business entity.
- Check the box to identify the payment as a gift or income, report the amount, and disclose the date(s).
 - **Travel payments are gifts** if you did not provide services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received. You must disclose gifts totaling \$500 or more from a single source during the period covered by the statement.

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

- **Travel payments are income** if you provided services that were equal to or greater in value than the

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

Example:

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

Note that the same payment from a 501(c)(3) would NOT be reportable.

Example:

Mayor Kim travels to China on a trip organized by China Silicon Valley Business Development, a California nonprofit, 501(c)(6) organization. The Chengdu Municipal People's Government pays for Mayor Kim's airfare and travel costs, as well as meals and lodging during the trip. The trip's agenda shows that the trip's purpose is to promote job creation and economic activity in China and in Silicon Valley, so the trip is reasonably related to a governmental purpose.

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

▶ NAME OF SOURCE (Not an Acronym)	
Health Services Trade Association	
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	
1230 K Street, Suite 610	
CITY AND STATE	
Sacramento, CA	
☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	
Association of Healthcare Workers	
DATE(S):	AMT: \$ 550.00
(If gift)	
▶ MUST CHECK ONE: ☐ Gift -or- ☒ Income	
☐ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel	
☒ Other - Provide Description Travel reimbursement for board meeting.	
▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination	

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

Restrictions and Prohibitions

The Political Reform Act (Gov. Code Sections 81000-91014) requires most state and local government officials and employees to publicly disclose their economic interests including personal assets and income. The Act's conflict of interest provisions also disqualify a public official from taking part in a governmental decision if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material financial effect on these economic interests as well as the official's personal finances and those of immediate family. (Gov. Code Sections 87100 and 87103.) The Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) is the state agency responsible for issuing the attached Statement of Economic Interests, Form 700, and for interpreting the Act's provisions.

Gift Prohibition

Gifts received by most state and local officials, employees, and candidates are subject to a limit. In 2025-2026, the gift limit increased to \$630 from a single source during a calendar year. The gift limit in calendar year 2024 was \$590.

Additionally, state officials, state candidates, and certain state employees are subject to a \$10 limit per calendar month on gifts from lobbyists and lobbying firms registered with the Secretary of State. See Reference Pamphlet, page 11.

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

Disqualification

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

Honorarium Ban

Most state and local officials, employees, and candidates are prohibited from accepting an honorarium for any speech given, article published, or attendance at a conference, convention, meeting, or like gathering. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 11.)

Loan Restrictions

Certain state and local officials are subject to restrictions on loans. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)

Post-Governmental Employment

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

Late Filing

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

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

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

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

Form 700 is a Public Document Public Access Must Be Provided

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

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

Questions and Answers

General

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

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

- Q. I hold two other board positions in addition to my position with the county. Must I file three statements of economic interests?
- A. Yes, three are required. However, you may instead complete an expanded statement listing the county and the two boards on the Cover Page or an attachment as the agencies for which you will be filing. Disclose all reportable economic interests in all three jurisdictions on the expanded statement. File the expanded statement for your primary position providing an original “wet” signature unless filed with a secure electronic signature. (See page 4 above.) File copies of the expanded statement with the other two agencies as required by Regulation 18723.1(c). Remember to complete separate statements for positions that you leave or assume during the year.
- Q. I am a department head who recently began acting as city manager. Should I file as the city manager?
- A. Yes. File an assuming office statement as city manager. Persons serving as “acting,” “interim,” or “alternate” must file as if they hold the position because they are or may be performing the duties of the position.

- Q. My spouse and I are currently separated and in the process of obtaining a divorce. Must I still report my spouse’s income, investments, and interests in real property?
- A. Yes. A public official must continue to report a spouse’s economic interests until such time as dissolution of marriage proceedings is final. However, if a separate property agreement has been reached prior to that time, your estranged spouse’s income may not have to be reported. Contact the FPPC for more information.
- Q. As a designated employee, I left one state agency to work for another state agency. Must I file a leaving office statement?
- A. Yes. You may also need to file an assuming office statement for the new agency.

Investment Disclosure

- Q. I have an investment interest in shares of stock in a company that does not have an office in my jurisdiction. Must I still disclose my investment interest in this company?
- A. Probably. The definition of “doing business in the jurisdiction” is not limited to whether the business has an office or physical location in your jurisdiction. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)
- Q. My spouse and I have a living trust. The trust holds rental property in my jurisdiction, our primary residence, and investments in diversified mutual funds. I have full disclosure. How is this trust disclosed?
- A. Disclose the name of the trust, the rental property and its income on Schedule A-2. Your primary residence and investments in diversified mutual funds registered with the SEC are not reportable.
- Q. I am required to report all investments. I have an IRA that contains stocks through an account managed by a brokerage firm. Must I disclose these stocks even though they are held in an IRA and I did not decide which stocks to purchase?
- A. Yes. Disclose on Schedule A-1 or A-2 any stock worth \$2,000 or more in a business entity located in or doing business in your jurisdiction.

Questions and Answers

Continued

- Q. The value of my stock changed during the reporting period. How do I report the value of the stock?
- A. You are required to report the highest value that the stock reached during the reporting period. You may use your monthly statements to determine the highest value. You may also use the entity's website to determine the highest value. You are encouraged to keep a record of where you found the reported value. Note that for an assuming office statement, you must report the value of the stock on the date you assumed office.
- Q. I am the sole owner of my business, an S-Corporation. I believe that the nature of the business is such that it cannot be said to have any "fair market value" because it has no assets. I operate the corporation under an agreement with a large insurance company. My contract does not have resale value because of its nature as a personal services contract. Must I report the fair market value for my business on Schedule A-2 of the Form 700?
- A. Yes. Even if there are no *tangible* assets, intangible assets, such as relationships with companies and clients are commonly sold to qualified professionals. The "fair market value" is often quantified for other purposes, such as marital dissolutions or estate planning. In addition, the IRS presumes that "personal services corporations" have a fair market value. A professional "book of business" and the associated goodwill that generates income are not without a determinable value. The Form 700 does not require a precise fair market value; it is only necessary to check a box indicating the broad range within which the value falls.
- Q. I own stock in IBM and must report this investment on Schedule A-1. I initially purchased this stock in the early 1990s; however, I am constantly buying and selling shares. Must I note these dates in the "Acquired" and "Disposed" fields?
- A. No. You must only report dates in the "Acquired" or "Disposed" fields when, during the reporting period, you initially purchase a reportable investment worth \$2,000 or more or when you dispose of the entire investment. You are not required to track the partial trading of an investment.
- Q. On last year's filing I reported stock in Encoe valued at \$2,000 - \$10,000. Late last year the value of this stock fell below and remains at less than \$2,000. How should this be reported on this year's statement?
- A. You are not required to report an investment if the value was less than \$2,000 during the **entire** reporting period. However, because a disposed date is not required for stocks that fall below \$2,000, you may want to report the stock and note in the "comments" section that the value fell below \$2,000. This would be for informational purposes only; it is not a requirement.
- Q. We have a Section 529 account set up to save money for our son's college education. Is this reportable?
- A. If the Section 529 account contains reportable interests (e.g., common stock valued at \$2,000 or more), those interests are reportable (not the actual Section 529 account). If the account contains solely mutual funds, then nothing is reported.

Income Disclosure

- Q. I reported a business entity on Schedule A-2. Clients of my business are located in several states. Must I report all clients from whom my pro rata share of income is \$10,000 or more on Schedule A-2, Part 3?
- A. No, only the clients located in or doing business on a regular basis in your jurisdiction must be disclosed.
- Q. I believe I am not required to disclose the names of clients from whom my pro rata share of income is \$10,000 or more on Schedule A-2 because of their right to privacy. Is there an exception for reporting clients' names?
- A. Regulation 18740 provides a procedure for requesting an exemption to allow a client's name not to be disclosed if disclosure of the name would violate a legally recognized privilege under California or Federal law. This regulation may be obtained from our website at www.fppc.ca.gov. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)

Questions and Answers Continued

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

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

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

A. Sources of income to a business in which you have an ownership interest of 10% or greater are disclosed on Schedule A-2. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 9.)

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

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

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

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

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

A. If your patients exercise sufficient control by selecting you instead of other doctors, then your patients, rather than their insurance carriers, are sources of income to you. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)

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

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

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

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

Real Property Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions and Answers Continued

Gift Disclosure

- Q. If I received a reportable gift of two tickets to a concert valued at \$100 each, but gave the tickets to a friend because I could not attend the concert, do I have any reporting obligations?
- A. Yes. Since you accepted the gift and exercised discretion and control of the use of the tickets, you must disclose the gift on Schedule D.
- Q. Julia and Jared Benson, a married couple, want to give a piece of artwork to a county supervisor. Is each spouse considered a separate source for purposes of the gift limit and disclosure?
- A. Yes, each spouse may make a gift valued at the gift limit during a calendar year. For example, during 2025 the gift limit was \$630, so the Bensons may have given the supervisor artwork valued at no more than \$1,260. The supervisor must identify Jared and Julia Benson as the sources of the gift.
- Q. I am a Form 700 filer with full disclosure. Our agency holds a holiday raffle to raise funds for a local charity. I bought \$10 worth of raffle tickets and won a gift basket valued at \$120. The gift basket was donated by Doug Brewer, a citizen in our city. At the same event, I bought raffle tickets for, and won a quilt valued at \$70. The quilt was donated by a coworker. Are these reportable gifts?
- A. Because the gift basket was donated by an outside source (not an agency employee), you have received a reportable gift valued at \$110 (the value of the basket less the consideration paid). The source of the gift is Doug Brewer and the agency is disclosed as the intermediary. Because the quilt was donated by an employee of your agency, it is not a reportable gift.
- Q. My agency is responsible for disbursing grants. An applicant (501(c)(3) organization) met with agency employees to present its application. At this meeting, the applicant provided food and beverages. Would the food and beverages be considered gifts to the employees? These employees are designated in our agency's conflict of interest code and the applicant is a reportable source of income under the code.
- A. Yes. If the value of the food and beverages consumed by any one filer, plus any other gifts received from the same source during the reporting period total \$50 or more, the food and beverages would be reported using the fair market value and would be subject to the gift limit.
- Q. I received free admission to an educational conference related to my official duties. Part of the conference fees included a round of golf. Is the value of the golf considered informational material?
- A. No. The value of personal benefits, such as golf, attendance at a concert, or sporting event, are gifts subject to reporting and limits.

SECTION 7

2025 Conflicts of Interest HANDBOOK

Summary of the Major Provisions and Requirements
of Principal Conflicts of Interest Laws and Regulations

> Updated including changes effective January 1, 2025



RICHARDS WATSON GERSHON

Representing California public and private entities since 1954

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INTRODUCTION

This Handbook is prepared to provide you with a summary of the major provisions of California's principal conflicts of interest laws and regulations. The text of the laws and regulations referenced in this Handbook can be found on the websites for the California Legislature (<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>) and the Fair Political Practices Commission ("FPPC") (<http://www.fppc.ca.gov/the-law.html>).

This Handbook is designed to familiarize city officials and staff with California's principal conflicts of interest laws and regulations. Because the laws and regulations change frequently, we recommend that you use this Handbook to become familiar with the basic principles of the conflict laws and regulations, but we also recommend that you contact your city attorney or agency counsel as soon as you think that you may have a potential conflict of interest. We would be glad to help you analyze a potential conflict of interest and/or contact the FPPC for guidance.

We hope you find this Handbook useful. Should you have any questions about the information included in this Handbook, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Richards, Watson & Gershon

Summary of the Major Provisions and Requirements of Principal Conflicts of Interest Laws and Regulations



Summary of the Major Provisions and Requirements of Principal Conflicts of Interest Laws and Regulations

I. LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING DECISION-MAKING

A. The Political Reform Act

In 1974, California voters approved Proposition 9, a statewide initiative titled “the Political Reform Act” (the “Act” or the “PRA”). Gov’t Code § 81000 *et seq.*¹ At the time, the measure was the most detailed disclosure law in the nation, and it included new requirements for reporting campaign and lobbying activities. Although the Act was initially written before the Watergate scandal broke, by the time Proposition 9 appeared on the ballot, the drama had unfolded, and nationwide reform proposals were being drafted.

The Act passed by an overwhelming majority, and one of its provisions created a new state agency called the Fair Political Practices Commission (“FPPC”). The FPPC was charged with interpreting and enforcing the Act, and pursuant to this authority, the agency drafted a series of regulations. Since the Act went into effect in 1975, the FPPC has issued new regulations and amendments to existing regulations almost every year.

The Act covers numerous topics germane to ethical behavior in public office—financial data reporting obligations, lobbying restrictions, required campaign disclosures, limitations on campaign financing, proscriptions on mass mailings, restrictions on gifts and honoraria, and most significantly, prohibitions on conflicts of interest in the making of governmental decisions. The Act also contains reporting procedures for financial interests and campaign contributions, as well as disqualification requirements when certain financial interests or campaign contribution standards are satisfied.

Please note that this Handbook is general in nature and may not cover all aspects of an actual conflicts of interest issue. Thus, it is not intended to constitute advice on specific conflicts of interest questions. In the event you have concerns about a possible conflict of interest, you should contact your city attorney or agency counsel for further advice.

¹ All statutory references are to the California Government Code unless otherwise indicated. Regulations of the FPPC are referred to as “Regulation.”

1. Disclosure Requirements Under the Political Reform Act

a. Statements of Economic Interests

The Act requires public officials to disclose assets and income that may be materially affected by their official actions by filing a "Statement of Economic Interests" (also known as a "Form 700"). § 87202; Regulation 18722. The requirement applies to council members, judges, elected state officers, members of planning commissions, members of boards of supervisors, district attorneys, county counsels, city managers, city attorneys, city treasurers and other public officials who manage public investments, and to candidates for any of these offices at any election all of whom are referred to as "87200 filers.". § 87200. If a public official holds multiple positions subject to reporting requirements, the public official may choose to complete a separate Form 700 for each position or a single "Expanded Statement of Economic Interests." Regulation 18723.1.

Officials must file the Form 700 within 30 days after assuming office, and candidates must file no later than the final filing date of a declaration of candidacy. §§ 87201-02; Regulation 18722-23. An official must file annually thereafter until he or she leaves office, at which point he or she must file a final statement. §§ 87202-04; Regulation 18722. The required disclosures on the Form 700 include:

- Investments in business entities (e.g., stock holdings, owning a business, a partnership) that are located or do business in the jurisdiction;²
- Interests in real estate (real property) in the jurisdiction, but not including the official's home address;
- Sources of personal income,³ including gifts, loans, and travel payments;⁴ and
- Positions of management or employment with business entities that do business in the jurisdiction.

§ 87203; 87209. If the official no longer holds certain investments and real property interests at the time of filing, but held them during the 12 months prior to filing, he or she must still disclose those interests on the Form 700. *Id.* The Form 700 is a public document open to inspection and duplication.

² The term "Investment" is defined to exclude cryptocurrency holdings, and diversified mutual funds, exchange traded funds, or closed-end funds that pool money from more than 100 investors and hold securities of more than 15 issuers and which does not have a stated policy of concentrating holdings in the same industry or business. Regulation 18237.

³ In some instances, an official may need to disclose the sources of income to a business entity in which the official has an ownership interest if the official owns at least 10 percent of a business. In that case, the official would be required to disclose a source of income to the business as a source of income to the official if the official's pro rata share of gross receipts from that source exceeds \$10,000 in aggregate during the reporting period. § 87207(b). In those cases, the official must report the name, address, and a general description of the business activity of the business entity, as well as the name of the source of income that aggregates to \$10,000 or more. *Id.*

⁴ If an official receives a gift that is a travel payment, advance, or reimbursement valued at \$50 or more, the official must also disclose the travel destination. § 87207(a)(4).

For public officials not covered by the requirements of Section 87203, including employees of state and local government agencies, it is up to the agencies that employ them to decide what their disclosure requirements are. These locally designated positions are referred to as “designated positions” and as “code filers.” Each state and local agency must adopt a conflicts of interest code tailoring the disclosure requirements for each designated position within the agency to the types of governmental decisions a person holding that position would make. For example, an employee who approves contracts for goods or services purchased by his or her agency would not be required to disclose real estate interests, but would be required to disclose investments in and income from individuals and entities that supply equipment, materials, or services to the agency. §§ 87300-02.

Effective January 1, 2025, 87200 filers such as city councilmembers, mayors, city treasurers, city attorneys, and candidates for those positions as well as city planning commissioners are to file their Form 700s electronically with the FPPC through the FPPC’s portal. § 87500 (a)(2)(H) and (I). The FPPC is required to redact the signature, telephone number, email address and mailing address of the filer, and at the request of the filer and if the personal residence is also a business address or the address of a tenant, the street name and building number of the filer’s personal residence. § 87500.3. Persons holding a designated position will continue to file their Form 700s with their local city clerk or agency secretary.

A city that maintains an internet website must post a list of the elected officers who file a Form 700 with that city. A statement must also be posted on the website indicating that these Form 700s may be obtained by visiting the FPPC office or the city clerk’s office. The statement must include the physical address for both the FPPC and the city clerk’s office. Finally, a link to the FPPC website must be posted with a statement that indicates that Form 700 “for some state and local government agency elected officers may be available in electronic format” on the FPPC’s internet website. § 87505.

A local agency may establish a system for the electronic filing of Form 700s for persons holding designated positions in a local conflict of interest code, in accordance with State law. § 87500.2; Regulation 18756. Public officials holding designated positions should seek guidance from the local filing officer as to the appropriate procedure and format for filing a Form 700.

b. Behested Payments

There are also disclosure requirements for certain fundraising activities that elected officials perform for others, including in their capacity as employees or board members of nonprofit organizations. Elected officials who successfully solicit one or more contributions for “legislative, governmental, or charitable purposes” that equal or exceed \$5,000 in the aggregate from the same source during a single calendar year must file a report with the official’s agency (typically the city clerk) within 30 days of reaching the \$5,000 threshold. § 84224(a).

The report must contain the following information:

- The contributor's name and address;
- The amount of the contribution;
- The date or dates on which the payments were made;
- The name and address of the contribution recipient;
- If goods or services were contributed, a description of those goods and services; and
- A description of the purpose or event for which the contribution was made.

The report must also include the following information to the extent known to the elected official:

- A brief description⁵ of the relationship between the nonprofit organization and the elected official, their family member, member of their campaign, or member of their staff; and
- A brief description of any proceedings before the elected official's agency at the time of the payment or 12 months before the payment, in which the nonprofit organization is a named party or subject of the decision.

Regulation 18424. The statute does not define the term "legislative, governmental, or charitable purposes," but charitable purposes typically involve 501(c)(3) organizations. Examples of "governmental" purposes include fundraising for a new city hall roof, an inaugural celebration committee,⁶ litigation expenses,⁷ a breakfast honoring public safety personnel,⁸ and youth conferences.⁹ The term "legislative purpose," in turn, refers to a 1996 FPPC opinion in which a state senator asked a private party to pay for a witness's airfare and expenses to testify at a legislative hearing.¹⁰

These reporting requirements also apply if the payment is "made at the behest of" the elected officer, even if the officer did not actively solicit contributions. §§ 82004.5, 82041.3. A payment is "made at the behest of" an elected officer when it is made "under the control or at the direction of, in cooperation, consultation, coordination, or

⁵ A "brief description" includes any decision making capacity within the organization, salaried employment, status as a founding member, and honorary or advisory board positions. Regulation 18424(a).

⁶ *Sutton* Advice Letter, No. A-05-256, 2005 WL 3693740 (2005).

⁷ *Stoen* Advice Letter, No. A-03-185, 2004 WL 334564 (2004) (district attorney's expenses in suing a private company when governing body withdrew funding for effort).

⁸ *Gallegos* Advice Letter, No. A-00-059, 2000 WL 311529 (2000).

⁹ *Gallegos* Advice Letter, No. A-98-192, 1998 WL 671296 (1998).

¹⁰ *Schmidt* Advice Letter, No. A-96-098, 1996 WL 779579 (1996).

concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or with the express, prior consent of" that officer. *Id.*

This disclosure requirement does not apply to a behested payment made by a local, state, or federal governmental agency for a principally legislative or governmental purpose. § 84224(b)(4).

2. Conflicts of Interest Under the Political Reform Act

In addition to the disclosure requirements, the Act requires public officials to disqualify themselves from making, participating in making, or in any way attempting to use their official position to influence a governmental decision in which they know or have reason to know they have a financial interest. § 87100; Regulation 18700. An official has a disqualifying financial interest in a decision if the decision will have a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect, distinguishable from its effect on the public generally, directly on the official or a member of the official's immediate family, or on certain listed financial interests. *Id.* The listed financial interests are:

- Any business entity in which the public official has a direct or indirect investment worth \$2,000 or more.
- Any real property in which the public official has a direct or indirect interest worth \$2,000 or more.
- Any source of income, including commission income or incentive income, aggregating to at least \$500 within 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made. The \$500 must be provided or promised to, or received by, the official during the 12 months before the decision.
- Any business entity (excluding nonprofit corporations) in which the public official is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or holds any position of management.
- Any donor of, or any intermediary or agent for a donor of, a gift or gifts aggregating \$630 or more in value provided to, received by, or promised to the public official within 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made.

§ 87103; Regulations 18700 and 18940.2. The FPPC regulations interpret and provide guidance for most of the terms used in the Act. The FPPC also provides standards for determining if each element of the Act's prohibitions has been satisfied.

3. The FPPC's Test for Analyzing Conflicts of Interest

The FPPC advises a public official to follow a four-part test to analyze a potential conflict of interest that is set forth in Regulation 18700(d).

The FPPC's four-part test assumes that an official already has determined whether he or she is a public official within the meaning of the Act. The test also assumes that the

official has identified the financial interests that may be affected by a particular governmental decision. Since these two steps are necessary for a complete analysis, we recommend that public officials follow the seven steps described below, which incorporate these two initial steps as well as the FPPC's four-part test.

STEP ONE: IS A PUBLIC OFFICIAL INVOLVED?

Determine whether the individual is a public official within the meaning of the Act.

The Act applies only to "public officials." Regulation 18700(b). A "public official" is defined to include a "member, officer, employee, or consultant" of a state or local government agency. § 82048; Regulation 18700(c). The regulations define "member" and "consultant" as follows:

- A "member" does not include an individual who performs duties as part of a committee, board, commission, group, or other body that does not have decision-making authority. A board or commission possesses decision-making authority if: (i) it may make a final governmental decision, (ii) it may compel or prevent a governmental decision by reason of an exclusive power to initiate the decision or by reason of a veto that may not be overridden, or (iii) it makes substantive recommendations, which, over an extended period of time, have been regularly approved without significant amendment or modification by another official or agency. Regulation 18700(c)(2).
- A "consultant"¹¹ includes an individual who, pursuant to a contract with a state or local government agency, makes specific kinds of governmental decisions or serves in a staff capacity with the agency and either participates in governmental decisions or performs the same or substantially all of the same duties that would otherwise be performed by a person in a position listed in the agency's conflict of interest code. Regulation 18700.3.

STEP TWO: WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC OFFICIAL'S FINANCIAL INTERESTS?

Identify the public official's financial interests.

A public official's financial interests include certain business entities, real property, sources of income, and donors of gifts (as well as intermediaries and agents of such donors). Regulation 18700(c)(6). More specifically, a public official has a financial interest in any of the following:

¹¹ For more on who constitutes a "consultant" subject to the Act, see, e.g., *Ennis Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-15-006, 2015 WL 1781144 (2015).

- A business entity in which the official has a direct or indirect investment worth at least \$2,000.¹² (Note: In certain situations, this can include a parent,¹³ subsidiary,¹⁴ or otherwise related¹⁵ business entity.¹⁶)
- Any real property in which the public official has a direct or indirect interest worth at least \$2,000.¹⁷ Real property interests include all leases except month-to-month leases and leases with terms shorter than a month. Regulation 18233.
- Any "source of income" of at least \$500 that is provided or promised to the public official, and received by the public official within 12 months prior to a governmental decision, not including gifts and loans by banks available to the general public. Income is "promised to" the official if he or she has a "legally enforceable right to the promised income." Regulation 18700(c)(6)(C). The term "source of income" may include individuals, organizations, and businesses. If the "source of income" is a business that provides or promises the official at least \$500 within 12 months prior to a governmental decision, the official also has a source-of-income interest in: (1) any individual owning at least a 50 percent interest in that business, and (2) any individual who has the power to direct or cause the direction of management and policies of the business. Regulation 18700.1(a)(2).
- Any business entity in which the public official is a director, officer, partner, trustee, or employee, or holds any position of management. (Note: Again, this may include a parent, subsidiary, or otherwise related business entity.)
- Any donor of gifts, or any intermediary or agent for a donor of gifts, amounting to at least \$630 where that amount is provided to, received by, or promised to the official in the 12 months prior to a governmental decision. Regulation 18700(c)(6)(E), 18940.2.

¹² The FPPC has determined that membership in a country club is a financial interest in the club as a business entity when the membership is transferrable and can be resold for profit or loss. See Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-17-249, 2018 WL 723401 (2018).

¹³ A business entity is a "parent" if it is a corporation that controls more than 50 percent of the voting stock of another corporation; the parent corporation is also a parent to any subsidiaries of the corporation that it controls. Regulation 18700.2 (b)(1).

¹⁴ A business entity is a "subsidiary" if it is a corporation whose voting stock is more than 50 percent controlled by another corporation; the subsidiary corporation is also a subsidiary to any corporation that controls its parent corporation. Regulation 18700.2 (b)(2).

¹⁵ Business entities, other than a parent corporation, are "otherwise related" if (1) the same person or persons together direct or control each business entity, or (2) the same person or persons together have a 50 percent or greater ownership interest in each business entity. Regulation 18700.2 (b)(3).

¹⁶ An official with a financial interest in a business entity also has an interest in a parent or subsidiary of the business entity or an otherwise related business entity, unless (1) the official's only interest is that of a shareholder and the official is a passive shareholder with less than 5 percent of the shares of the corporation, and (2) the parent corporation is required to file annual Form 10-K or 20-F Reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission and has not identified the subsidiary on those forms or its annual report. Regulation 18700.2 (c)-(d).

¹⁷ The FPPC has determined that membership in a country club is a financial interest in real property when the member would be entitled to a proportionate share of the value of the club's assets if the club were dissolved. See Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-17-249, 2018 WL 723401 (2018).

- The personal finances of the public official and immediate family.¹⁸ This is a sort of “catch-all” provision that is meant to address economic interests of a public official and his or her immediate family that do not qualify as investments, property, or business entities, but are nonetheless potentially affected by government decisions.

§§ 82047, 87103; Regulations 18700, 18940.2. The terms “indirect investment” and “indirect interest” are used to indicate investments and interests owned by the spouse or dependent child of the public official, an agent of the public official, or a business entity or trust in which the official, or his or her agent(s), spouse, or dependent children, has at least a 10 percent ownership interest. Regulation 18700(c)(6)(F).

STEP THREE: IS IT REASONABLY FORESEEABLE THAT THE GOVERNMENTAL DECISION WILL HAVE A FINANCIAL EFFECT ON ANY OF THE OFFICIAL’S FINANCIAL INTERESTS?

Determine whether the governmental decision will have a reasonably foreseeable financial effect on any of the public official’s financial interests.

Regulation 18701 draws a distinction between a financial interest that is “explicitly involved” in a decision, on the one hand, and a financial interest that is not “explicitly involved” in a decision, on the other hand.

Financial interests are considered to be explicitly involved in a decision if the interest is a “named party in, or the subject of, a governmental decision before the official or the official’s agency.” Regulation 18701(a). A financial interest is the “subject” of a proceeding “if the decision involves the issuance, renewal, approval, denial or revocation of any license, permit, or other entitlement to, or contract with the financial interest, and includes any governmental decision affecting a real property financial interest as described in Regulation 18702.2(a)(1) – (6).” Regulation 18701(a). In those cases, the financial effect is presumed to be reasonably foreseeable.

Even if a financial interest is not explicitly involved in a decision, the effect may still be considered reasonably foreseeable. Regulation 18701 states that a financial effect need not be “likely” to be considered “reasonably foreseeable” for purposes of the FPPC’s regulations. If the financial effect can be “recognized as a realistic possibility” and if the effect is “more than hypothetical or theoretical,” it will be considered reasonably foreseeable. Regulation 18701(b). The financial effect will not be

¹⁸ The FPPC determined that a public official had a financial interest in his personal finances when considering a decision to award a contract for waste hauling services at a facility located near his mobile home. *Brady Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-22-027, 2022 WL 16725545 (2022).

considered reasonably foreseeable if the “the financial result cannot be expected absent extraordinary circumstances” that are not subject to the official's control.

The FPPC also provides the following list of non-exclusive factors that should be considered when determining whether a governmental decision will have a reasonably foreseeable effect on a financial interest that is not explicitly involved in the decision:

- The extent to which the occurrence of the financial effect is contingent upon intervening events, not including future governmental decisions by the official's agency, or any other agency appointed by or subject to the budgetary control of the official's agency.
- Whether the public official should anticipate a financial effect on his or her financial interest as a potential outcome under normal circumstances when using appropriate due diligence and care.
- Whether the public official has a financial interest that is of the type that would typically be affected by the terms of the governmental decision or whether the governmental 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 public official has a financial interest.
- Whether a reasonable inference can be made that the financial effects of the governmental decision on the public official's financial interest might compromise a public official's ability to act in a manner consistent with his or her duty to act in the best interests of the public.
- Whether the governmental decision will provide or deny an opportunity, or create an advantage or disadvantage for one of the official's financial interests, including whether the financial interest may be entitled to compete or be eligible for a benefit resulting from the decision.
- Whether the public official has the type of financial interest that would cause a similarly situated person to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the governmental decision on his or her financial interest in formulating a position.

Regulation 18701(b). Possession of a real estate, brokerage license, or other professional license does not automatically constitute a reasonably foreseeable effect on the official's financial interest. Regulation 18701.1. The official's likely business activity must be considered to determine whether the governmental decision will have a reasonably foreseeable effect on one of the official's financial interests.

If it is not reasonably foreseeable that the governmental decision will have a financial effect on any of the official's financial interests, there is no conflict under the Act. If it is determined that it is reasonably foreseeable that the governmental decision will have a financial effect, however, the official must determine whether the effect is material.

STEP FOUR: WILL THE REASONABLY FORESEEABLE EFFECT BE MATERIAL?

Determine whether the reasonably foreseeable financial effect will be material.

If the effect is “nominal, inconsequential, or insignificant,” the financial effect will not be considered material. Regulation 18702(b). Otherwise, the provisions in Regulations 18702.1 through 18702.5 determine for each type of financial interest whether the effect is material. Regulation 18702(a).

a. Business Entities

Regulation 18702.1 provides that the reasonably foreseeable effect of a decision on a business entity in which the official has an investment interest or holds an employment or management position is material whenever the business entity is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision, including any decision in which the entity:

- Initiates the proceeding by filing an application, claim, appeal, or other request for action concerning the entity with the official's agency;
- Offers to sell a product or service to the official's agency;
- 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;
- 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 or more in any 12-month period;
- Applies for a permit, license, grant, tax credit, exception, variance, or other entitlement from the official's agency;
- Is the subject of any inspection, action, or proceeding under the regulatory authority of the official's agency; or
- Is otherwise subject to an action taken by the official's agency that is directed at the entity.

The reasonably foreseeable effect of a decision on a business entity in which the official has an investment interest or holds an employment or management position is also material if any of the following criteria are met:

- The decision may result in an increase or decrease of the entity's annual gross revenues, or the value of the entity's assets or liabilities, in an amount equal to or more than:

- ✓ \$1,000,000; or
- ✓ Five percent of the entity's annual gross revenues and the increase or decrease is at least \$10,000.
- The decision may cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or eliminate expenses in an amount equal to or more than:
 - ✓ \$250,000; or
 - ✓ One percent of the entity's annual gross revenues and the change in expenses is at least \$2,500.
- The official knows, or has reason to know, that the entity 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) - (6); or
 - ✓ There is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

Regulation 18701(a). There is also a "small shareholder" exception that allows officials to participate in decisions explicitly involving a business entity where the official's only interest in that business entity is an investment interest worth no more than \$25,000. Regulation 18702.1(b). To qualify for this exception, the interest also must be less than one percent of the business entity's shares. However, meeting these thresholds does not automatically allow the official to participate in the decision. The official still must analyze the decision's potential effect on the business entity's annual gross revenues, assets and liabilities, expenses, and real property interests. Under this rule, even where an official has only a small investment in a business entity, the impact of a decision might be so significant that the official still has a conflict of interest.

b. Real Property – Modified "500-Foot Rule" and Other Criteria

The traditional "500-foot" rule has been replaced with an extensive list of criteria that must be analyzed to determine whether a decision will have a material financial effect on an official's real property interest. Regulation 18702.2. There are now eight materiality standards that must be evaluated when an official has an ownership interest in real property, and four materiality standards that must be evaluated when an official has a leasehold interest in real property (i.e., as the lessee of the property).

Regulation 18702.2 now provides that the reasonably foreseeable financial effect of a governmental decision on an official's real property economic interest, other than a leasehold interest, is material whenever the governmental decision:

- Involves the adoption of, or amendment to, a development plan or criteria applying to the parcel;

- Determines the parcel'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;
- Would impose, repeal, or modify any taxes, fees, or assessments that apply to the parcel;
- Authorizes the sale, purchase, or lease of the parcel;
- Involves the issuance, denial or revocation of a license, permit, or other land use entitlement authorizing a specific use of or improvement to the parcel or any variance that changes the permitted use of, or restrictions placed on, that real property;
- Involves construction of, or improvements to, streets, water, sewer, storm drainage, or similar facilities, and the parcel will receive new or improved services that provide a benefit or detriment disproportionate to other properties receiving the services;
- Involves property located 500 feet or less from the property line of the parcel unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the decision will not have any measurable impact on the official's property¹⁹; or
- Involves property located more than 500 feet but less than 1,000 feet from the property line of the parcel,²⁰ and the decision would change the parcel'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.

¹⁹ See, the *Coates Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-15-217, 2015 WL 8006082 (2015) (councilmember lived within 500 feet of property subject to hearing on a view preservation tree trimming nuisance abatement order did not have a conflict of interest in the decision), the *Garibaldi Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-22-107, 2022 WL 16725588 (2022) (two council members were not disqualified from taking part in decisions concerning a multi-purpose path located 190 and 360 feet (as the crow flies) of their respective residences), and the *Miranda Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-23-083, 2023 WL 4566888 (2023) (city manager who lived within 500 feet of a city project to install flagpoles, additional lights, and updates to landscaping at a veterans memorial did not have a conflict of interest).

²⁰ When a construction project "affects only a clearly defined, specific and isolated site" of a larger parcel of land located near an official's real property, the distance between the official's property and the property subject to the decision can be measured from the site of the construction site itself, rather than from the property line of the parcel on which the construction site is located. *Anderson Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-23-129, 2023 WL 8528614.

Regulation 18702.2(b) clarifies that the financial effect of a governmental decision on a parcel of real property in which an official has an ownership interest is presumed not to be material whenever the governmental decision involves property located 1,000 feet or more from the property line of the official's property. This presumption may be rebutted, however, with clear and convincing evidence that the governmental decision would have a substantial effect on the official's property.

The FPPC has relaxed the rules with respect to real property economic interests that stem from having an ownership interest in the common area of a common interest development. Previously, in addition to evaluating whether the decision concerned a project located within 500 feet of the public official's real property, it was necessary to evaluate whether the decision was within 500 feet of any homeowner association common area in which the official had an ownership interest. Now, Regulation 18702.2 excludes common areas in common interest developments from the definition of "real property" for the purpose of conducting a conflict of interest analysis. Thus, the proximity of homeowner association common areas to a project is no longer a factor in the conflict of interest analysis.

With respect to an official's leasehold interests, i.e., where the official is the lessee of the property, Regulation 18702.2(c) provides that the reasonably foreseeable financial effect of a governmental decision on an official's real property economic interest is material only if the governmental 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
- Impact the official's use and enjoyment of the property.

There are a few exceptions in Regulation 18702.2(d) by which the effect of a decision on an official's real property interest will not be considered material. The following decisions will not be considered to have a material effect on an official's real property interest:

- The decision solely concerns repairs, replacement or maintenance of existing streets, water, sewer, storm drainage, or similar facilities.
- The decision solely concerns the adoption or amendment of a general plan and all of the following apply:
 - ✓ The decision only identifies planning objectives or is otherwise exclusively one of policy. A decision will not qualify under this subdivision if the decision is initiated by the public official, by a person that is a financial interest to the public official, or by a person representing either the public official or a financial interest to the public official.

- ✓ The decision requires a further decision or decisions by the public official's agency before implementing the planning or policy objectives, such as permitting, licensing, rezoning, or the approval of or change to a zoning variance, land use ordinance, or specific plan or its equivalent.
- ✓ The decision does not concern an identifiable parcel or parcels or development project. A decision does not "concern an identifiable parcel or parcels" solely because, in the proceeding before the agency in which the decision is made, the parcel or parcels are merely included in an area depicted on a map or diagram offered in connection with the decision, provided that the map or diagram depicts all parcels located within the agency's jurisdiction and the economic interests of the official are not singled out.
- ✓ The decision does not concern the agency's prior, concurrent, or subsequent approval of, or change to, a permit, license, zoning designation, zoning variance, land use ordinance, or specific plan or its equivalent.

These rules replace the old "500-foot rule" that applied before 2014. Of special interest to many local public officials, these provisions appear to allow public officials to participate in most decisions relating to slurry sealing, asphalt paving, curb and sidewalk repairs, or tree replacement, even if the work occurs within 500 feet of their property, due to the exception for repairs and replacement of existing infrastructure.

c. Sources of Income

The FPPC regulations also provide materiality standards for sources of income. Regulation 18702.3. A "source of income," as discussed above, is any person from whom a public official has received at least \$500 in the twelve months prior to the relevant governmental decision. Regulation 18700.1. A "person" includes individuals, organizations, and business entities. § 82047.

The regulations provide that any reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an individual, organization, or business entity²¹ that is a source of income to an official or an official's spouse is material if:

- The source is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision including a claimant, applicant, respondent, or contracting party; or
- The decision will achieve, defeat, aid, or hinder a purpose or goal of the source and the official, or the official's spouse, receives or is promised the

²¹ The materiality standards for sources of income provided in this section do not apply where a government entity qualifies as a source of income, including where a public official is paid by the entity as a consultant or contractor. Regulation 18702.3(d). An official with an interest in a governmental entity is disqualified from taking part in a decision only if there is a unique effect on that official. *Id.*

income for achieving the purpose or goal. This is known as the “Nexus” test.

Regulation 18702.3(a)(1), 18702.3(b). In addition to these general standards, the regulations provide further guidance that separately analyzes a source of income depending on whether the source is an individual, non-profit organization, or business entity. If the source is an **individual**, a reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the source is material if:

- The decision may affect the individual's income, investments, or other assets or liabilities (other than an interest in a business entity or real property) by \$1,000 or more;
- 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 in Regulation 18702.1; or
- The official knows, or has reason to know, that the individual has an interest in real property, and either:
 - ✓ The property is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision as defined in Regulations 18701 (a) and 18702.2(a)(1) - (6); or
 - ✓ There is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

If the source is a **nonprofit organization**, a reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the source is material if:

- 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 (1) \$1,000,000, or (2) five percent of the organization's annual gross receipts and the increase or decrease is equal to or greater than \$10,000;
- 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 (1) \$250,000, or (2) one percent of the organization's annual gross receipts and the change in expenses is equal to or greater than \$2,500; or
- The official knows, or has reason to, know that the organization has an interest in real property and either:
 - ✓ The property is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision under Regulations 18701 (a) and 18702.2(a)(1) - (6); or
 - ✓ There is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

If the source is a **business entity**, a reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the source is material if that business entity will be financially affected under the standards as applied to a financial interest in Regulation 18702.1 (see **Business Entities** above). Regulation 18702.3(a). The regulation also includes additional provisions to help officials who receive income from retail sales of a business entity in determining when a retail customer becomes a source of income to the public official directly. § 87103.5. This regulatory provision, which is intended to replace prior Regulation 18707.5, 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; and
- 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 general clientele of the business. An official is unable to recognize a significant monetary difference when: (1) 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 (2) the business 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.

Regulation 18702.3(c). If you own 10 percent or more of a business entity that is engaged in the retail sale of goods or services, we recommend that you review this provision in order to determine whether individual retail customers will be considered sources of income to you for the purpose of analyzing conflicts under the Act.

d. Sources of Gifts

The FPPC regulations also provide materiality standards for sources of gifts. Regulation 18702.4. For the purpose of analyzing potential conflicts under the Political Reform Act, a donor becomes a "source of gifts" by providing or promising a public official with gifts valued at \$630 or more in the aggregate in the 12 months prior to a governmental decision. Regulations 18700(c)(6)(E), 18940.2. A person may also be a source of a gift by being an "intermediary or agent for a donor of" a similar gift. Regulation 18700(c)(6)(E).

Under the FPPC regulations, a financial effect on a source of a gift is material if:

- The source is a claimant, applicant, respondent, contracting party, or otherwise named or identified as the subject of the proceeding;
- The source is an individual that will be financially affected under the standards applied to an official in Regulation 18702.5 (see **Personal**

Finances below), or the official knows, or has reason to know, that the individual has an interest in a business entity or real property that will be financially affected under the standards applied to a financial interest in Regulation 18702.1 or 18702.2, respectively;

- The source is a nonprofit organization that will be financially affected under the materiality standards applied to a nonprofit source of income interest in Regulation 18702.3 (see **Sources of Income** above); or
- The source is a business entity that will be financially affected under the standards as applied to a financial interest in Regulation 18702.1 (see **Business Entities** above).

Regulation 18702.4. Like with sources of income, the analysis of materiality for sources of gifts may depend on whether the source is an individual, a nonprofit, or a business entity. If the source of a gift is the "claimant, applicant, respondent, contracting party, or ... otherwise named or identified as the subject of the proceeding," the financial effect will be deemed material, regardless of whether the source is an individual, a nonprofit, or a business entity. If the source of a gift is not the "claimant, applicant, respondent, contracting party, or ... otherwise named or identified as the subject of the proceeding," the official will need to apply the other standards in Regulation 18702.4(b) – (d), depending on whether the source of the gift is an individual, a nonprofit, or a business entity.

e. Personal Finances

Finally, the regulations provide materiality standards for effects on personal finances. Regulation 18702.5. A reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's or his or her immediate family's personal finances is considered material if the decision may result in the official or the official's immediate family member receiving a financial benefit or loss of \$500 or more in any 12-month period due to the decision. Regulation 18702.5(a).

However, a financial effect is **not** considered material under Government Code Section 87103 if the decision would do any of the following:

- Affect only the salary, per diem, or reimbursement for expenses the public official, or a member of his or her immediate family receives from a federal, state, or local government agency unless the decision is to appoint (other than an appointing decision otherwise permitted under Regulation 18702.5), hire, fire, promote, demote, suspend without pay, or otherwise take disciplinary action with financial sanction against the official or a member of his or her immediate family, or to set a salary for the official or a member of his or her 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 public official's immediate family member is the only person in the job classification or position.

- 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 meetings of the group or body aggregating \$500 or more in any 12-month period, the effect on the official's personal finances is material unless the appointing body posts specified information on its website.²²
- 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.
- 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.
- Result in the payment of any travel expenses incurred by the official or the official's immediate family member while attending a meeting as an authorized representative of an agency.
- 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.
- Result in the official's receipt of any personal reward from the official's 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). Any effect on the interests noted above would not constitute a material effect on personal finances for the purpose of the Political Reform Act.

Regulation 18702.5 clarifies that if a decision only affects a business entity or real property in which the official has a financial interest, the regulation regarding personal finances does not apply. Regulation 18702.5(c). Under those circumstances, the official should analyze the applicable materiality standards for those types of interests in Regulations 18702.1 and 18702.2 to determine whether a conflict exists.

²² Specifically, the appointing body must post all of the following information on its website: (1) a list of each appointed position and its term; (2) the amount of the stipend for each appointed position; (3) the name of the official who has been appointed to the position; and (4) the name of any official who has been appointed to be an alternate for the position. Regulation 18702.5(b)(2).

STEP FIVE: DOES THE “PUBLIC GENERALLY” EXCEPTION APPLY?

Determine if the official can demonstrate that the material financial effect on the official's interest is indistinguishable from the decision's effect on the public generally.

Once it is determined that it is reasonably foreseeable that a decision will have a material financial effect on an official's financial interest, it is necessary to evaluate whether an exception to the disqualification requirement is applicable. One exception, known as the “public generally” exception, provides that even if a governmental decision will have a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect on the official's financial interest, disqualification will not be required if the effect on the public official's financial interest is indistinguishable from the decision's effect on the financial interests of the public generally. Regulation 18703.

In order to use this exception, the official must be able to demonstrate two core elements. First, the governmental decision must affect a “significant segment” of the public in the jurisdiction of the public agency. Second, the governmental decision's effect on the official's financial interest must not be unique as compared to the effect on the significant segment. Regulation 18703(a).

The FPPC has simplified the regulation to determine what constitutes a sufficiently “significant segment” of the public. Regulation 18703(b). A significant segment of the public is:

- At least 25 percent of any of the following:
 - ✓ 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.
- At least 15 percent of residential real property within the official's jurisdiction, if the official's only interest in a government decision is the official's primary residence.

Regulation 18703(b).

To determine whether a decision's effect on the official's financial interest is “unique” as compared to the effect on the significant segment of the public, the FPPC requires that an official determine whether the decision has a “disproportionate” effect on:

- The development potential or use of the official's real property or on the income producing potential of the official's real property or business entity.
- An official's business entity 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 interests²³ in similar entities or properties that is substantially greater than the effect on a single interest.
- An official's interest in a business entity 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.
- An official's personal finances or those of his or her immediate family.

Regulation 18703(c).

The official's "jurisdiction" for the purposes of this regulation constitutes the "jurisdiction of the state or local government agency as defined in Section 82035, or 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). Real property is considered to be within a "jurisdiction" if the "property or any part of it is located within, or not more than, two miles outside the boundaries of the jurisdiction or within two miles of any land owned or used by the local government agency." § 82035.

The FPPC Regulations include a number of specialized "public generally" exceptions. Regulation 18703(e). The financial effect on an official's financial interest is deemed indistinguishable from that of the public generally where there is no unique effect on the official's interest if the official establishes:

- The decision sets or adjusts the amounts of assessments, taxes, fees, or rates for water, utility, or other broadly provided public services or facilities that are 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, the exception does not apply if the decision imposes assessments, taxes, or fees, determines the boundaries of a property, or determines who is subject to the assessments, taxes, or fees. Under this exception, these factors must have already been determined.

²³ Ownership of only two residential properties apparently would not constitute "multiple interests ... in properties that is substantially greater than the effect on a single interest." Peake Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-15-227, 2015 WL 9680333 (2015).

- 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.
- 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 the specific location.
- The decision is limited to establishing, eliminating, amending, or otherwise affecting the rights or liabilities of tenants and owners of residential real property, including rent control or tenant protection matters. Officials may participate if: (1) the decision is applicable to all residential rental properties within the official's jurisdiction other than those excepted by the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act; (2) the official owns three or fewer residential units; and (3) the only interests affected by the decision are the official's interest in residential real property as a landlord or the official's interest in a primary residence as owner or lessee.
- 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.
- 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.
- The decision affects a federal, state, or local governmental entity in which the official has an interest.
- The decision is made by a governmental entity that primarily manages an airport or harbor and (1) the decision affects permits, licenses, or other use entitlements granted by the entity that are broadly available to all others similarly situated and on substantially the same terms in a similar manner and (2) the official's interests affected by the decision relate to the official's permit, license, or other use entitlement from the government entity.

Regulation 18703(e).

STEP SIX: MAY THE OFFICIAL MAKE OR PARTICIPATE IN MAKING A DECISION?

Determine whether the public official will be making, participating in the making, or using or attempting to use his/her official position to influence a governmental decision.

The Act applies when a public official is “making, participating in making, or using or attempting to use official position to influence a government decision.” Regulation 18704. If the official will be called upon to make, participate in making, or use his or her official position to influence a governmental decision in which the official has a financial interest, the official will have a prohibited conflict of interest. The FPPC regulations define each of these actions for purposes of applying the Act:

- A public official “makes” a governmental decision when the official authorizes or directs any action, votes, appoints a person, obligates or commits his or her agency to any course of action, or enters into any contractual agreement on behalf of his or her agency. Regulation 18704(a).²⁴
- A public official “participates in” a governmental decision when the official provides information, an opinion, or a recommendation for the purpose of affecting the decision without significant intervening substantive review. Regulation 18704(b).
- A public official “uses an official position to influence” a decision if the official: (i) contacts or appears before any official in his or her agency or in an agency subject to the authority or budgetary control of his or her agency for the purpose of affecting a decision; or (ii) contacts or appears before any official in any other government agency for the purpose of affecting a decision, and the public official acts or purports to act within his or her authority or on behalf of his or her agency in making the contact.

Regulation 18704(c).

There are limited exceptions to this rule. A public official is not making, participating in making, or influencing a government decision when the official acts in a solely ministerial, secretarial, or clerical manner. Regulation 18704(d)(1).

In addition, an official is not making, participating in making, or influencing a government decision when the official appears before the public agency as a member of the general public to represent specific and limited “personal interests” or when the

²⁴ A public official's “determination not to act” does not constitute participating in “making” a governmental decision when the public official is abstaining from a decision due to a personal financial interest.

official negotiates his or her compensation or terms of employment. Regulation 18704(d). With respect to negotiating the terms of employment, 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 government agency in the same job classification or position." Regulation 18704(d)(3).

Making, participating in, or influencing a governmental decision also does not include communications to either the press or the general public. Regulation 18704(d)(4). Nor does it include academic decisions. Regulation 18704(d)(5). Limited actions in an official's professional capacity as an architect or engineer also are not considered to be making, participating in, or influencing a governmental decision. Regulation 18705(d)(6). Finally, an official who serves as a consultant will not be participating in a decision by making a recommendation regarding additional services 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. Regulation 18704(d)(7).

STEP SEVEN: IS THE PUBLIC OFFICIAL'S PARTICIPATION LEGALLY REQUIRED?

Determine if the public official's participation is legally required despite a conflict of interest.

A public official also is permitted to participate in making a governmental decision, despite having a conflict of interest in the decision, if no alternative source of decision exists that would be consistent with the purposes and terms of the statute authorizing the decision. Regulation 18700(e), 18705(a).

This exception is applied when a quorum of a legislative body cannot be convened due to the disqualifying conflicts of interests of its members. In that situation, as many members as are needed to create the minimum number for the quorum may be selected at random to participate. Regulation 18705(c)(3). In these situations, stringent disclosure requirements apply, not only regarding the basis of the selected member's conflict of interest, but also the reason why there is no alternative source of decision-making authority. Regulation 18705(b). For the purposes of this section, a "quorum" means "the minimum number of members required to conduct business and when the vote of a supermajority is required to adopt an item, the "quorum" shall be that minimum number of members needed for that adoption." Regulation 18705(d).

Note that this rule is construed narrowly and may not be invoked to permit an official who is otherwise disqualified to vote to break a tie or to vote if a quorum can be convened of other members of the agency who are not disqualified, whether or not such other members are actually present at the time of the decision. Regulation 18705(c).

Prior to invoking this Rule, local agencies should consider whether the decision can be broken into components, and then through the use of another tool called "segmentation," have the local agency body consider and act on each component separately. Through that process, a member with a conflict in one component can be disqualified from that particular component but then still allowed to participate in the decisions on the other components of the decision. The criteria and standards for use of "segmentation" are contained in Regulation 18706 and further explained in a series of advice letters issued by the FPPC.²⁵

4. Abstention

When a public official has a conflict of interest under the Act, he or she is required to abstain from making, participating in making, or using or attempting to use his or her official position to influence the local agency's decision. Abstention avoids a violation of the conflict of interest provisions of the Act.

The Act establishes specific procedures that most public officials must follow when they have a conflict of interest and are required to abstain from a decision. § 87105; Regulation 18707. Immediately prior to the consideration of the matter, the official must: (i) identify each financial interest that gives rise to the conflict in detail sufficient to be understood by the public (except that disclosure of the exact street address of a residence is not required); (ii) publicly state his or her recusal from the matter; and (iii) leave the room until after the disposition of the matter unless the matter appears on a consent calendar, or other similar portion of an agenda for uncontested matters, or the official is speaking as a member of the public regarding an applicable personal interest. § 87105; Regulations 18707, 18704(d)(2). The FPPC has clarified the procedure required and precise information that must be disclosed, as described in Regulation 18707. This includes additional information regarding rules for closed sessions and matters on the consent calendar. Public officials may not avoid disclosure through partial absences and must disclose financial interests either immediately prior to consideration of an item or if the official arrives after consideration, immediately after the official joins the meeting. Regulation 18707(a).

The procedure stated in Regulation 18707(a) must be followed by all council members, judges, elected state officers, members of planning commissions, members of boards of supervisors, district attorneys, county counsels, city managers, city attorneys, city treasurers and other public officials who manage public investments, and to candidates for any of these offices at any election. §§ 87105, 87200. The Act does not require other public officials who must file financial disclosure forms under local conflict of interest codes to follow the same procedure, but the FPPC has now prescribed specific rules for those public officials. Regulation 18707(b).

Depending on the nature of his or her interest, a public official who must abstain from a decision may comment on the item as a member of the public during the public comment period on a matter related to his or her "personal interests." The term

²⁵ See "Segmentation, Participation, and Complications: A Guide for Segmenting Decisions in Compliance with the Political Reform Act and its Implementing Regulations," League of California Cities 2024 City Attorney's Spring Conference.

“personal interest” is defined to include an interest in real property or a business entity that is wholly owned by the official or his or her immediate family. Regulations 18704(d)(2)(A) and (B). It also includes business entities over which the official, or the official and his or her immediate family, exercise sole direction and control. Regulation 18704(d)(2)(C).

If a public official wishes to speak on a matter related to his or her “personal interests,” the official must publicly identify the financial interest (including all of the specific details required by the regulation). Regulation 18707(a)(1)(A). The public identification must be made orally and be included in the official public record. Regulation 18707(a)(1)(B). Subsequently, the official must recuse himself or herself and leave the dais to speak from the same area as the members of the public. Regulation 18707(a)(3)(B). Like other members of the public, the official may listen to the comments of other speakers on the matter. *Id.*

Note that when a public official abstains from a decision, his or her presence does not count toward achieving a quorum. Regulation 18707(a)(3). Accordingly, if several officials must abstain from a decision under the Political Reform Act, there may not be sufficient members of the body present to consider a matter under the Brown Act. In such a circumstance, it may be possible to use the exception for legally required participation, as discussed above.

5. Penalties for Violation

Administrative, civil, and criminal penalties exist for violations of the conflict of interest provisions of the Act. The FPPC may levy administrative penalties after a hearing and may impose a fine of up to \$5,000 per violation, a cease and desist order, and an order to file reports. § 83116. The FPPC recently updated regulations providing for streamlined administrative enforcement procedures and specific penalties for various types of violations. Regulations 18360, 18360.1, 18360.2, 18360.3. For example, if a public official fails to timely file their Form 700, the official may be eligible to accept a Warning Letter from the FPPC, complete the Political Reform Education Program (“PREP”), and pay a fine depending on the gravity of the violation of between \$200 to \$600 (Tier One violation) or between \$800 to \$1,200 (Tier Two violation). Regulation 18360.2 (a) and 18360.3 (a). Similarly, if a public official fails to report an economic interest on their Form 700, the official may be eligible to accept a Warning Letter, complete the PREP, and pay a fine depending on the gravity of the violation of between \$100 to \$500 (Tier One violation) or between \$600 to \$1,000 (Tier Two violation). Regulation 18360.2 (a) and 18360.3 (a).

Civil penalties may also include injunctive relief that may be sought by the district attorney or any person residing in the jurisdiction. § 91003(a). In the event a court finds that the actions would not have been taken but for the action of the official with the conflict of interest, the court is empowered to void the decision. § 91003(b). Misdemeanor criminal penalties are provided in situations where a knowing or willful violation of the act occurs, and generally, persons convicted of violating the Act may not be a candidate for elective office or act as a lobbyist for four years after the conviction. §§ 91000, 91002. The statute of limitations for civil and criminal enforcement

actions is four years from the date of the violation. §§ 91000(c), 91011(b). The statute of limitations for administrative actions brought by the FPPC is five years from the date of the violation. § 91000.5.

6. Seeking Advice on Conflict of Interest Questions

It is important to note that only a formal advice letter from the FPPC staff can immunize a public official from potential enforcement by the FPPC or the District Attorney in the event the public official participates in a decision and someone subsequently alleges the public official had a prohibited conflict of interest. A formal advice letter usually takes the FPPC staff at least a month to prepare, is only provided if the request relates to prospective acts (as distinguished from past acts), and if it contains sufficient facts upon which the FPPC is able to render a decision. Informal written advice (without immunity from potential enforcement action) may also be requested from the FPPC staff as well as informal telephonic advice through their technical assistance division at 1-866-ASK-FPPC (1-866-275-3772). Based on the time frames required to obtain formal or informal written advice from the FPPC, it is important for public officials to consult their city attorney or local agency counsel as early as possible so as to provide adequate time to gather all relevant facts, draft a letter to the FPPC, and respond to the advice once given.

B. Government Code Section 1090

Government Code Section 1090 provides in relevant part: “[m]embers of the Legislature, state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees shall not be financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members.”

The purpose of the prohibition contained in Section 1090 is to preclude a public official from using his or her position to obtain business or financial advantage through the approval of contracts by the public entities which he or she serves. As more fully explained below, the prohibition applies to not only preclude a member of the body or board that approves the contract from directly contracting with that same public entity, but it also applies when the public official has a financial or other specified relationship to the entity that seeks to contract with the public entity. The intent of the law is to remove the possibility of any personal influence that might bear on an official's decision-making activities on contracts executed by his or her public entity.

Upon the enactment of the PRA in 1974, questions arose as to whether that new law impliedly repealed or preempted the provisions of Section 1090. The California Attorney General addressed this issue first, concluding in a 1976 opinion that the Act did not implicitly repeal or preempt Section 1090. 59 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 604, 671 (1976). Since that time, the courts and the Attorney General have consistently considered Section 1090 as having continuing effect. For example, in *People v. Honig*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 289, 328-29 (1996), the defendant in a criminal case for violations of Section 1090 argued that the Act superseded Section 1090. The California Court of Appeal declined to so rule, holding instead that the term “financially interested” in Section 1090 has a different meaning than the term “material financial effect” in the Act. In another case,

the California Court of Appeal again held that the Act and Section 1090 are “two different statutory schemes.” *City of Vernon v. Central Basin Mun. Water Dist.*, 69 Cal. App. 4th 508, 513 (1999); see also *Fraser-Yamor Agency, Inc. v. County of Del Norte*, 68 Cal. App. 3d 201 (1977); *People v. Vallerger*, 67 Cal. App. 3d 847 (1977); *City Council v. McKinley*, 80 Cal. App. 3d 204 (1978); *City of Imperial Beach v. Bailey*, 103 Cal. App. 3d 191 (1980); *Thomson v. Call*, 38 Cal. 3d 633 (1985); *Campagna v. City of Sanger*, 42 Cal. App. 4th 533 (1996); 67 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 369, 375 (1984); 69 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 102 (1986); 70 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 45, 47 (1987); 73 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 191, 194-95 (1990).

Both the PRA and the common law (meaning court-made) doctrine against conflicts of interest require the public official with a conflict of interest to abstain from participation in the decision. Section 1090, by contrast, also prohibits the public entity from entering into a contract in which one of its officers has a financial interest, unless certain exceptions apply.

If the conflicted official is a member of a board or commission that executes the contract, he or she is conclusively presumed to be involved in the making of his or her agency’s contracts. *Thomson v. Call*, 38 Cal. 3d at 649. This absolute prohibition applies regardless of whether the contract is found to be fair and equitable or the official abstains from all participation in the decision. *Thomson*, 38 Cal. 3d at 649-50; *Fraser-Yamor Agency*, 68 Cal. App. 3d at 211-12; *City of Imperial Beach*, 103 Cal. App. 3d at 195. The only way a public entity could still enter into such a contract – i.e., in which an official who is a member of the board or commission that executes the contract has a financial interest – would be if that interest qualifies as a “remote interest” or “non-interest” within the meaning of specified provisions discussed below.

1. Three Principal Components of Section 1090

The prohibition contained in Section 1090 involves three principal components: (1) the person subject to the prohibition must be an officer or employee of one of the types of governmental entities listed in Section 1090; (2) the public officer or employee must be “financially interested” in a contract; and (3) the contract must be made by either the public official in his or her official capacity or by the body or board of which the official is a member.

a. Officer or Employee of Listed Government Entity

The first element is whether the person subject to the prohibition is a member of the Legislature or an officer or employee of the state, a county, a district, a judicial district, or a city. Virtually every officer or employee of a municipality or local governmental district is subject to the prohibition of Section 1090. In 2018, the Attorney General concluded that a California charter school’s governing body is also subject to Section 1090. 101 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 92.

In recent years, the courts also have concluded that consultants may be considered “employees” for the purpose of civil liability under Section 1090. In 2017, the California Supreme Court held that Section 1090 applies to independent contractors “when they have duties to engage in or advise on public contracting that they are expected to

carry out on the government's behalf." *People v. Superior Court (Sahlolbei)*, 3 Cal. 5th 230 (2017); see also, *California Housing Finance Agency v. Hanover/California Management and Accounting Center, Inc.*, 148 Cal. App. 4th 682, 691 (2007); see also, *Hub City Solid Waste Services, Inc. v. City of Compton*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 1114, 1124-1125 (2010). Courts have held that even private companies may be subject to Section 1090 where the company has the potential to exert "considerable influence" over the agency's contracting decision. *Davis v. Fresno Unified School District*, 237 Cal. App. 4th 261 (2015); *McGee v. Balfour Beatty Construction, LLC*, 247 Cal. App. 4th 235, 261 (2016). In 2019, the California Court of Appeal clarified that this "considerable influence" standard means that a consultant's mere provision of services to a public agency does not create a *per se* conflict of interest precluding future contracts, if, in the initial transaction, the consultant was not entrusted with acting on behalf of the public agency. *California Taxpayers Action Network v. Taber Construction, Inc.*, 42 Cal. App. 5th 824, 835 (2019); see, *Straus Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-22-064, 2022 WL 4134918.

Section 1090 also regulates so-called "follow-on contracts" in which an independent contractor's duties and services under one contract includes "engaging in or advising on public contracting on behalf of the public entity," and the contractor ultimately awards, or advises the entity to award, subsequent contracts to itself. § 1097.6(a). For example, the FPPC found that Section 1090 prohibited an affiliate of an independent contractor that had been hired to advise Humboldt County in drafting a Request for Proposals for a cannabis marketing contract from subsequently bidding on the same contract. See, *Adair Advice Letter*, FPPC No. A-21-137, 2021 WL 6504112 (2021).

Acknowledging potential ambiguities and practical limitations in the law, the recently adopted Assembly Bill 334, which added Government Code Section 1097.6, states that an independent contractor is not an "officer" for purposes of Section 1090 "if the independent contractor's duties and services related to the initial contract did not include engaging in or advising on public contracting on behalf of the public entity." § 1097.6(a)(1). "Engaging in or advising on public contracting" includes preparing, or assisting the public entity with preparing, a request for proposals, request for qualifications, or any other solicitation regarding a subsequent or additional contract with the public entity.²⁶ § 1097.6(a)(2). Even if the independent contractor is an "officer," the independent contractor may still enter into a subsequent contract for a later phase of the same project if it did not "engage in or advise on the making of the subsequent contract during its performance of the initial contract." § 1097.6(b)(1). This means the independent contractor's role in the initial contract was "limited to conceptual, preliminary, or initial plans or specifications and all bidders or proposers for the subsequent contract have access to the same information, including all conceptual, preliminary, or initial plans or specifications." § 1097.6(b)(2).

Assembly Bill 334 also added a "safe harbor" provision to help shield persons who rely in good faith on the language of the newly added Section 1097.6 from liability.

²⁶ By contrast, an independent contractor does not "engage in or advise on the making of the subsequent contract" by participating in the planning, discussions, or drawing of plans or specifications during an initial stage of a project if that participation is limited to conceptual, preliminary, or initial plans or specifications and all bidders or proposers for the subsequent contract have access to the same information, including all conceptual, preliminary, or initial plans or specifications. § 1097.6(b)(2).

§ 1097.6(c). Any person who acts in good faith reliance on Section 1097.6 will not be subject to criminal, civil or administrative enforcement if the contractor is not in breach of the initial contract, and the initial contract includes the prescribed language set forth in Section 1097.6(c)(1). Even if the initial contract does not include the statutorily prescribed language, a person may still defend against an enforcement action by showing that the contractor's duties did not include engaging in or advising on public contracting, or that the contractor did not actually engage in or advise on making any subsequent contracts. § 1097.6(d).

In light of the FPPC guidance on this issue, we advise that both public agencies and independent contractors carefully evaluate whether their duties and obligations include engaging in or advising on public contracting. If so, their involvement in those contracting decisions must be evaluated for compliance with Section 1090.

b. Financial Interest in a Contract

The second element of the prohibition is the existence of a direct or indirect financial interest in a contract. The courts have interpreted the term "financially interested" as including any direct interest, such as that involved when a public official enters directly into a contract with the body of which he is a member. *Thomson v. Call*, 38 Cal. 3d 633 (1985). The courts have also interpreted "financially interested" as including indirect financial interests in a contract, where, for example, a public official has a business relationship with the entity that would be contracting with the public entity, or when the public official would gain something financially by the making of the contract. *Fraser-Yamor Agency*, 68 Cal. App. 3d 201 (1977); *Finnegan v. Schrader*, 91 Cal. App. 4th 572, 579 (2001). In *Thomson v. Call*, the California Supreme Court described the breadth of the statute this way:

"Section 1090 forbids city officers . . . from being 'financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members.' The proscribed interest certainly includes any direct interest, such as that involved when an officer enters directly into a contract with the body of which he is a member. California courts have also consistently voided such contracts where the public officer was found to have an indirect interest therein. . . . Neither the absence of actual fraud nor the possibility of a 'good faith' mistake on [the officer's] part can affect the conclusion that this contract violates section 1090 and is therefore void."

38 Cal. 3d at 645-46 (citations omitted).

In *Thomson*, a council member sold certain real property to a third party, knowing that the city was negotiating a deal to acquire multiple parcels of property in that area for a public park. The third party then conveyed the council member's property to the city, in an apparent attempt to evade the provisions of Section 1090. The court essentially "unwound" and invalidated the entire transaction based on the council member's interest in the transaction. The court refused to focus on the isolated contract between the city and the third party that bought the property from the council member, but

rather viewed all of the successive contracts as one complex multi-party agreement. The court ordered the council member to disgorge all funds he received in the transaction and ordered that the city retain title to the property. The court noted that this type of severe remedy was necessary to discourage violations of Section 1090.

Other decisions have followed this same broad reading of “indirect interests.” In *People v. Vallerga*, the California Court of Appeal summarized court decisions addressing financial interests under Section 1090 as follows: “However devious and winding the chain may be which connects the officer with the forbidden contract, if it can be followed and the connection made, the contract is void.” 67 Cal. App. 3d 847, 867 (1977); see also *People v. Honig*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 289, 315 (1996) (stating the same rule). The scope of indirect interests that could form a “devious and winding chain” back to a public contract is broad, but this reflects the judicial stance of vigilant enforcement of Section 1090. See, e.g., *Thomson*, 38 Cal. 3d at 652 (“[T]he policy of strict enforcement of conflict-of-interest statutes . . . provides a strong disincentive for those officers who might be tempted to take personal advantage of their public offices, and it is a bright-line remedy which may be appropriate in many different factual situations.”); *Berka v. Woodward*, 125 Cal. 119, 128 (1899) (noting the need for “strict enforcement” of the conflict of interest statutes).

Although Section 1090 traditionally has been interpreted broadly, a California appellate decision warned against an overly broad interpretation of the term “financial interest” for the purpose of Section 1090. See *Eden Township Healthcare District v. Sutter Health*, 202 Cal. App. 4th 208, 228 (2011). The court acknowledged the general principle that the “defining characteristic of a prohibited financial interest is whether it has the potential to divide an official’s loyalties and compromise the undivided representation of the public interest the official is charged with protecting.” *Id.* at 221. The court concluded that the salaried CEO of a non-profit medical center, who also served on the board of a hospital district, was not financially interested in contracts between the medical center and the hospital district, despite the clear potential effect on his employer. *Id.* at 222. The court noted that there was “nothing in the record to support the inference that the [agreements] bear any relationship to [the CEO’s] continued employment” with the medical center. *Id.* at 223-224. Moreover, the court noted that there was “no evidence that [the CEO would] derive any financial benefit arising from the” agreements in question. *Id.* at 226. The court stated broadly:

In our view, if the contract itself offers no benefit to the official, either directly or indirectly, then the official is not financially interested in the contract and any explicit legislative exemption for such a circumstance would be unnecessarily redundant.

Id. at 228. The court distinguished the case of *Miller v. City of Martinez*, 28 Cal. App. 2d 364 (1938), in which the complaint alleged that a council member had a financial interest in a contract with a company that employed him and in which he also held stock. *Id.* at 226.

The ruling in *Eden Township* could be construed to suggest that an official is only “financially interested” in a contract that affects the official’s compensation or

continued employment.²⁷ In light of subsequent FPPC advice letters, however, there is continued uncertainty regarding the application and interpretation of the court's holding in *Eden Township*.²⁸ As such, we recommend that public officials seek legal assistance whenever a potential Section 1090 conflict arises.

In addition to a "financial interest," there must be a contract in order for Section 1090 to apply, as described below. General contract principles apply to this determination and include such arrangements as purchase and service contracts as well as development agreements between a city and a developer (78 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 230 (1995)); 82 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 126, 129 n.4 (1999)), joint powers agreements (*People v. Gnass*, 101 Cal. App. 4th 1271, 1301 (2002)), and payments for conference attendance expenses (75 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 20 (1992)).

c. A Contract "Made" by the Official or by a Body or Board of which the Official Is a Member

The third element necessary for a Section 1090 violation is that the contract has to be "made" either by the official or employee acting in his or her official capacity, or by any body or board of which the official is a member. The "making" of a contract is most commonly implicated by a city council's approval of a simple purchase order as part of the approval of a demand warrant registrar; this is likely to constitute the making of a contract within the scope of Section 1090. The courts have construed the term "made" as encompassing such elements in the formation of a contract as preliminary discussions, negotiations, compromises, reasoning, planning, and drawing of plans or specifications and solicitation for bids. *Millbrae Ass'n for Residential Survival v. City of Millbrae*, 262 Cal. App. 2d 222, 237 (1968). For example, in *City Council of San Diego v. McKinley*, 80 Cal. App. 3d 204, 212 (1978), a court of appeal found a Section 1090 violation when a city council entered into an agreement with a landscape architectural firm, of which the president, a stockholder, was also a member of the city's parks and recreation board. The board investigated and advised the city council on parks and recreation development issues, and it approved plans for a Japanese garden for which the board member's company ultimately received the development contract. Even though the board member was not a member of the city council, which awarded the contract to his company, the board member's participation in the planning for the garden was sufficient to constitute participation in "making" the contract:

"[T]here is ample authority the negotiations, discussions, reasoning, planning, and give and take which go beforehand in the making of a decision to commit oneself must all be deemed to be a part of the making of an agreement in the broad sense. [Citation omitted.] Thus, the final execution of a contract, which is the time when the contract is

²⁷ See also, *Ansolabehere* Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-15-180, 2015 WL 9680325 (2015); *Devaney* Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-15-213, 2015 WL 7252462 (2015); but cf. *Carney* Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-16-073, 2016 WL 3212417 (2016) and *Diaz* Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-16-214, 2016 WL 7033000 (2016).

²⁸ See, e.g., *Diaz* Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-16-214, 2016 WL 7033000 (2016) and *Roy* Advice Letter, FPPC No. A-16-157, 2016 WL 6565871 (2016).

technically made, is not the only time when a conflict of interest may be presented."

80 Cal. App. 3d at 212.

Similarly, in *Stigall v. City of Taft*, 58 Cal. 2d 565, 569-70 (1962), the California Supreme Court held that an impermissible conflict existed in a contract with a plumbing company owned by a council member, even though the council member resigned before the plumbing company's bid was accepted. The court recognized that activities prior to the signing of a contract can be integral to the decision to accept the contract. *Id.* at 569; see also *Campagna v. City of Sanger*, 42 Cal. App. 4th 533, 538 (1996).

2. Exceptions to Section 1090

a. "Remote Interest" Exception

There are two categories of exceptions to Section 1090. The first, encompassing what are commonly referred to as "remote interests," is set forth in Section 1091. If an official has only a remote interest in a contract, then the local agency may enter into the contract as long as the official abstains from participating in the making of the contract in any way. Although this is not an exhaustive list of the "remote interest" exceptions, a few examples of "remote interest" exceptions include the following²⁹:

- Remote interest exception for a compensated officer or employee of a nonprofit corporation (Section 1091 (b)(1));
- Remote interest exception for a person receiving a government salary, per diem, or reimbursement for expenses, even when the contract involves the department of the government entity that employs the official (Section 1091 (b)(13));
- Remote interest exception for a litigation settlement agreement between an officer that is a party to litigation involving the body or board of which the officer is a member (Section 1091 (b)(15); and
- Remote interest exception for the owner or partner of a firm who serves as an appointed member of an unelected board or commission of the contracting agency if the owner or partner recuses himself or herself from: (1) providing any advice to the contracting agency regarding the contract between the firm and the contracting agency; and (2) any participation in reviewing a project that results from that contract (Section 1091 (b)(17)).

²⁹ Effective January 1, 2026, Senate Bill 1111 ("SB 1111") amends the list of the "remote interest" exceptions in Section 1091 to include a remote interest exception for a public officer if the public officer's child is an officer or director of, or has an ownership interest of 10 percent or more in, a party to a contract entered into by the body or board of which the officer is a member, if this information is actually known to the public officer.

The “remote interest” exception applies only if the interest is disclosed to the body that approves the contract, the disclosure is noted in that body's official records, and the official abstains from voting. Further, members with a “remote interest” may not attempt to influence any other member of the body or board of which they are members to enter into the contract.

b. “Non-Interest” Exception

The second category of exceptions is found in Section 1091.5. These are called “non-interest” exceptions and apply to a type of interest that is completely exempt from Section 1090 and, if held by the official, does not require abstention. Unlike the “remote interest” exceptions in Section 1091, most of the “non-interest” exceptions listed in Section 1091.5 are available to both officers and employees who are covered by the general prohibition in Section 1090. Although this is not an exhaustive list, examples of some of those exceptions are listed below:

- Non-interest exception for government salary, per diem, or reimbursement of expenses when the contract does not involve the department of the government entity that employs the officer or employee (Section 1091.5 (a)(9));
- Non-interest exception for government salary to an officer's or employee's spouse when the spouse was employed by the government entity for at least one year prior to the officer's or employee's election or appointment (Section 1091.5 (a)(6));
- Non-interest exception for a non-compensated officer of a nonprofit corporation that supports the functions of the public entity or to which the public entity is required to give particular consideration (Section 1091.5 (a)(8));
- Non-interest exception for non-salaried members of a nonprofit corporation (Section 1091.5 (a)(7));
- Non-interest exception involving the receipt of public services on the same terms as would be provided if the officer were not a member of the governmental body or board (Section 1091.5(a)(3)); and
- Non-interest exception for contracts for public services between a special district and its board members if the special district requires board members to be landowners or representatives of a landowner and the contract is made on the same terms and conditions granted to everyone else. (Section 1091.5(a)(14)). For purposes of the exception, “public services” include the powers and purposes generally provided pursuant to provisions of the Water Code relating to irrigation districts, California water districts, water storage districts, or reclamation districts.

3. The “Rule of Necessity”

In limited circumstances, the “rule of necessity” may allow a local agency to enter into a contract that Section 1090 would otherwise prohibit. See, *Eldridge v. Sierra View Local Hospital Dist.* (1990) 224 Cal. App. 3d 311, 321. This rule ensures that essential government functions can be performed even where a conflict of interest exists. *Id.*

This exception has been applied in at least two specific types of situations:

- In procurement situations for essential supplies or services when no source other than the one that triggers the conflict is available. For example, the Attorney General concluded that a city could enter into contracts related to an existing cable television franchise owned by a council member where there were no other cable providers within the city.³⁰ 76 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 118 (1993).
- In non-procurement situations to carry out essential duties of the office when the official or board is the only one authorized to act. For example, the Attorney General concluded that Section 1090 did not prohibit a school district from entering into a collective bargaining agreement with its teachers' union, even though the spouse of a district board member was represented by that union. 69 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 102 (1986).

When the “rule of necessity” applies, all conflicted members must refrain from participating in the making of the contract. *Ennis* Advice Letter, FPFC No. A-21-112, A-21-113, 2021 WL 4557249 (2021). However, if a quorum is no longer available as a result of that abstention, the minimum necessary number of conflicted members may participate, by drawing lots or some other impartial method employed to select them. 224 Cal. App. 3d at pp. 322-323.

³⁰ Importantly, the Attorney General noted that the council member acquired the franchise *prior* to his election to the city council. Section 1090 would have prohibited a *current* member of a city council from obtaining a new cable television franchise from the city during his or her term of office. 76 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 118 (1993)

4. A Contract Made in Violation of Section 1090 is Void and Officials Violating Section 1090 Are Subject to Severe Penalties

Finally, it is important to note the extreme consequences of a Section 1090 violation and thus the caution with which persons must act to ensure compliance with this law. A public official who willfully violates any of the provisions of Section 1090 “is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the state prison, and is forever disqualified from holding any office in this state.” § 1097. The civil fines applicable to Section 1090 violations now can be up to the greater of \$10,000 or three times the value of the financial benefit received by the defendant for each violation. § 1097.3(a). In addition, a contract made in violation of Section 1090 is void under Section 1092. *People ex rel. State v. Drinkhouse*, 4 Cal. App. 3d 931, 935 (1970) (“[A] contract in which a public officer is interested is void, rather than voidable as the statute indicates.”). As with the Political Reform Act, acting on the advice of counsel is not a defense to a Section 1090 violation. See *People v. Chacon*, 40 Cal. 4th 558 (2007); *Chapman v. Superior Court*, 130 Cal. App. 4th 261 (2005).

Given these consequences, it is advisable for public officials to be very cautious in deciding whether they may participate in a contracting decision based on the existence of a “non-interest exception,” whether they must abstain from those decisions based on the application of a “remote interest” exception, or whether their financial interest lies outside any exception and therefore precludes the public entity from entering into the contract altogether.

5. Aiding and Abetting Section 1090 Violations

In 2014, the California Legislature adopted Senate Bill 952, which added a subsection (b) to Government Code Section 1090, which now reads: “An individual shall not aid or abet a Member of the Legislature or a state, county, district, judicial district, or city officer or employee in violating subdivision (a)” of Section 1090. The Legislature added a similar provision to Section 1093 such that a person “shall not aid or abet the Treasurer, Controller, a county or city officer, or their deputy or clerk” in purchasing or selling “warrants, scrip, orders, demands, claims, or other evidences of indebtedness” for personal gain. § 1093. The Legislature also added a penalty for these crimes to Section 1097, which applies when a person “willfully aids or abets an officer or person in violating” Section 1090 or certain other conflict provisions. In light of these provisions, city officers and employees must be careful to avoid “aiding and abetting” a Government Code Section 1090 violation.

6. Seeking FPPC Advice on Section 1090

In 2013, the State Legislature adopted Assembly Bill 1090, which amended the enforcement provisions applicable to Government Code Section 1090. With the adoption of AB 1090, a person who is subject to the prohibition in Government Code Section 1090 may request advice and/or a formal opinion from the FPPC. § 1097.1(c). Opinions or advice must be requested prior to any action being taken, as the FPPC cannot issue opinions or advice based on past conduct. § 1097.1(c)(2). Such advice is admissible as evidence of good faith conduct by the requester if the requester truthfully

disclosed all material facts and relied on the advice or opinion of the FPPC. § 1097.1(c). In addition, the FPPC is authorized to enforce the prohibition in Government Code Section 1090 through administrative or civil actions. § 1097.1(a).

7. Statute of Limitations for Section 1090 Violations

The statute of limitations for bringing a criminal prosecution under Section 1090 is three years from the discovery of the violation. *People v. Honig*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 289, 304 (fn. 1) (1996); Penal Code §§ 801, 803(c). However, under Government Code Section 1092, a four-year statute of limitations applies to actions brought under Section 1090 to invalidate a contract. This four-year statute of limitations begins to run from the date that the plaintiff has discovered the violation, or in the exercise of reasonable care, should have discovered the violation. A four-year statute of limitations also applies to civil actions brought by the FPPC. § 1097.3(c).

C. Common Law Doctrine Against Conflicts of Interest

The common law doctrine against conflicts of interest constitutes the courts' expression of the public policy against public officials using their official positions for their private benefit. See *Terry v. Bender*, 143 Cal. App. 2d 198, 206 (1956). This doctrine provides an independent basis for requiring public officials and employees to abstain from participating in matters in which they have a financial interest. Violation of the doctrine can amount to official misconduct and can result in loss of office. *Nussbaum v. Weeks*, 214 Cal. App. 3d 1589 (1989).

By virtue of holding public office, an elected official "is impliedly bound to exercise the powers conferred on him with disinterested skill, zeal, and diligence and primarily for the benefit of the public." *Noble v. City of Palo Alto*, 89 Cal. App. 47, 51 (1928). An elected official bears a fiduciary duty to exercise the powers of office for the benefit of the public and is not permitted to use those powers for the benefit of a private interest. *Id.*

In *All Towing Services LLC v. City of Orange*, 220 Cal. App. 4th 946 (2013), the court applied the common law doctrine against conflicts of interest and held that campaign contributions from tow truck companies to councilmembers did not create a common law conflict of interest for councilmembers in decisions regarding a towing contract.³¹ In reaching its conclusion, the court explained that "a campaign contribution disqualification rule could be easily manipulated and abused [which] counsels against finding such a rule in the common law" and "[a]dopting such a sweeping rule would also violate the First Amendment rights of those who wish to participate in the electoral process by making campaign contributions."

The common law doctrine against conflicts of interest has been primarily applied to require a public official to abstain from participation in cases where the official's private financial interest may conflict with his or her official duties. 64 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 795,

³¹ While the campaign contributions in *All Towing Services LLC* did not create a common law conflict of interest, campaign contributions may create a conflict of interest for public officials under the Levine Act (as discussed in Section II.A of this Handbook).

797 (1981). However, the doctrine also applies when specific circumstances preclude a public official from being a disinterested, unbiased decision maker for a quasi-judicial matter. In one case, a council member who voted to deny permits for a condominium project near his house was deemed to have a common law conflict of interest (i.e., bias) due to his interest in preserving his ocean view and his personal animosity toward the applicants. *Clark v. City of Hermosa Beach*, 48 Cal. App. 4th 1152 (1996).

However, a more recent court decision creates some uncertainty as to whether the common law doctrine should be applied when statutory conflict of interest laws already address the particular situation. In *BreakZone Billiards v. City of Torrance*, 81 Cal. App. 4th 1205, 1233 (2000), the court declined to construe allegations of an official's bias in a decision to constitute a conflict of interest at common law when the applicable statutes already had been construed not to create a conflict of interest in that situation. In *BreakZone*, the court indicated, "[w]e continue to be cautious in finding common law conflicts of interest We reject the application of the doctrine in this case, assuming, arguendo, it exists." 81 Cal. App. 4th at 1233.

II. OTHER SPECIALIZED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST LAWS AND REGULATIONS

A. Campaign Contributions

1. Conflicts of Interests Arising for Elected and Appointed Officials

A portion of the Political Reform Act known as the "Levine Act" establishes specific restrictions on the receipt and solicitation of campaign contributions, and participation of public officials in decisions affecting campaign contributors. A recent law extended these prohibitions that previously only applied to appointed officials to elected officials as well.³² Another recent law introduced additional changes, including an increase to the contribution threshold from over \$250 to over \$500.³³

As of January 1, 2025, a local elected or appointed official cannot: (i) solicit, accept or direct a campaign donation over \$500 from a party or a participant, or their agent, involved in a matter presently pending before the local agency and during the 12 months following the final decision; or (ii) participate in a proceeding involving a party or a participant, or their agent, from whom the official accepted over \$500 within the past 12 months. § 84308. These requirements only apply if the elected officer or the body of which they are a member has the authority to make any decision or recommendation in a proceeding involving a license, permit or other entitlement for use, as defined. §§ 84308 (b)(2), (c)(2).

³² Senate Bill ("SB") 1439 (2022).

³³ SB 1243 (2024) (operative as of January 1, 2025).

a. Disclosure Requirement

Officers must disclose disqualifying contributions either orally or in writing on the public record at the beginning of a public meeting before rendering any decision in the proceeding. If the disqualifying contribution is discovered during the public meeting, the officer should make the public disclosure as soon as possible, prior to continuing to take part in the decision. In the event that there is no public meeting held regarding the decision, the officer should submit a written disclosure to the clerk, and the written disclosure must be entered into the agency's official records. Regulation 18438.8.

b. Prohibition and Disqualification

For purposes of the disclosure and recusal requirement under Section 84308(c), an officer may not participate in a decision if the officer "willfully" or "knowingly" received a disqualifying contribution over \$500. This includes actual knowledge of the contribution; a party's disclosure of a contribution; or an officer's awareness of facts establishing other reasons to know of the contribution, which requires a fact-specific analysis. Regulation 18438.7.

c. Fundraising Ban

While a proceeding is pending and for 12 months following the final decision date, an officer cannot accept, solicit, or direct a contribution over \$500 from any party, participant, or agent, regardless of whether it is on the officer's own behalf or on behalf of any another officer, candidate for office, or committee. §§ 84308 (b)(1).

d. Participants

A conflict of interest involving a "participant," defined under Regulation 18438.4, arises only if the officer willfully or knowingly received the contribution **and** knows or has reason to know that the participant has a financial interest in the decision. § 84308 (b)(1). Under Regulation 18438.7, "knowledge" includes actual knowledge or knowledge of facts revealed by the participant in writing or orally during the proceeding that makes the person's financial interest "apparent."

e. Agents

An "agent" is a person or entity who represents a party or participant for compensation and appears before or otherwise communicates with an agency in order to influence the proceeding on behalf of the party or participant. § 84308(h). A person does not "communicate with the agency with the purpose of influencing the proceeding" if the person prepares architectural, engineering, or similar drawings or submissions for a client to submit in a proceeding as part of the person's profession and does not contact the agency other than to assist staff in evaluating the prepared documents. § 84308(h)(4). A person is also not an agent if the person only provides technical data or analysis to the agency and does not otherwise directly communicate with the agency for the purpose of influencing the proceeding.

As of January 1, 2025, an agent can only make contributions to an officer before a matter is pending and cannot make a contribution **in any amount** (in contrast with the \$500 threshold for parties and participants) to an officer during the proceeding and for 12 months following the final decision date. This means that an agent has a separate obligation to forgo making any contribution during, and for 12 months after a proceeding. , However, officers are only prohibited from accepting contributions over \$500.

f. Aggregated Contributions

Contributions must be aggregated to determine whether a contributor has exceeded the \$500 threshold during a 12-month period for purposes of Section 84308 for the following:

- All of the party's own contributions.
- All of the participant's own contributions.
- All of the agent's own contributions during either the prior 12 months or the period beginning the date the agent was first hired (whichever period is shorter). Please note that as of January 1, 2025, an officer is not required to combine the contributions of an agent with contributions from their affiliated party or participant. Government Code Section 84308(g).
- All of the contributions made by an individual (other than an uncompensated non-profit officer) or entity, if the individual directs or controls an entity's contributions or if multiple entities made contributions that are directed or controlled by a majority of the same persons. § 82015.5.
- All of the contributions made by entities that are majority owned (over 50% ownership) by a person with contributions of the majority owner and all other entities majority owned by that person (unless these other entities acted independently).

The requirement to aggregate depends on whether officers are actually aware of relevant facts. Officers are only required to aggregate contributions if the involved party or participant has disclosed the contribution on the record of the proceeding and the officer otherwise knows facts establishing that the contribution must be aggregated pursuant to Regulation 18438.5 and Government Code Section 82015.5. Otherwise, the officer does not know or have reason to know that the contributions must be aggregated.

g. Legally Required Participation

An officer who has received a disqualifying contribution may still participate in a decision if the officer's participation is "legally required." This exception to the recusal requirement only applies if there exists "no alternative source of decision consistent with

the purposes and the terms of the statute authorizing the decision," and only if a quorum cannot be otherwise convened. Regulation 18705.

In order for the legally required participation exception to be invoked, the officer or an agency employee must state the existence of the potential conflict with particularity, orally or in writing. This disclosure must be made prior to the decision if during an open session, and either during the open session or immediately after the closed session if the decision is being made in closed session. The disclosure should specify that the officer has received a contribution over \$500 from a party or participant within the last 12 months, along with the name of the contributor, a summary description of the potential conflict, and any legal basis for the contention that there is no alternative source of decision. Other steps and procedures must also be followed by which one or more disqualified members are selected at random to comprise the minimum number of members needed to take action on the item. The pool of disqualified members from which one or more disqualified members are selected at random to participate in a decision includes those with a financial interest in a decision and those who received a disqualifying contribution under Section 84308.

h. Curing a Violation

An officer who receives a prohibited donation may cure the violation depending on when the contribution was received. If a prohibited contribution was received during the 12 months *before* the final decision, then the contribution may be returned within 30 days from the time the officer either makes any decision or "knows, or should have known, about the contribution and the proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use," whichever comes last. § 84308(d)(1). However, the violation can only be cured if the contribution was received from a party prior to the officer knowing or having reason to know that the proceeding involving the party had commenced. In addition, the violation can only be cured if the officer received a contribution from a participant prior to knowing or having reason to know that the participant had a financial interest. Regulation 18438.7(c).

Contributions of more than \$500 may not be accepted *during* the proceeding and there is no "cure" for that violation. An official who unwillingly or unknowingly receives a contribution during the 12 months *after* the final decision may cure the violation by returning the excess amount "within 30 days of accepting, soliciting, or directing the contribution, whichever comes latest." The official or a controlled campaign committee must also maintain records of curing such violations. § 84308(d)(2)(C).

2. Application of Federal Corruption Laws to the Offer or Solicitation of Illegal Campaign Contributions Tied to an Official Act

Federal corruption laws apply to situations where the receipt of illegal, laundered or unreported campaign contributions are tied to an official act. In one case arising out of the City of San Diego, two council members were charged and convicted of wire fraud for conspiring to change the city's ordinance regulating adult-oriented businesses in exchange for campaign contributions from an adult-oriented business that had been illegally "laundered" through contributions made by residents of the city or which had

been unreported and which constituted bribes. See *United States v. Inzunza*, 303 F. Supp. 2d 1041, 1043 (S.D. Cal. 2004) for a list of the charges; the case was referred to in the press as the San Diego “Strippergate” case. The charges included the alleged use of wire communications in interstate commerce in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy to defraud the public of their intangible right to honest service, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951 (the Hobbs Act) and 1952 (Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering). One of those convictions was later overturned. However, the case points out that direct connections between official acts and illegal or unreported campaign contributions may result in charges of bribery under California law and a violation of certain federal wire fraud and racketeering laws.

In a more recent case, a former Los Angeles deputy mayor, former Los Angeles city council member and Planning and Land Use Management Committee chairman, and former aide to the city council member were prosecuted on federal bribery charges related to the receipt of illegal campaign contributions from real estate developers. See *United States v. Shen Zhen New World I, LLC* (9th Cir. 2024) 115 F.4th 1167.

3. A Long-Standing Ban on Local Agency Officials and Employees Soliciting Campaign Contributions from Officials and Employees of the Same Agency is Now Unenforceable

In an effort to avoid local agency public employees being drawn into local political campaigns or having their positions become the subject of political reward or retribution, California law, for many years, prohibited the solicitation of campaign contributions by a local agency official or employee of other officials or employees within the same local agency. Until 2023, an officer or employee of a local agency was prohibited by Section 3205 from soliciting political contributions from an officer or employee of that same local agency. However, in 2023, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held that Section 3205 is unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates the political speech rights of local government employees provided to them by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Ninth Circuit concluded that because Section 3205 did not apply equally to state employees, the ban was not sufficiently tailored to accomplish the state’s goal, and the state failed to justify applying the restriction only to local government employees. See *Progressive Democrats for Social Justice v. Bonta*, 73 F.4th 1118 (2023). Unless and until the Legislature amends or re-adopts Section 3205 in a manner that withstands judicial review, local government officials and employees are no longer precluded from soliciting campaign contributions from other officials or employees in the same local agency.

B. Doctrine Against Holding Incompatible Offices

1. The Common Law Doctrine Against Holding Incompatible Offices

In addition to Government Code Section 1099 (discussed below), a common law doctrine (that is, legal principles established over time by court decisions) applies to prevent public officials from holding multiple public offices simultaneously. The common law doctrine against incompatibility of offices arose from a concern that the

public interest would suffer when one person holds two public offices which might possibly come into conflict. The California Supreme Court set forth the following test for incompatibility of offices in *People ex rel. Chapman v. Rapsey*, 16 Cal. 2d 636 (1940):

“Two offices are said to be incompatible when the holder cannot in every instance discharge the duties of each. Incompatibility arises, therefore, from the nature of the duties of the offices, when there is an inconsistency in the functions of the two, where the functions of the two are inherently inconsistent or repugnant, as where antagonism would result in the attempt by one person to discharge the duties of both offices, or where the nature and duties of the two offices are such as to render it improper from considerations of public policy for one person to retain both.”

16 Cal. 2d at 641-42. Incompatibility of offices is not measured only by conflicts which do exist, but also by those conflicts which might arise. *Chapman*, 16 Cal. 2d 636, 641-42 (1940); 66 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 382, 384 (1983); 64 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 288, 289 (1981).

In order to determine whether two positions are in conflict, it is necessary to determine first whether the two positions are both public offices within the scope of the doctrine. No statutory definition is given to the term “public officer.” However, in *Chapman*, the court stated:

“[A] public office is said to be the right, authority, and duty, created and conferred by law — the tenure of which is not transient, occasional, or incidental — by which for a given period an individual is invested with power to perform a public function for public benefit

One of the prime requisites is that the office be created by the Constitution or authorized by some statute. And it is essential that the incumbent be clothed with a part of the sovereignty of the state to be exercised in the interest of the public.”

16 Cal. 2d at 640 (citation omitted).

Incompatibility can be triggered if the duties of the two offices “overlap so that their exercise may require contradictory or inconsistent action, to the detriment of the public interest.” *People ex rel. Bagshaw v. Thompson*, 55 Cal. App. 2d 147, 150 (1942). Only one significant clash of duties and loyalties is required to make offices incompatible. 37 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 21, 22 (1961). The policy set forth in *Chapman* includes prospective as well as present clashes of duties and loyalties. 63 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 623 (1980).

Abstention has not been recognized as a remedy for incompatible offices. The general rule provides:

“The existence of devices to avoid . . . [conflicts] neither changes the nature of the potential conflicts nor provides assurances that they would be employed. Accordingly, the ability to abstain when a conflict arises will not excuse the incompatibility or obviate the effects of the doctrine.”

66 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 176, 177 (1983) (citation omitted).

The effect of the doctrine of incompatibility of offices is that a public official who enters into the duties of a second office is deemed to have automatically vacated the first office if the two are incompatible. *Chapman*, 16 Cal. 2d at 644.

A list of some of the offices that the California Attorney General has found to be incompatible are as follows:

- County board of supervisors member and community college board member. 78 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 316 (1995).
- Fire chief and board of supervisors member. 66 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 176 (1983).
- Public utility district member and county board of supervisors member. 64 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 137 (1981).
- School district trustee and council member. 73 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 354 (1990).
- School board member and council member. 65 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 606 (1982).
- County planning commissioner and council member. 63 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 607 (1980).
- Fire chief and council member. 76 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 38 (1993).
- County planning commissioner and city planning commissioner. 66 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 293 (1983).
- County planning commissioner and county water district director. 64 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 288 (1981).
- City planning commissioner and school district board member. 84 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 91 (2001).
- City manager and school district board member. 80 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 74 (1997).
- School district board member and community services district board member. 75 Ops. Cal. Att'y Gen. 112 (1992).

2. The Statutory Codification of the Common Law Doctrine of Incompatible Offices – Government Code Section 1099

Government Code Section 1099 is intended to create a statutory rule against holding incompatible offices. This section is not intended to expand or contract the common

law rule and is intended to be interpreted based on precedent created through court decisions under the common law doctrine. Stats. 2005, c. 254 (S.B. 274), § 2.

Section 1099 provides that a public officer, including, but not limited to, an appointed or elected member of a governmental board, commission, committee or other body, shall not simultaneously hold two public offices that are incompatible as defined by the statute. Section 1099 provides that offices are incompatible when:

- Either of the offices may audit, overrule, remove members of, dismiss employees of, or exercise supervisory powers over the other office or body;
- Based on the powers and jurisdiction of the offices, there is a possibility of a significant clash of duties and loyalties between the offices; or
- Public policy considerations make it improper for one person to hold both offices.

As is the case under the common law doctrine, Section 1099 provides that when two public offices are incompatible, a public officer shall be deemed to have forfeited the first office upon acceding to the second office. However, Section 1099 recognizes that certain state laws or possibly local ordinances may expressly provide for the simultaneous holding of particular offices and that result would not be precluded by Section 1099.³⁴ Section 1099 does not apply if one of the positions is a mere position of employment rather than a public office. It also does not apply when one of the positions is a member of a legislative body that has only advisory powers. § 1099(c), (d).

C. Incompatible Outside Activities

Government Code Section 1126(a) provides, in relevant part:

“[A] local agency officer or employee shall not engage in any employment, activity, or enterprise for compensation which is inconsistent, incompatible, in conflict with, or inimical to his or her duties as a local agency officer or employee or with the duties, functions, or responsibilities of his or her appointing power or the agency by which he or she is employed. . . .”

³⁴ See, e.g., *People ex rel. Lacey v. Robles*, 44 Cal.App.5th 804 (2020), which held that Section 1099’s exception to the rule against holding incompatible offices if “simultaneous holding of the particular offices is compelled or expressly authorized by law” did not apply to an official serving as a mayor and a member of the board of directors for a water replenishment district, despite the fact that the city council and the water replenishment district adopted an ordinance and resolution, respectively, authorizing the official to simultaneously hold both offices. The court reasoned that (1) the Legislature’s reference to “law” is “best understood as a reference to state, not local, law”; and (2) even if the reference to “law” could be understood to allow local jurisdictions to deem offices compatible notwithstanding a possible conflict in duties or loyalties, the water replenishment district lacked the authority to authorize its board members to hold incompatible offices.

The provisions of Section 1126 prohibit officials and employees of a local government agency from engaging in outside employment or activities where any part of the employment or activity will be subject to approval by any other officer, employee, board or commission of the local agency. Exceptions are created to permit a public official to engage in outside employment by a private business, and to permit an attorney employed by a local agency in a non-elective position to serve on an appointed or elected governmental board of another agency. §§ 1127, 1128.

However, the court in *Mazzola v. City and County of San Francisco*, 112 Cal. App. 3d 141 (1980) ruled that Section 1126 provides only authorization to implement standards for incompatibility pursuant to paragraph (b) of Section 1126. The court ruled that the restrictions of Section 1126 are not self-executing because existing and future employees should have notice that specific outside activities are, or are not compatible with their duties as an officer or employee of the local agency. Thus, Section 1126 would not bar a public official from holding a position outside his or her public agency unless the public agency in which he or she serves as a public official adopts an ordinance in compliance with the requirements of Section 1126 that specifies that the two positions or activities are incompatible. Many cities have not adopted such ordinances.

In light of the court's decision in *Mazzola*, the Attorney General ruled that Section 1126 did not apply to any elected official, such as a council member, since elected officials do not have an "appointing power" that can promulgate guidelines for their activities pursuant to Section 1126. However, if a local agency adopts such guidelines, they can be made applicable to officers and employees subordinate to the legislative body of the local agency, including members of advisory boards and commissions. § 1126(a).

D. Successor Agency and Oversight Board Conflicts

1. Form 700s for Successor Agency and Oversight Board Members

In any city that adopted a resolution establishing a successor agency to the former redevelopment agency (which is a separate legal entity), an official who already files an annual Form 700 in his or her capacity as a city official does not need to file an Assuming Office Statement ("Assuming Office Form 700") within 30 days of assuming his or her position with the successor agency as long as these same city officials are already required to disclose all categories of economic interests. The successor agency official or employee will, however, have to file an Assuming Office Form 700 if he or she is not already required to disclose as a city official all categories of economic interests.

Members of a county oversight board are also subject to the Political Reform Act.³⁵ This means oversight board members must comply with both the Act's conflict of interest disqualification and disclosure requirements. Oversight board members who do not

³⁵ Pursuant to Health & Saf. Code Section 34179(j), beginning in 2018, oversight boards for individual successor agencies in counties where more than one successor agency existed prior to 2018 were consolidated into county-wide oversight boards. These oversight boards are staffed "by the county auditor-controller, by another county entity selected by the county auditor-controller, or by a city within the county that the county auditor-controller may select after consulting with the department." (Health & Saf. Code, § 34179(j).)

also hold a concurrent county position for which they are required to broadly disclose in all of the applicable categories need to file an Assuming Office Form 700 within 30 days of their appointment. (See Regulation 18730(b)(3).)

2. Filing Officer for the Successor Agency's Statements of Economic Interests

The term "filing officer" is defined in the Act to be the office or officer with whom any statement or report is required to be filed under this title. § 82027, Regulation 18115. In determining where Form 700s are to be filed for officials of a successor agency, the city council, as the code reviewing body, may have designated either the "agency" (successor agency) or the "code reviewing body" (city council) the entity with which Form 700s are filed. § 87500(c). Regulation 18227 provides that every entity with whom forms are filed must assign to a specific official the responsibility for receiving and forwarding reports filed pursuant to Section 87500 (including Form 700s). This assigned "filing officer" has a duty to supply Form 700s, review submitted Form 700s for completeness, and notify all persons who have failed to file forms and report violations to appropriate agencies. See § 81010, Regulations 18115, 18115.1, 18115.2.

With respect to those officials of the successor agency and oversight board that are not otherwise exempt from filing Assuming Office Form 700s for their position with the successor agency, city clerks (or the successor agency secretary, if applicable) should provide forms to those persons and facilitate the filing of those forms within the required time periods .

E. Discount Passes on Common Carriers

Article XII, Section 7 of the California Constitution states:

"A transportation company may not grant free passes or discounts to anyone holding an office in this state; and the acceptance of a pass or discount by a public officer, other than a Public Utilities Commissioner, shall work a forfeiture of that office. A Public Utilities Commissioner may not hold an official relation to nor have a financial interest in a person or corporation subject to regulation by the commission."

The Attorney General has explained this provision applies in the following manner:

- The prohibition applies to public officers, both elected and non-elected, but not employees.
- The prohibition applies to interstate and foreign carriers as well as domestic carriers, and to transportation received outside California.
- The prohibition applies irrespective of whether the pass or discount was provided in connection with personal or public business.
- Violation of the prohibition is punishable by forfeiture of office.

There have only been a few decisions that address this constitutional prohibition. In one opinion, the Attorney General granted leave to sue two members of a city council who accepted free airline tickets to London given by Laker Airlines as part of the airline's promotion of its new Los Angeles to London service. Despite the fact that the council members were unaware of the prohibition, the Attorney General allowed a quo warranto suit that subsequently settled before judgment. See, e.g., 76 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 1, 3 (1993).

In another opinion, the mayor of a city received an upgrade from a coach seat to a first class seat on Hawaiian Airlines. 76 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 1 (1993). There, the mayor's ticket was one of 20 first-class upgraded tickets that the airline was allowed to provide to "high profile, prominent members of the community." At issue was whether that situation fit within an exception to the constitutional prohibition for situations when the free transportation or discount is provided to a public officer as a member of a larger group unrelated to the official's position. The Attorney General ruled that the facts did not satisfy the exception and that a violation of the prohibition had occurred.

The exception considered in that opinion stemmed out of a 1984 opinion of the Attorney General which held that a public officer could accept first-class ticket upgrades by virtue of the airline's policy to do so for all airline employees and their spouses on their honeymoon. In 67 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 81 (1984), the Attorney General concluded that a public officer, whose spouse was a flight attendant, could accept a free transportation pass or discount when such was offered to all spouses of flight attendants without distinction to the official status of the recipient.

Consequently, if the pass or discount is provided to the official because of his or her position as a governmental official, the prohibition applies. If it is provided to the official as a member of a larger group that is not related to the functions of his or her office, the prohibition may not be applicable.

F. Conflicts upon Leaving Office – the “Revolving Door”

Former elected officials and former city managers are restricted from receiving compensation for lobbying their city for one year after they leave public office. This restriction also applies to elected county and district officials and their chief administrative officers or general managers, but not to department directors or other public officials and employees. § 87406.3(a). A violation of the statute constitutes a misdemeanor, and the FPPC is authorized to impose administrative fines and penalties for its violation. § 91000.

The type of lobbying subject to the ban includes both formal and informal appearances before a local agency and making any oral or written communication to the agency. The statute proscribes the appearances and communications if they are made to influence administrative or legislative action, or affect the issuance, amendment, awarding or revocation of a permit, license, grant, or contract, or the sale or purchase of goods or property. § 87406.3(a).

The term “administrative actions” within the scope of the lobbying ban includes “the proposal, drafting, development, consideration, amendment, enactment, or defeat by any local government agency of any matter, including any rule, regulation, or other action in any regulatory proceeding, whether quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial.” However, matters that are “solely ministerial” are expressly excluded from the prohibition. § 87406.3(d)(1). The type of “legislative action” within the scope of the ban includes:

“the drafting, introduction, modification, enactment, defeat, approval, or veto of any ordinance, amendment, resolution, report, nomination, or other matter by the legislative body of a local government agency or by any committee or subcommittee thereof, or by a member or employee of the legislative body of the local government agency acting in the member or employee’s official capacity.”

§ 87406.3(d)(2). The lobbying ban does not apply to any public official who is appearing or communicating on behalf of another local governing body or public agency of which the individual is a board member, officer or employee. § 87406.3(b)(1). Therefore, if such former elected city official or former city manager is contacting his or her city on behalf of the state, a county, a school district or some other governmental entity (in his or her capacity as a board member, officer, or employee), such activity is not precluded by the ban. However, the lobbying ban **does** apply for the initial year if the former elected city official or former city manager serves another public agency **as an independent contractor** and appears or communicates on behalf of that agency in front of the agency that the person originally served. § 87406.3(b)(2). Such activity would be prohibited for the first year after leaving office or employment with the original agency.

Some cities have their own preexisting “revolving door” ordinances that regulate the lobbying activities of their former public officials. This state law expressly does not preempt those ordinances or prevent cities from adopting additional ordinances on the subject in the future, provided those ordinances are more restrictive than the state law. § 87406.3(c). Thus, the law merely sets a minimum standard applicable to all cities.

G. Laws Prohibiting Bribery

A number of state statutes prohibit bribery of public officials. Specifically, it is illegal to give or offer to give a bribe to a public official, or for a public official to ask for, receive, or agree to receive any bribe. Penal Code §§ 67, 68. Under a strict reading of these statutes, Penal Code Section 68 applies to bribery of a “ministerial officer, employee, or appointee,” and Penal Code Section 67 applies only to bribery of an “executive officer in this state,” but the courts have interpreted both statutes as having a broad scope applicable to public officials generally. *People v. Hallner*, 43 Cal. 2d 715, 717 (1954) (observing that Penal Code Section 67, despite its wording, is “all inclusive” and includes city officials, and that “[b]y the sixty-seventh section the offense defined is that of one who offers; by the sixty-eighth, that of one who receives a bribe”); *People v. Strohl*, 57 Cal. App. 3d 347, 360 (1976) (“Numerous California Supreme Court and appellate court decisions since 1954 have held that ‘executive officers’ of various levels

of local government, including the county level, as herein involved, come within [Penal Code] Section 67.").

The Legislature also expressly made bribery of council members and supervising officials a crime, as well as solicitation of bribes by council members and supervisors. Penal Code § 165. Another statute makes it a crime for anyone to attempt to bribe "any person who may be authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy." Penal Code § 92. Considered together, these statutes cover the spectrum of public officials.

The term "bribe" signifies anything of value or advantage, present or prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any, asked, given, or accepted, with a corrupt intent to influence, unlawfully, the person to whom it is given, in his or her action, vote, or opinion, in any public or official capacity. Penal Code § 7(6). Note that under all of the bribery statutes, it is not only the actual giving or accepting of a bribe that is criminal; merely offering to give or receive a bribe constitutes a violation of law. See, e.g., *People v. Pic'l* (1982) 31 Cal. 3d 731, 739 (noting that a "meeting of the minds" is unnecessary for a bribery conviction).

A public officer forfeits his office if he requests, receives, or agrees to receive a bribe. Penal Code § 68. In addition, every officer convicted of any crime defined in the Penal Code sections pertaining to bribery and corruption is forever disqualified from holding any office in the state. Penal Code § 98.

Note also that bribery and soliciting bribery potentially violate not only the Penal Code, but also the conflict of interest statutes. For example, in *Terry v. Bender*, 143 Cal. App. 2d 198 (1956), a court of appeal held that a council member violated Government Code Section 1090 when he solicited and received a bribe from an attorney in exchange for the council member's vote to employ the attorney with the city. 143 Cal. App. 2d at 207 (observing that by accepting the bribe, the council member "had placed himself in a position of economic servitude" in violation of Section 1090). Because the bribe "restricted the free exercise of the discretion vested in him for the public good," there was an impermissible conflict of interest.

H. Nepotism

One other potential source of a conflict of interest is a governmental decision that affects a family member. If a public official's relative has an application before the government agency on which the public official serves, the public official would potentially have an improper incentive to approve the relative's application. Because the financial interests of a public official's spouse and dependent children (children under 18 years of age who are dependent financially on their parents) are attributed to the public official under the Political Reform Act and Section 1090, participation in decisions financially benefiting spouses and dependent children is limited. §§ 82030, 87103; *Thorpe v. Long Beach Community College Dist.*, 83 Cal. App. 4th 655 (2000) (holding that Section 1090 prohibited a community college district board from voting to approve the promotion of the spouse of a board member). If the approval did not require a decision by the legislative body, however, the public entity could still

potentially approve an application or make a decision if the related public official did not participate.

With respect to adult children and more extended family members, the Political Reform Act and Section 1090 would not automatically apply in the absence of some financial relationship between the public official and the adult child or extended family members.³⁶ Currently, state law only prohibits such "extended family" interests for the governing boards of school districts. Educ. Code § 35107(e). Under that statute, a school board member must abstain from participating in personnel matters that uniquely affect his or her relative. "Relative" is defined as an adult who is related to the official by blood or affinity within the third degree, or in an adoptive relationship within the third degree. There is no comparable statute for cities and counties, but some local governments have established similar restrictions through ordinances or policies.

The issue of familial relations comes up more frequently in the context of personnel decisions, as when a public entity prohibits the hiring of relatives of public officials or employees. Such anti-nepotism policies are generally upheld by the courts. For example, in *Parsons v. County of Del Norte*, 728 F. 2d 1234 (9th Cir. 1984), the Ninth Circuit upheld a county policy prohibiting spouses from working in the same department. The Ninth Circuit held that the policy did not violate the Equal Protection and Due Process clauses of the U.S. Constitution and was rationally related to a legitimate government interest: avoidance of conflicts of interest and favoritism in employee hiring, supervision and allocation of duties. See also *Kimura v. Roberts*, 89 Cal. App. 3d 871, 875 (1979) (upholding a policy prohibiting spouses from serving on both the city council and planning commission, reasoning that "the finding of the mayor and the city council that an actual or implied conflict of interest existed, is eminently rational, practical and legally sound").

Note, however, that state law prohibits the application of anti-nepotism rules to spouses in some circumstances. The Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibits an employer from making an employment decision based on whether an employee or applicant has a spouse presently employed, except in two specific situations:

- For business reasons of supervision, safety, security or morale, an employer may refuse to place one spouse under the direct supervision of the other spouse.
- For business reasons of supervision, security or morale, an employer may refuse to place both spouses in the same department, division or facility if the work involves potential conflicts of interest or other hazards greater for married couples than for other persons.

2 C.C.R. § 11057(a) (emphasis added).

Accordingly, any anti-nepotism policy that a city or county adopts must not apply to the hiring of spouses, except in cases of direct supervision, where greater conflicts or hazards occur for married persons, or where a conflict of interest statute applies.

³⁶ *Davies Advice Letter*, No. I-90-329, 1990 WL 698051 (1990).

III. LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING RECEIPT OF GIFTS, HONORARIA AND LOANS

The PRA provisions and other conflict of interest laws discussed above do not prohibit a public official from having an interest in a business or real property. Instead, they merely limit the official's ability to participate in governmental decisions that would materially affect those interests.

There are additional restrictions in the PRA, however, with regard to certain gifts, honoraria and loans. The statute precludes local officials (including council members and planning commissioners) from receiving certain gifts, honoraria and loans. These prohibitions apply whether or not the source of the gift, honorarium or loan is or will ever be affected by a decision of the official's agency. This section outlines these prohibitions.

A. Limitations on Receipt of Gifts

1. General Gift Limitation

Government Code Section 89503(a) provides: "No elected state officer, elected officer of a local government agency, or other individual specified in Section 87200 shall accept gifts from any single source in any calendar year with a total value of more than [\$630]." (The gift limit amount has been adjusted in accordance with Regulation 18940.2.) Officials listed in Section 87200, in turn, include mayors, council members, planning commissioners, city managers, city attorneys, city treasurers, chief administrative officers and other public officials who manage public investments, and candidates for any of these offices.

A similar limitation prohibits a local agency employee designated in a local conflict of interest code from accepting gifts from a single source totaling more than \$590 in value in any calendar year, if the gifts would be required to be reported on his or her statement of economic interests. § 89503(c).

2. Biennial Gift Limit Adjustment

The Act authorizes the FPPC to make an inflationary adjustment of the gift limitations set forth in Section 89503 every two years. § 89503(f). The most recent adjustment became effective on January 1, 2025, wherein the gift limit increased to \$630. Regulation 18940.2. This figure will be further adjusted in future odd-numbered years.

3. Exceptions to Gifts

None of the following is a gift and none is subject to any limitation on gifts (Regulation 18942):

a. Informational Materials

Informational materials such as books, reports, calendars, audio and video recordings, scale models, maps, free or discounted admission to informational conferences or seminars, and on-site demonstrations, tours or inspections that are provided to convey information for the purpose of assisting the official in the performance of official duties are not considered gifts. The cost of transportation for on-site demonstrations, tours or inspections may fall into this exception in particular situations. Regulations 18942(a)(1), 18942.1.

b. Returned Gifts

Except for passes and tickets as provided for in Regulation 18946.1 that must be ultimately used or transferred to have value, a gift that is not used and that, within 30 days of receipt, is returned, donated, or for which reimbursement is paid pursuant to Regulation 18941, is not a gift. Regulation 18942(a)(2). First, an unused gift returned to the donor, the donor's agent, or the donor's intermediary for which the returning party does not receive anything of value in exchange for the returned payment, does not constitute a gift. Regulation 18941(c)(1). Next, an unused donation of a gift under this exception must be to either a 501(c)(3) charitable organization with which the official or a member of his or her family holds no position or to a government agency, without being claimed as a tax deduction, also does not constitute a gift. Regulation 18941(c)(2). Lastly, a gift fully reimbursed to the donor, agent, or intermediary from the recipient official is not a gift, but a partial reimbursement will result in a reduced gift amount. Regulation 18941(c)(3).

c. Family Gifts

A payment from an individual's family member is not considered a gift unless the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for any other person. The family members included in this exception are a spouse or former spouse, child or step-child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, current or former parent-in-law, current or former brother-in-law, current or former sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, grand nephew, grand niece, grand aunt, grand uncle, first cousin or first cousin once removed, or the current or former spouse of any such person other than a former in-law. Regulation 18942(a)(3).

d. Campaign Contributions

Campaign contributions that are reported in accordance with separate provisions of the Act are not considered gifts. Regulation 18942(a)(4).

e. Inherited Money or Property

Devises or inheritances of any kind are not considered gifts. Regulation 18942(a)(5).

f. Awards

A personalized plaque or trophy with an individual value of less than \$250 is not a gift. Regulation 18942(a)(6).

g. Home Hospitality

The cost of home hospitality is not considered a gift unless any part of the cost is paid directly or reimbursed by another person, any person deducts any part of the cost as a business expense on a tax return, or the host has an understanding with someone else that any amount of compensation the host receives from that person includes a portion to be utilized to provide gifts of hospitality. Regulation 18942(a)(7). "Home hospitality" is defined as any benefit received by the official, and the official's spouse and family members when accompanying the official, which is provided by an individual with whom the official has a relationship, connection, or association unrelated to the official's position and the hospitality is provided as part of that relationship, connection, or association in the individual's home when the individual is present. Regulation 18942.2. Home hospitality includes entertainment, occasional overnight lodging, and any food, including food provided by other guests at the event and benefits received by the official when the official serves as the host.

A "home" includes a vacation home owned, rented, or leased by the individual for use as his or her residence, including in some cases a timeshare or a motor home or boat owned, rented, or leased by the individual for use as his or her residence. "Home" also includes any facility in which the individual has a right-to-use benefit by his or her home residency, such as a community clubhouse. Regulation 18942.2.

In determining where this exception is available, the official is to presume that the cost of the hospitality is paid by the host unless the host discloses to the official or it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that someone other than the host paid the cost or part of the cost of the hospitality. Regulation 18942(a)(7). The cost of providing hospitality must also not include any part of the value or rental cost of the home nor any depreciation value on the home where the hospitality is extended for the exception to apply. *Id.*

h. Presents on Personal or Family Occasions

Benefits commonly exchanged between an official and an individual, other than a lobbyist, on holidays, birthdays, or similar occasions are not gifts as long as the presents exchanged are not substantially disproportionate in value. For purposes of this exception, "benefits commonly exchanged" includes food, entertainment, and nominal benefits provided to guests at an event by an honoree or other individual, other than a lobbyist, hosting the event. Regulation 18942(a)(8)(A).

i. Reciprocal Exchanges

Reciprocal exchanges made in a social relationship between an official and another individual who is not a lobbyist and with whom the official participates in repeated social events are not gifts where the parties typically rotate payments on a continuing basis so that, over time, each party pays for approximately his or her share of the costs of the continuing activities. The repeated social events may include lunches, dinners, rounds of golf, attendance at entertainment or sporting events, or any other such event so long as the total value of payments received by the official within the year is not substantially disproportionate to the amount paid by the official. If the official receives much more than what he or she paid, the official has received a gift for the excess amount. This exception does not apply to any single payment that is equal to or greater than \$630. Regulation 18942(a)(8)(B).

j. Leave Credits Donated to an Official

Leave credits, including vacation, sick leave, or compensatory time off, donated to an official in accordance with a bona fide catastrophic or similar emergency leave program established by the official's employer are not gifts as long as they are available to all employees in the same job classification or position. This exception does not include donations of cash. Regulation 18942(a)(9).

k. Disaster Assistance

Payments received under a government agency program or a program established by a 501(c)(3) organization designed to provide disaster relief or food, shelter, or similar assistance to qualified recipients are not gifts as long as such payments are available to members of the public regardless of official status. Regulation 18942(a)(10).

l. Admission when "Speech" Made

Payment of the official's admission by the organizer of an event is exempt from the gift limitations if the official makes a "speech" at the event. Regulation 18942(a)(11). This exemption applies if the official is "making a speech, participating on a panel, or making a substantive formal presentation at a seminar or similar event." Regulation 18950(b)(2). For the purpose of the exemption, the price of admission can include food and "nominal items" including things like pens, stress balls, note pads, etc. Regulation 18942(a)(11).

m. Campaign Travel

The payments made to an elected officer or candidate for his or her transportation, lodging, or food provided in connection with the official's campaign activities are exempt from the gift limitations, so long as the expenditures are reportable by the campaign committee in accordance with the provisions of Sections 84100, et seq., applicable federal law or the laws of the state in which the committee exists. Regulations 18942(a)(12), 18950.3.

n. Ticket for Ceremonial Role

A ticket which is provided to an official and one guest of the official for his or her admission to an event where the official performs a ceremonial role on behalf of the agency is not a gift, so long as the agency reports the ticket on its Form 802. The term "ceremonial role" means an act performed at an event by the official as a representative of the official's agency at the request of the holder of the event where, for a period of time, the focus of the event is the act performed by the official. Examples include throwing out the first pitch at a baseball game, cutting a ribbon at a library opening, or presenting a certificate or award. A local agency may adopt specific policies to either limit or expand the permissible ceremonial roles for an official in that city, the full list of which must be forwarded to the FPPC. Any official who attends the event as part of his or her job duties to assist the official who is performing the ceremonial role has not received a gift or income by attending the event. Regulations 18942(a)(13), 18942.3.

o. Prize or Award in Bona Fide Contest or Competition

A prize or award received in a manner not related to the official's status in a bona fide contest, competition, or game of chance is not a gift. A prize or award that is not reported as a gift shall be reported as income unless the prize or award is received as a winning from the California State Lottery. Regulation 18942(a)(14).

p. Weddings Benefits

Benefits received as a guest attending a wedding or civil union are not gifts if the benefits are substantially the same as the benefits received by the other guests attending the event. Regulation 18942(a)(15).

q. Bereavement Offerings

Bereavement offerings typically provided in memory of and at the time of the passing of a spouse, parent, child, or sibling or other relative of the official are not gifts. Regulation 18942(a)(16).

r. Acts of Neighborliness

A service performed as an act of ordinary assistance consistent with polite behavior in a civilized society that would not normally be part of an economic transaction between like participants under similar circumstances is not a gift. Examples of such services include the loan of an item, an occasional needed ride, personal assistance in making a repair, bringing in the mail or feeding the cat while the official is away. Individuals need not be actual neighbors for this exception to apply. Regulation 18942(a)(17).

s. Bona Fide Date or Dating Relationship

Personal benefits commonly exchanged between people on a date or in a dating relationship are not gifts. However, such benefits are gifts if the individual providing the benefit to the official is a lobbyist or otherwise has particular interests in the official's role

in the agency within 12 months of the date. Even if the benefit is from such an individual, the gift is still not reportable or subject to limits but the aggregate value is subject to the conflict of interest provisions if the value is \$630 or greater. Regulation 18942(a)(18)(A).

t. Acts of Human Compassion

Payments provided to an official or his or her family member by an individual to offset family medical or living expenses that the official can no longer meet without private assistance because of an accident, illness, employment loss, death in the family, or other unexpected calamity are not gifts. Payments provided to an official or his or her family member to defray expenses associated with humanitarian efforts such as the adoption of an orphaned child are also not gifts. However, under this exception, the source of the donation must be an individual who has a prior social relationship with the official of the type where it would be common to provide such assistance (such as a relative, long-term friend, neighbor, co-worker or former co-worker, member of the same local religious or other similar organization, etc.), or the payment must be made without regard to official status under other circumstances in which it would be common to receive community outreach. In any case, the individual providing the benefit to the official cannot be a lobbyist or otherwise have particular interests in the official's role in the agency within 12 months of the payment. Regulation 18942(a)(18)(B).

u. Best Friends Forever

A payment provided to an official by an individual with whom the official has a long term, close personal friendship unrelated to the official's position with the agency is not a gift. However, the individual providing the benefit to the official cannot be a lobbyist or otherwise have particular interests in the official's role in the agency within 12 months of the payment. Regulation 18942(a)(18)(C).

v. Catch-All

Any other payment that would otherwise meet the definition of gift is not a gift where the payment is made by an individual who is not a lobbyist and it is clear that the payment was made because of an existing personal or business relationship unrelated to the official's position. Additionally, there can be no evidence whatsoever at the time the payment is made that the official makes or participates in the type of governmental decisions that may have a foreseeable material financial effect on the individual who is the source of the payment. Regulation 18942(a)(19).

4. Gifts to an Agency

Regulation 18944 provides a narrow exception to the normal gift reporting requirements and value limitations for gifts made directly to a public agency. A payment made to a state or local government agency that is used for official agency business is not considered a gift or income to an individual public official who is the end recipient, even though the official receives an incidental personal benefit from the payment. As

such, the gift does not have to be reported by the individual and is not subject to the annual value limitation.

A payment shall be considered a gift to the public official's agency and not a gift to the public official if all of the following requirements are met: the payment must be used for official agency business; the agency head must determine and control the agency's use of the payment, including the selection of the official who will use the payment; and the agency must report the payment on a Form 801. The Form 801, which must be signed by the agency head and maintained as a public record in accordance with Government Code Section 81008, must include the following information:

- **Donor Information:** The reporting form requires not only the donor's name, but also his or her address, and must identify any other persons who contributed to the gift, as well as the amount each person contributed. If the donor is not an individual, the report must describe the business activity or nature of the entity giving the gift.
- **Description of Payment:** The form requires a description of the payment, the date it was received, the intended purpose and the amount of the payment or the actual or estimated fair market value of the goods or services provided, if the amount is unknown.
- **Recipient Information:** The form also requires that the agency specify the name, title, and department of the agency official who used the payment.

Regulation 18944(c)(3). For any quarter year period in which the payments received by the agency aggregate to \$2,500 or more since the last filing, a local agency must submit a copy of the form or a detailed summary of the information to its filing officer within 30 days after the close of the quarter. Thereafter, the filing officer must post a copy of the form or the information in a "prominent fashion" on its website within 30 days after the close of the quarter. If the local agency does not maintain a website, the agency must send its Form 801 to the FPPC, which will post the document on its own website. Regulation 18944(d).

5. Gifts to an Official's Family

Regulation 18943 governs gifts to an official's or candidate's family. An official's "family member," includes an official's spouse or registered domestic partner, a dependent child, and an official's child. "Dependent child" means a child (including an adoptive child or stepchild) of a public official who is under 18 years old and whom the official is entitled to claim as a dependent on his or her federal tax return. Regulation 18229.1. An "official's child" (including an adoptive child or stepchild) means a child who meets all of the following criteria:

- The child is at least 18 but no more than 23 years old and is a full-time or part-time student;

- The child has the same principal residence as the official. For purposes of this provision, a place, located away from the official's residence, at which the child resides for the purpose of attending school is not the child's "principal place of residence"; and
- The child does not provide more than one-half of his or her own support.

a. Gifts to Both an Official and One or More Family Members

A single gift to both an official and one or more members of the official's family is a gift to the official for the full value of the gift. See "Wedding Gifts" section below for a particular exception to this rule.

b. Gifts Solely to Family Members

A gift given solely to a member of an official's family is a gift to the official, when there is no established working, social, or similar relationship between the donor and the official's family member that would suggest an appropriate association for making such a payment. A gift given to a member of an official's family is also a gift to the official if there is evidence to suggest the donor had a purpose to influence the official, such as when:

- The donor is a lobbyist, lobbying firm, lobbyist employer, or other similar person and is registered to lobby the official's state agency;
- The donor is involved in an action or decision before the local or state government agency in which the official will reasonably foreseeably participate, or in an action in which he or she has participated within the last 12 months; or
- The donor has a contract with the official's agency or the donor engages in a business that regularly seeks contracts with, or licenses, permits or other entitlements from, and the official may reasonably foreseeably make or participate in such a decision or has participated in such a decision within 12 months of the time the gift is made, unless the donor has less than 10 percent interest in the business contracting with or appearing before the agency. Regulation 18943(c).

6. Invitation-Only Events

When an official and one of his or her guests attends an invitation-only event such as a banquet, party, gala, celebration, or other similar function, other than a nonprofit or political fundraiser as set forth in Regulation 18946.4, the value received is the official's and the guest's pro-rata share of the cost of the food, catering services, entertainment, and any item provided to the official and guest that is available to all guests attending the event. Regulation 18946.2(b). A calculation of the pro-rata share means the total cost of the listed expenses above, divided by the number of acceptances or the number of attendees at the event. Any other specific benefit provided to the official

and guest at the event, such as golf green fees, is valued at fair market value. Regulation 18946.2(b).

a. Official or Ceremonial Functions

When an official performs an official or ceremonial function at an invitation-only event in which the official is invited to participate by the event's sponsor or organizer to perform an official or ceremonial function, the value received is the pro-rata cost of any meal provided to the official and guest, plus the value of any specific item that is presented to the official and his or her guest at the event. Regulation 18946.2(d).

b. Drop-In Visit

Except for an event sponsored by a lobbyist, lobbying firm, or lobbyist employer, if an official attends an invitation-only event and does not stay for any meal or entertainment otherwise provided at the event, receiving only minimal appetizers or drinks, the value of the gift received is the value of any specific item, other than food, that is presented to the official and his or her guest at the event. For purposes of this regulation, "entertainment" means a feature show or performance intended for an audience and does not include music provided for background ambiance. Regulation 18946.2(e).

c. Lobbyists, Lobbying Firms, and Lobbyist Employers

Where an official attends an invitation-only event sponsored by a lobbyist, lobbying firm, or lobbyist employer, the value of the gift is the pro-rata share of the cost of the event. Regulation 18946.2(b), 18640. If the official notifies the lobbyist, lobbying firm, or lobbyist employer that the official attended the event but that he or she did not stay for any meal or entertainment, receiving only minimal appetizers and drinks, the value of the gift received is the value of any specific item (other than food) that is presented to the official and the official's guest at the event. Regulation 18640(b). Again, the term "entertainment" means a feature show or performance intended for an audience and does not include music provided for background ambiance. Regulation 18640.

7. Tickets to Political and Charitable Fundraisers

Regulation 18946.4 provides special rules for tickets provided to public officials to fundraisers for nonprofit and political organizations. Such tickets are not considered gifts to a public official if certain requirements are met. This exception applies only to two tickets provided to an official, and only if it is provided directly by the charity or campaign committee; additional tickets are treated as gifts. The requirements vary depending on whether the organization is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, a non-501(c)(3) nonprofit, or a political organization.

a. Non-501(c)(3) Nonprofit Fundraiser

Regulation 18946.4(a) provides that a ticket to a fundraising event for a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization that is neither a political campaign committee nor a 501(c)(3) nonprofit shall be valued as follows:

- Where the ticket to the fundraiser clearly states that a portion of the ticket price is a donation to the organization, or the organization provides information indicating the portion of the admission price that constitutes the donation, then the value of the gift is the face value of the ticket or admission reduced by the amount of the donation – i.e., the “nondeductible portion” of the price of admission.
- If there is no ticket or other official information provided by the organization indicating the value of the nondeductible portion of admission, the value of the gift is the pro-rata share of the cost of any food, catering service, entertainment, and any other item provided to the official that is available to the other guests. A calculation of the pro-rata share means the total cost of the listed expenses, divided by the number of acceptances or the number of attendees. Any other specific benefit provided to the official at the event, such as golf green fees, is valued at fair market value.

b. Fundraiser for a 501(c)(3) Religious, Charitable, Scientific, Literary or Educational Organization

Where the event is a fundraising event for an organization exempt from taxation under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), such an organization may provide two tickets per event to an official, and the ticket shall have no value. Regulation 18946.4(b). Any additional tickets or admissions provided by the 501(c)(3) organization, any tickets provided to or controlled by the official, and any tickets not provided directly by the 501(c)(3) are valued as tickets from a non-501(c)(3) nonprofit. Regulation 18946.4(b).

c. Political Fundraiser

For the gift of a ticket, pass, or other admission privilege to a political fundraising event for a “campaign committee” or a comparable committee regulated under federal law or the laws of another state, the committee or candidate may provide two tickets per event to an official that shall be deemed to have no value. A “campaign committee” is any person or persons who directly or indirectly receives contributions totaling two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or more in a calendar year (note: this was increased from \$1,000 in 2015), makes independent expenditures totaling one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more in a calendar year, or makes contributions totaling ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more in a calendar year to or at the behest of candidates or committees. § 82013.

8. Tickets or Passes to Events Given to Officials by their Agency

a. Gift Exception

FPPC Regulation 18944.1 provides that a ticket or pass to an event or function provided to an official by his or her agency and distributed and used in accordance with a written policy adopted by the agency is not a gift under the Political Reform Act if: (1) the ticket or pass is not earmarked by an outside source for use by a specific agency official; (2) the agency determines, in its sole discretion, who uses the ticket or pass; (3) the distribution of the ticket or pass is reported on Form 802 as described below; and (4) the distribution of the ticket or pass by the agency is made in accordance with a written policy adopted by the agency that meets all of the requirements as described below. Regulation 18944.1(a).

- **Application:** FPPC Regulation 18944.1 applies only to the benefits the official receives from a ticket or pass to an event or function that are provided to all members of the public with the same class of ticket or pass, when the ticket or pass is provided by an agency to an official of the agency, or at the behest of an agency official. The regulation does not apply to: (1) an admission to an event or function in which the official performs a ceremonial role; or, (2) admission provided to a school, college or university district official, coach, athletic director or employee to attend an amateur event performed by students, which are neither gifts nor income. Regulation 18944.1(f).

b. Written Policy for Distribution of Tickets

- **Policy Requirements:** The distribution of tickets and passes described above must be made pursuant to a written policy duly adopted by the agency's legislative or governing body that must contain the following: (1) a provision setting forth the public purposes of the agency for which tickets or passes may be distributed; (2) a provision requiring that the distribution of any ticket or pass to, or at the behest of, an official accomplish a stated public purpose of the agency; (3) a provision prohibiting the transfer of any ticket received by an agency official, except to his or her immediate family or no more than one guest solely for their attendance at the event; and (4) a provision prohibiting the disproportionate use of tickets or passes by a member of the governing body, chief administrative officer, political appointee, or department head. Regulation 18944.1(b).
- **Public Purpose:** The agency's legislative or governing body must determine whether the distribution of tickets or passes serves a legitimate public purpose of the agency, consistent with state law. Tickets or passes given to officials (other than a member of the governing body, chief administrative officer, political appointee or department head) to support general employee morale, retention or to reward public service is deemed to have a public purpose. Regulation 18944.1(e).

- **Public Record:** The policy must be maintained as a public record, subject to inspection and copying. The agency must post the policy on the agency website within 30 days of adoption or amendment and send to the FPPC, by email, the agency's website link that displays the policy for posting on the FPPC's website. Regulation 18944.1(c).

c. Form 802 for Reporting Distribution of Tickets and Passes

Within 45 days of distributing a ticket or pass, the head of the agency must fill out and certify a Form 802 describing the distribution of tickets or passes to an official. The Form 802 requires: (1) the name of the official who received the ticket or pass, (2) a description and date of the event, (3) the fair value of each ticket or pass, (4) the number of tickets or passes distributed to the official, (5) if the ticket or pass is behested, the name of the official who behested the ticket, (6) if the official gave the ticket or pass to another person (limited to an immediate family member or no more than one guest), the name of that person, (7) the specific public purpose under which the distribution was made, and (8) a written inspection report of findings and recommendations by the official who received the ticket or pass if it was received for the oversight or inspection of facilities. This form must be maintained as a public record, subject to inspection and copying. The agency must post the form, or a summary of its contents, on its website and send the FPPC, by email, the agency's website link for posting on the FPPC's website. Regulation 18944.1(d).

d. Other Exceptions

- **Reimbursement.** The ticket or pass is not considered a gift if the official reimburses the agency for the ticket within 30 days of receipt. Regulation 18944.1(h).
- **Treated as Income.** The ticket or pass is not considered a gift if the official treats the ticket or pass as taxable income. Regulation 18944.1(g).

9. Gifts from a Government Agency to an Official in That Agency

A payment by an agency that provides food, beverage, entertainment, goods or services of more than a nominal value to an official in that agency is a gift to that official, unless the payment is a "lawful expenditure of public moneys." Regulation 18944.3.

Several commentators have questioned the need or usefulness of this regulation because a public agency is already prohibited from making a payment that is not a "lawful expenditure of public moneys." Boiled down, the regulation states that it is illegal for an agency to give a gift unless the gift is legal. The FPPC has not provided additional guidance on what constitutes a gift of public funds because such a determination is outside the interpretation of the PRA. Consequently, the FPPC will generally defer to the local agency's judgment on the matter unless and until a court

or prosecuting authority determines that a particular gift violates the laws regarding the use of public resources or does not serve or support a public purpose.³⁷

10. Wedding Gifts

The value to an official of a wedding gift given to an official and his or her spouse or spouse-to-be is one-half of the gift's total value. Regulation 18946.3. This is an exception to the general rule, described above in "Gifts to an Official's Family," that a single gift to both an official and one or more members of the official's family is a gift to the official for the full value of the gift. The value of a wedding gift may exceed the gift limit, currently set at \$630. Regulation 18942(b)(2).

11. Certain Gifts of Travel

Payments for travel for a public official are generally subject to the annual gift limit, unless the payment is otherwise exempt. FPPC regulations define a "payment for travel" as "any payment that provides transportation to an official from one location to another location as well as a payment for lodging and food connected with the travel." Regulation 18950(b).

For reporting purposes, payments of air travel are valued in accordance with FPPC regulation 18946.5, as follows. Air travel is valued as the price the carrier charges the public for the same class seat on the flight provided to the official in the case of a commercial flight. The value of all other air transportation is the value of the normal and usual charter fare or rental charge for a comparable airplane of comparable size, divided by the number of passengers aboard the flight.

Exceptions for certain gifts of travel are found in both the Act and the FPPC regulations, which are discussed below. Public officials should review these exceptions closely and consult with the agency's legal counsel before relying on them.

a. Travel Payments Related to Speeches that Serve a Governmental Purpose

Section 89506(a)(1) exempts from the gift limit any payments, advances, or reimbursements for travel that are reasonably related to a legislative or governmental purpose or issue of public policy if made in connection with a speech given by the official in the U.S. § 89506(a)(1); Regulation 18950(b). These types of payments for travel are not subject to the gift limit, but they must still be reported on a public official's Form 700. § 89506(a)(1); Regulation 18950(a).

b. Travel Payments Related to a Governmental Purpose Made by Government Agencies and Certain Non-Profits

Section 89506(a)(2) exempts from the gift limit any payments, advances, and reimbursements for travel that are reasonably related to a legislative or governmental purpose or issue of public policy if provided by a governmental agency, a 501(c)(3)

³⁷ Wiley Advice Letter, No. 1-08-196, 2000 WL 1395610.

nonprofit,³⁸ and a few other limited organizations/persons. § 89506(a)(2). These types of payments for travel are generally not subject to the gift limit, but they must still be reported on a public official's Form 700. § 89506(a)(2); Regulation 18950(a). However, Section 89506(f)(3) now clarifies that if a nonprofit is acting as an intermediary or agent of a donor, then the \$630 gift limitation would apply and the original donor must be listed as the source of the gift to the official, as well as considered a financial interest for the purpose of conflicts analysis. § 89506(f)(3).

c. Travel for Education, Training, or Intra-Agency Purposes

Any payment for travel and per diem expenses received from a state, local, or federal agency is not a gift or income if used by the official for "education, training, or other inter-agency programs or purposes." Regulation 18950(c)(2).

d. Travel in a Vehicle or Plane Owned by Another Official or Agency

Regulation 18950(c)(3) provides that "transportation provided to an official in a vehicle or aircraft owned by another official or agency when each official is traveling to or from the same location for an event as a representative of their respective offices" does not constitute a "payment" and therefore does not count as a gift. Regulation 18950(c)(3).

e. Travel Made in Conjunction with Official Agency Business

Regulation 18950.1 provides an exception for travel payments that do not confer a personal benefit on an official, when made by sources other than local, state, or federal agencies, are for the purpose of facilitating the public's business, and are therefore not gifts or income because the payment is made for an official agency purpose in lieu of using agency funds. This exemption applies only to travel payments that meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The payment is made directly to or coordinated with the government employer and not made to the employee using the travel;
- (2) The payment is used for official agency business;
- (3) The government employer determines which official will use the payment for travel;
- (4) The payment provides no personal benefit to the official who uses the payment;

³⁸ With respect to nonprofit organizations that regularly organize and host travel for elected officials and that make payments, advances, or reimbursements totaling more than \$10,000 in a calendar year or \$5,000 to an individual person, the Act now requires the nonprofits to disclose the names of donors responsible for funding the travel costs. § 89506(f). An organization "regularly organizes and hosts travel" if the organization's expenses for travel, study tours, or conferences constitutes more than one third of its total expenses. *Id.* In that case, the nonprofit must disclose the names of donors who contributed \$1,000 or more to the nonprofit organization and who accompanied the elected official, either in person or through an agent, for any portion of the travel. § 89506(f).

- (5) The duration of travel is limited to that necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the travel was provided; and
- (6) The government employer reports the payment, as specified below.

The first requirement above – that the payment is made directly to or coordinated with the government employer – is satisfied if the payment is made directly to the government employer or by arranging with the government employer any payments for transportation and lodging that are made directly to the provider of those services. Food may be accepted for attendance at an event where food is provided as part of the admission to the event. All other payments for food must be made to the government employer pursuant to the employer's per diem travel policy. Regulation 18950.1(b).

The second requirement above – that the payment be used for official agency business – is satisfied under any of the following circumstances:

- The payment is made pursuant to a provision in a contract requiring the contracting party to pay any expenses associated with any required governmental travel resulting from the government agency's participation in the contract and the payment is used for that purpose;
- The payment is made for the travel expenses of an official for the purpose of performing a regulatory inspection or auditing function that the governmental employer is mandated to perform;
- The payment is made for the travel expenses of an official and the official is attending solely for purposes of providing training or educational information directly related to the governmental employer's functions or duties under the laws that it administers for individuals who are affected by those laws, and the payment is made by an organization to provide such training for its members;
- The payment is made for the travel expenses of an official to an educational conference directly related to the governmental employer's functions or duties under the laws that it administers, the official is a named presenter at the conference, and the payment is made by the organizers of the event;
- The payment is made for the travel expenses of an official for the purpose of receiving training directly related to the official's job duties and the payment is provided by an organization that commonly provides such training;
- The payment is made for food provided to all attendees at a working group meeting in which the agency official participates as a representative of his or her agency in a working group meeting under his

or her officially assigned job duties and the agency is authorized to provide an official to attend the meeting; or

- The payment is for travel expenses that are required to attend a location to view an in place operation, structure, facility, or available product where the viewing would substantially enhance an official's knowledge and understanding in making an informed decision to enter into a contract regarding a similar operation, structure, facility or purchase of the product pursuant to the jurisdictional authority of the official's governmental employer. Regulation 18950.1(c).

The third requirement is satisfied if the governmental employer selects the official who will make use of the payment. However, if the payment is for expenses related to an oral presentation to either provide training on a subject on which the governmental employer provides training, or discuss policy and direction in implementing the functions of the governmental employer, the donor may request the official who is most qualified to make the presentation. Regulation 18950.1(d).

The fourth requirement above – that the payment of travel does not provide a personal benefit to the official – is satisfied under Regulation 18950.1(e) if both of the following requirements are met:

- The travel is for purposes approved by the governmental employer under the same requirements applicable to travel using its own funds, and the official is representing his or her governmental employer in the course and scope of his or her official duties; and
- Travel expenses are limited to no more than the expenses allowable for travel for agency business that would reasonably be paid at agency expense.

The latter requirement does not apply to either of the following:

- Payment for food where food is provided as part of the admission to the event. Otherwise, any payments for food must be made to the government employer pursuant to the employer's per diem travel policy. Regulation 18950.1(b).
- Payment for any lodging or food if the lodging and food is provided at a site where the official attends a widely attended meeting or conference and the value is substantially equivalent in value to the lodging or food typically made available to the other attendees. Regulation 18950.1(g).

The sixth requirement above – that the payment is reported – is satisfied by the agency reporting the payment on a quarterly basis on a form prescribed by the FPPC. Regulation 18950.1(f). All such forms must be maintained as a public record and subject to inspection and copying under Government Code Section 81008, and posted on the agency's website, if it has one.

f. Travel in Connection with Bona Fide Business

The FPPC regulations reiterate the general rule in Government Code Section 89506(d)(3), whereby a payment for transportation, lodging, or food, made in connection with a bona fide business, trade, or profession, and which satisfies the criteria for federal income tax deductions for business expenses specified in Internal Revenue Code Sections 162 and 274, is not an honorarium or gift, unless the sole or predominant activity of the business, trade, or profession is making speeches. Regulations 18932.3 and 18950.2.

g. Travel Paid from Campaign Funds

A payment made to an official who is a candidate to cover his or her transportation, lodging or food, in connection with campaign activities, is a contribution to the campaign committee of that official. Regulation 18950.3(a). A payment made to an official by or at the behest of a committee for the official's actual travel expenses (including food and lodging), or for other actual and allowable campaign expenses, is neither income nor a gift to the official so long as the expenses are reportable by the committee under the relevant sections of the Political Reform Act (Government Code Sections 84100 *et seq.*) or applicable federal law. Regulation 18950.3(b). Any other payment for travel from a committee to an official that is not covered by Regulation 18950.3(a) and (b) described above is considered income or a gift. Regulation 18950.3.

12. Lobbyists Arranging Gifts

A lobbyist or lobbying firm may not make gifts³⁹ to one person aggregating more than ten dollars (\$10) in a calendar month, act as an agent or intermediary in the making of any gift, or arrange for the making of any gift by any other person. § 86203. It is likewise unlawful for any person to knowingly receive any such prohibited gift. § 86204.

A lobbyist "arranges for the making of a gift" within the meaning of Government Code Section 86203 if the lobbyist does any of the following either directly or through an agent:

- Delivers a gift to the recipient.
- Acts as the representative of the donor, if the donor is not present at the occasion of a gift, excepting a situation where the lobbyist accompanies the recipient to an event where the donor will be present.
- Invites or sends an invitation to an intended recipient regarding the occasion of a gift.
- Solicits responses from an intended recipient concerning the lobbyist's attendance or nonattendance at the occasion of a gift.

³⁹ Government Code Section 86201 provides that a "gift" for purposes of this section is a "gift made directly or indirectly to any state candidate, elected state officer, or legislative official, or to an agency official of any agency required to be listed on the registration statement of the lobbying firm or the lobbyist employer of the lobbyist."

- Is the donor's designated representative to receive responses from an intended recipient concerning the lobbyist's attendance or nonattendance at the occasion of a gift.
- Acts as an intermediary in connection with the reimbursement of a recipient's expenses.

Regulation 18624. On the other hand, a lobbyist does not “arrange for the making of a gift” if the lobbyist, either directly or through an agent, solely recommends or provides information to the lobbyist's employer, “including information obtained from a third party for that purpose,” regarding gifts to a public official. *Id.*

B. Prohibitions on Receipt of Honoraria

Government Code Section 89502 provides that an elected officer of a local government agency and any official listed in Section 87200 shall not accept an honorarium. This prohibition also applies to candidates for elective office in a local government agency. § 89502(b). In addition, employees designated in the agency's conflict of interest code are precluded from accepting any honorarium from any source, if the employee would be required to report the receipt of income or gifts from that source on the employee's statement of economic interests. Regulation 18730(b)(8). An “honorarium” means any payment made in consideration for any speech given, article published, or attendance at any public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering. § 89501.

1. Exceptions to the Prohibition on Honoraria

a. Earned Income Exception

“Honorarium” does not include income earned for personal services if:

- The services are provided in connection with an individual's business or the individual's practice of or employment in a bona fide business, trade, or profession, such as teaching, practicing law, medicine, insurance, real estate, banking, or building contracting; and
- The services are customarily provided in connection with the business, trade, or profession.

Regulation 18932.

b. Informational Materials

“Honorarium” does not include informational materials such as books, calendars, videotapes, or free or discounted admission to educational conferences that are provided to assist the official in the performance of official duties. Regulation 18932.4(a).

c. Family Payments

"Honorarium" does not include a payment received from one's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle or first cousin or the spouse of any such person. However, a payment from any such person is an honorarium if the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for any person not listed in this paragraph. Regulation 18932.4(b).

d. Campaign Contributions

"Honorarium" does not include a campaign contribution that is required to be reported. Regulation 18932.4(c).

e. Personalized Plaque or Trophy

"Honorarium" does not include a personalized plaque or trophy with an individual value of less than \$250. Regulation 18932.4(d).

f. Admission and Incidentals at Place of Speech

"Honorarium" does not include free admission, refreshments and similar non-cash nominal benefits provided to an official during the entire event at which the official gives a speech, participates in a panel or seminar, or provides a similar service, and actual intrastate transportation and any necessary lodging and subsistence provided directly in connection with the speech, panel, seminar, or service, including but not limited to meals and beverages on the day of the activity. Regulation 18932.4(e).

g. Incidentals at Private Conference

Likewise, "honorarium" does not include any of the following items, when provided to an individual who attends any public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering without providing any substantive service:

- Benefits, other than cash, provided at the conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or gathering; or
- Free admission and food or beverages provided at the conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or gathering.

However, the foregoing may be reportable as gifts. Regulation 18932.4(f).

h. Travel that Is Exempt from Gifts

Any payment made for transportation, lodging, and subsistence that is exempt by the gift exceptions listed in Section 89506 and Regulation 18950 *et seq.* also does not constitute an honorarium. Regulation 18932.4(g).

C. Prohibitions on Receipt of Certain Types of Loans

1. Prohibition on Loans Exceeding \$250 from Other City Officials, Employees, Consultants, and Contractors

Elected officials and other city officials specified in Section 87200, including council members, may not receive a personal loan that exceeds \$250 at any given time from an officer, employee, member, or consultant of their city or any local government agency over which their city exercises direction and control. § 87460(a), (b). In addition, elected officials and other city officials specified in Section 87200 may not receive a personal loan that exceeds \$250 at any given time from any individual or entity that has a contract with their city or any agency over which their city exercises direction and control. § 87460(c), (d).

2. Requirement for Loans of \$500 or More from Other Persons and Entities to be in Writing

Elected local officials may not receive a personal loan of \$500 or more unless the loan is made in writing and clearly states the terms of the loan. The loan document must include the names of the parties to the loan agreement, as well as the date, amount, interest rate, and term of the loan. The loan document must also include the date or dates when payments are due and the amount of the payments. § 87461(a).

3. Exceptions to Loan Limits and Documentation Requirements

The following loans are not subject to the limits and documentation requirements specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above:

- Loans received from banks or other financial institutions, and retail or credit card transactions, made in the normal course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to official status. Regulation 18730.
- Loans received by an elected officer's or candidate's campaign committee. § 87461(b)(1).
- Loans received from the elected or appointed official's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin, or the spouse of any such person unless he or she is acting as an agent or intermediary for another person not covered by this exemption. § 87461(b)(2)
- Loans made, or offered in writing, prior to January 1, 1998. § 87461(b)(3)

4. Loans that Become Gifts are Subject to the Gift Prohibition

Under the following circumstances, as stated in Government Code Section 87462, a personal loan received by any public official (elected and other officials specified in Section 87200, as well as any other local government official or employee required to file a Statement of Economic Interests) may become a gift and subject to gift and reporting limitations:

- If the loan has a defined date or dates for repayment and has not been repaid, the loan will become a gift when the statute of limitations for filing an action for default has expired.
- If the loan has no defined date or dates for repayment, the loan will become a gift if it remains unpaid when one year has elapsed from the later of: the date the loan was made; the date the last payment of \$100 or more was made on the loan; or the date upon which the official has made payments aggregating to less than \$250 during the previous 12-month period. § 87462(a); Regulation 18730(b)(8.4).

5. Exceptions – Loans that Do Not Become Gifts

The following loans will not become gifts to an official:

- A loan made to an elected officer's or candidate's campaign committee.
- A loan on which the creditor has taken reasonable action to collect the balance due.
- A loan described above on which the creditor, based on reasonable business considerations, has not undertaken collection action. (However, except in a criminal action, the creditor has the burden of proving that the decision not to take collection action was based on reasonable business considerations.)
- A loan made to an official who has filed for bankruptcy and the loan is ultimately discharged in bankruptcy.
- A loan that would not be considered a gift as outlined in paragraph 3 above (e.g., loans from family members). § 87462(b).

IV. PROHIBITION AGAINST MASS MAILINGS

The Political Reform Act also prohibits the sending of newsletters and other so-called “mass mailings” at public expense. §§ 89001, 89002.⁴⁰ A “mass mailing” is defined as the mailing or distribution at public expense of 200 or more items within a calendar month featuring the name, office, photograph or other reference to an elected officer of the agency. § 82041.5. The Government Code also prohibits a mass mailing from being sent within the 60 days preceding an election by or on behalf of a candidate whose name appears on the ballot. § 89003. The underlying intent of the Government Code provision and the implementing FPPC Regulation is to preclude elected officials from using public agency newsletters as indirect campaign flyers for themselves. The law and regulations are intended to clamp down on prior abuses of newsletters so that elected officials cannot use publicly funded newsletters to bolster their name or accomplishments while in office.

A. Test for Prohibited Mass Mailing

A mass mailing is prohibited if each of the following elements is present:

- It includes the delivery of a tangible item;
- It “features” an elected officer, or includes a reference to, an elected officer and is sent in cooperation with the elected officer;
- It is sent at public expense; and
- A quantity of more than 200 substantially similar items are sent in a single calendar month.

§ 89002. Most public agencies that publish newsletters attempt to avoid the prohibition by ensuring that the newsletter does not meet the second element of the test. Each of the four elements is discussed in numerical order below.

1. Delivery of Tangible Item

First, a court will determine whether any “item sent is delivered, by any means, to the recipient at the recipient’s residence, place of employment or business, or post office box. The item delivered to the recipient must be a tangible item, such as a videotape, record, or button, or a written document.” § 89002(a)(1). This means that if a city intends to deliver a written document, such as a city newsletter, by U.S. mail or by hand to residents or businesses, this element is satisfied.

⁴⁰ Section 89002 incorporates Regulation 18901 into the statutory language to clarify the circumstances when a mailing would be prohibited by the general rule in Section 89001 and to identify certain situations when the prohibition would not apply. The FPPC has repealed Regulation 18901 now that the statute includes the same text.

2. Features or Includes Reference to an Elected Official

The second part of the test is the most important and requires that the item sent either:

- Features an elected officer affiliated with the agency which produces or sends the mailing, or
- Includes the name, office, photograph, or other reference to an elected officer affiliated with the agency which produces or sends the mailing, and is prepared or sent in cooperation, consultation, coordination, or concert with the elected officer.

§ 89002(a)(2). The term “features an elected officer” is defined to mean that “the item mailed includes the elected officer’s photograph or signature or singles out the elected officer by the manner of display of the elected officer’s name or office in the layout of the document, such as by headlines, captions, type size, type face, or type color.” § 89002(c)(2). And the term “elected officer affiliated with the agency” in this manner means “an elected officer who is a member, officer, or employee of the agency, or of a subunit thereof such as a committee, or who has supervisory control over the agency or appoints one or more members of the agency.” § 89002(c)(1).

This means that if the written document includes the photograph of a council member, even if it just shows the council member cutting a ribbon on a civic project or giving out a plaque to a member of the community, this element would be satisfied. It also precludes articles about an elected city official or articles in which they are “singled out” for discussion or reference.

The other way this second part of the mass mailing test can be satisfied is if an elected city official’s “name, office, photograph, or other reference” is included in a written document and the document, or any part of it “is prepared or sent in cooperation, consultation, coordination, or concert with the elected officer.” This restriction presents elected officials with a choice. If the elected official involves him or herself in the preparation of the document, then even the official’s name must be excluded from appearing in the document pursuant to this second subpart. If, on the other hand, the elected official does not involve him or herself in the preparation of the document, his or her name may appear in the document, but not in a way that it is “featured” by way of headlines, captions, type size, type face, or type color.

3. Public Expense

The third part of the test is whether:

- Any of the costs of distribution are paid for with public money, or
- Costs of design, production, and printing exceeding \$50 are paid with public money, and the design, production, or printing is done with the intent of sending the item other than as permitted by the statute.

§ 89002(a)(3). This part of the test precludes the city from either paying the costs of mailing a mass mailing, or paying more than \$50 of the cost of having it produced if another person or entity pays for the cost of distributing the mailing.

4. More than 200 Copies of the Item

The fourth and final element of the test to determine whether a mass mailing is prohibited is whether “[m]ore than 200 substantially similar items are sent in a single calendar month, excluding any item sent in response to an unsolicited request....”

§ 89002(a)(4). This means that if more than 200 copies of the same written document, such as a city newsletter, are sent to the public in the same month, this element will be satisfied, with minor exceptions discussed below.

A city newsletter is particularly prone to violating the mass mailing proscriptions, especially the first, third and fourth elements of the test. The key to a lawful newsletter is to ensure that each issue of the newsletter fully avoids meeting the criteria of the second element of the test. This means that the newsletter cannot “feature” an elected city official and cannot include an elected official’s name or reference if that official participates in the preparation of the newsletter, as discussed above. For example, many cities issue proclamations and awards at council meetings, and it is customary for an honoree to be photographed with the mayor. In order to comply with the mass mailing restrictions, cities may consider taking two photographs: one of the honoree shaking the mayor’s hand, for distribution to non-city publications such as a local newspaper, and one of the honoree standing alone, for publication in the city newsletter.

B. Exceptions to the Mass Mailing Prohibition

The statute contains a list of certain types of documents that are exempt from the prohibition of mass mailings. The first of these documents is a letter on city letterhead where the elected official’s name only appears in the letterhead along with a list of all other elected officers of the city and the letter does not contain other references to the elected official. § 89002(b)(1). Under this exemption, a non-elected official, such as the city manager, may send a letter on city letterhead at city expense to members of the community but an elected officer, such as the mayor, cannot do the same because the signature on the letter will be considered a separate reference to the elected official. If a letter signed by the mayor is to be sent to the community, a private individual or group would have to pay for the cost of producing and sending that letter.

Another exception allows a mailing that includes a single mention of the official’s name if the mailing is an announcement of a meeting or event. If the announcement is for a meeting, the announcement must be one sent to the official’s constituents, the subject of the meeting pertains to the official’s duties, and the official attends the meeting. If the announcement is for an event, it must be an official agency event for which the agency provides the use of its facilities, staff or other financial support. § 89002(b)(9).

Other exemptions include press releases to the media, inter-agency communications, intra-agency communications, tax statements and bills, telephone directories, limited

meeting or event announcements, and meeting agendas. § 89002(b). All of these items are subject to their own specific limitations, as set forth in the statutory text.

V. EXPENDITURES TO SUPPORT OR DEFEAT A BALLOT MEASURE OR FOR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY

A local government may not spend public funds to assist with the passage or defeat of an initiative or other ballot measure or to contribute to a campaign for or against a candidate. § 54964. Public monies may not be spent on commercials, announcements, banners or any other promotional materials. This is based on the theory that it would be unfair to voters with opposing views to use public funds in this way. The prohibition also serves to prevent elected officials from using government funds to promote themselves or their allies in office. *Stanson v. Mott*, 17 Cal. 3d 206, 217 (1976); *League of Women Voters v. County-Wide Criminal Justice Coordinating Comm'n*, 203 Cal. App. 3d 529 (1988). However, this section does not prohibit the expenditure of city funds to provide information to the public about the possible effects of the ballot measure on the activities, operations, or policies of the city, as long as these activities are otherwise allowed under California law, and the information is factual, accurate, fair, and impartial. § 54964(c).

In addition, local officials and staff are prohibited from using public resources for campaign activity or personal purposes. § 8314(a). The term "campaign activity" is defined, in relevant part, as "an activity constituting ... an expenditure as defined in [Government Code] Section 82025," not including the incidental and minimal use of public resources. § 8314(b)(2). Section 82025 defines "expenditure," in relevant part, as "a payment ... unless it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it is not made for political purposes." § 82025(a). A payment is "made for political purposes" if it is "[f]or purposes of influencing or attempting to influence the action of the voters for or against the nomination or election of a candidate or candidates." § 82025(b)(1).

An "expenditure" includes any payment made by any person (with some exceptions) that is used for communications that "expressly advocate" the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or candidates." § 82025(c). A communication "expressly advocates" the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate if it contains certain express words of advocacy, "or, within 60 days before an election in which the candidate or measure appears on the ballot, the communication otherwise refers to a clearly identified candidate or measure so that the communication, taken as a whole, unambiguously urges a particular result in an election." § 82025(c)(2).

FPPC Regulation 18420.1 provides that a communication "unambiguously urges a particular result in an election" if: "When considering the style, tenor, and timing of the communication, it can be reasonably characterized as campaign material and is not a fair presentation of facts serving only an informational purpose." Regulation 18420.1(b)(2).

The leading California case setting forth the basic rule with respect to government involvement in political campaigns is *Stanson v. Mott*, 17 Cal. 3d 206 (1976). In *Stanson*, the California Supreme Court addressed the question of whether the State Director of Beaches and Parks was authorized to expend public funds in support of certain state bond measures for the enhancement of state and local recreational facilities. The court concluded that the Director lacked such authority and set forth the basic rule that “in the absence of clear and explicit legislative authorization, a public agency may not expend public funds to promote a partisan position in an election campaign.” *Id.* at 209-210. Only impartial “informational” communications would be permissible, such as a fair presentation of the facts in response to a citizen’s request for information.

The *Stanson* court also recognized that the line between improper “campaign” expenditures and proper “informational” activities is not always clear. “[T]he determination of the propriety or impropriety of the expenditure depends upon a careful consideration of such factors as the style, tenor, and timing of the publication; no hard and fast rule governs every case.” *Id.* at 221-222. The *Stanson* test was reaffirmed by the California Supreme Court in *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, 46 Cal. 4th 1 (2009).

Prior to *Vargas*, courts attempting to interpret and apply *Stanson* used varying tests to determine the permissibility of expenditures. For example, in *California Common Cause v. Duffy*, an appellate court held that a local sheriff’s use of public facilities and personnel to distribute postcards critical of then-Supreme Court Justice Rose Bird was “political” and not “informational” as permitted by *Stanson* because the cards presented only one side of Justice Bird’s fitness to be retained in office. 200 Cal. App. 3d 730, 747-748 (1987). In another appellate decision, *Schroeder v. City Council of Irvine*, the court upheld Irvine’s “Vote 2000” Program. 97 Cal. App. 4th 174 (2002). The program encouraged voter registration, without specifically advocating a particular position on any measure. Although the city had taken a public position in favor of the proposed ballot measure, the materials it distributed did not advocate any particular vote on the measure and rarely mentioned the measure at all. The *Schroeder* court held that the funds spent on the Vote 2000 Program would be political expenditures and unlawful under *Stanson* only if the communications expressly advocated, or taken as a whole unambiguously urged, the passage or defeat of the measure. Because the city presented a neutral position on “Measure F,” at least in the campaign materials, the court upheld the program as valid.

However, in *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, the California Supreme Court decided that “express advocacy” is an insufficient standard. In *Vargas*, proponents of a local ballot initiative to repeal the city’s utility users tax (“Measure O”) sued the city alleging improper government expenditures, the court held that even if a communication does not expressly advocate for either side of an issue, a *Stanson* analysis must nonetheless be conducted to determine whether the activity was for informational or campaigning purposes based on its style, tenor, and timing. Although the court did not specifically refer to the *Schroeder* analysis in its opinion, the court clearly stated that the “express advocacy” standard does not meaningfully address potential constitutional problems arising from the use of public funds for campaign activities that were identified in

Stanson. Thus, local governments must look to *Vargas* rather than *Schroeder* for the proper standard to evaluate whether an expenditure is permissible.

A variety of factors led to the *Vargas* court's conclusion that the communications were informational, including the fact that the publications avoided argumentative or inflammatory rhetoric and did not urge citizens to vote in a particular manner. The challenged expenditures were made pursuant to general appropriations in the city's regular annual budget pertaining to the maintenance of the city's website, the publication of the city's regular quarterly newsletter, and the ordinary provision of information to the public regarding the city's operations. The Supreme Court found that in posting on the city's website the minutes of city council meetings relating to the council's action along with reports prepared by various municipal departments and presented by officials at city council meetings, the city engaged in informational rather than campaign activity. Similarly, the city did not engage in campaign activity in producing a one-page document listing the program reductions that the city council voted to implement should Measure O be approved, or in making copies of the document available to the public at the city clerk's office and public libraries. The court reasoned that viewed from the perspective of an objective observer, the document clearly constituted an informational statement that merely advised the public of specific plans that the city council voted to implement should Measure O be approved.

Finally, the court found that the city engaged in permissible informational activity by mailing to city residents the fall 2002 "City Round-Up" newsletter containing articles describing proposed reductions in city services. Although under some circumstances the mailing of material relating to a ballot measure to a large number of voters shortly before an upcoming election would constitute campaign activity, a number of factors supported the court's conclusion that the mailing of the newsletter constituted informational rather than campaign activity: it was a regular edition of the newsletter that was mailed to all city residents as a general practice, the style and tenor of the publication was entirely consistent with an ordinary municipal newsletter and readily distinguishable from traditional campaign material, and the article provided residents with important information about the tax in an objective and nonpartisan manner.

The Supreme Court illustrated the insufficiency of the "express advocacy" standard by suggesting that if the city were to post billboards throughout the city prior to an election stating, "IF MEASURE O IS APPROVED, SIX RECREATION CENTERS, THE MUNICIPAL POOL, AND TWO LIBRARIES WILL CLOSE," it would defy common sense to suggest that the city had not engaged in campaign activity even though such advertisements would not have violated the express advocacy standard. *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, 46 Cal. 4th 1, 32 (2009).

Vargas and *Stanson* reflect that local agencies must exercise caution when communicating to voters about local measures. Unfortunately, there is no hard and fast rule to assist public officials in distinguishing improper partisan campaign expenditures from permissible expenditures for "informational activities." Whether a communication is permissible will be based on a combination of these factors, and

public officials should therefore seek the advice of the city attorney on a case-by-case basis. Assistance may also be obtained from the FPPC.

Last, public officials should also be aware of a mass mailing rule that regulates communications pertaining to candidates and ballot measures. In 2009, the FPPC adopted a new regulation to prohibit government agencies from paying for mass mailings that expressly advocate or "unambiguously urge" a particular result in an election. Regulation 18901.1 prohibits a mailing if all of the following criteria are met:

- A delivery of a tangible item such as a written document, video tape, record, or button and is delivered to the recipient at his or her residence, place of employment or business, or post office box;
- The item sent expressly advocates or unambiguously urges a particular result in an election;
- The public agency (1) pays to distribute the item or (2) pays costs, exceeding \$50, reasonably related to designing, producing, printing or formulating the content of the item including, but not limited to, payments for polling or research and payments for the salary, expenses, or fees of the agency's employees, agents, vendors, or consultants with the intention of sending the item; and
- More than 200 substantially similar items are sent during the course of the election including items sent during the qualification drive or in anticipation of an upcoming election.

A mailing "unambiguously urges a particular result in an election" if the communication can be reasonably characterized as campaign material or activity and is not a fair presentation of facts serving only an informational purpose when taking into account the style, tenor, and timing of the communication.

There are exceptions to this rule, and the following are not considered campaign related mass mailings: (1) an agency report providing the agency's internal evaluation of a measure sent to a member of the public upon the individual's request; (2) a written argument sent to a voter in the voter information pamphlet; and (3) a communication clearly and unambiguously authorized by law. Regulation 18901.1(b). Essentially, this regulation utilizes the standards articulated by the Supreme Court in the *Vargas* case and provides that communications that violate those standards are prohibited mass mailings.

VI. PROHIBITION ON GIFTS OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Article XVI, Section 6 of the California Constitution prohibits state and local governments from making gifts of public funds or property. A transfer of property without consideration is a gift. Civ. Code § 1146. However, where property is transferred for a “public purpose,” it will not be considered a gift of public funds. There, “the benefit to the [government] from an expenditure for a ‘public purpose’ is in the nature of consideration and the funds expended are therefore not a gift even though private persons are benefited therefrom.” 69 Ops. Cal. Att’y Gen. 168 (1986) (citing *California Employment Stabilization Comm’n v. Payne*, 31 Cal. 2d 210, 216 (1947); *Alameda County v. Janssen*, 16 Cal. 2d 276, 281 (1940)).

In determining whether a legislative body has made a gift of public funds, courts will look first at “whether the money is to be used for a public or a private purpose.” *City of Oakland v. Garrison*, 194 Cal. 298, 302 (1941). “If it is for a public purpose within the jurisdiction of the appropriating board or body, it is not, generally speaking, to be regarded as a gift.” *Id.* As the California Court of Appeal explained in *Board of Supervisors v. Dolan*, it is settled that if a public purpose is served by the expenditure of public funds, the constitutional prohibition is not violated “even though there may be incidental benefits to private persons.” 45 Cal. App. 3d 237, 243 (1975). However, to avoid violating the constitutional prohibition, public financial assistance must be tailored or “directly related” to a public purpose. *California Housing Finance Authority v. Elliott*, 17 Cal. 3d 575 (1976). Thus, financial assistance that does not directly further the proffered public purpose may still be found to be unconstitutional.

Courts defer to the legislative body’s determination of what constitutes a “public purpose.” The concept of public purpose has been liberally construed by the courts, and a city council’s determination of public purpose will be upheld unless it is totally arbitrary. *County of Alameda v. Carleson*, 5 Cal. 3d 730, 746 (1971). Where a city acts pursuant to or in furtherance of a state statute, courts will defer to the state legislature in determining whether a public purpose exists.

It is important to note that an unconstitutional gift of public funds is one of the few violations for which public officials may be personally liable and could be subject to potential criminal penalties. In *Stanson v. Mott*, 17 Cal. 3d 206 (1976), the California Supreme Court held that public officials may be held personally liable for illegal expenditures. The court concluded “that such public officials must use ‘due care,’ i.e., reasonable diligence, in authorizing the expenditure of public funds, and may be subject to personal liability for improper expenditures made in the absence of such due care.” *Stanson*, 17 Cal. 3d at 226-27. If criminal penalties are sought, and the court finds a violation of Penal Code Section 424 (unauthorized appropriation or disbursement of public monies), the person could be subject to imprisonment for two to four years. The person could also be disqualified from holding any public office in the state.

Numerous considerations may be relevant to the determination of whether a public official has acted with due care. For example, a court may consider “whether the expenditures’ impropriety was obvious or not, whether the official was alerted to the possible invalidity of the expenditure, or whether the official relied upon legal advice or on presumed validity of an existing legislative enactment or judicial decision in making the expenditure.” *Id.* at 227.

VII. ETHICS TRAINING

State law requires a public official to take at least two hours of ethics training every two years if the local agency provides that official with any type of compensation, salary, or stipend or provides reimbursement for necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by that official in the performance of his or her official duties. § 53235(a). Ethics training is also required for any employee designated by the local agency to receive such training. § 53234(c). The recently adopted Assembly Bill 2631 (“AB 2631”) requires the FPPC, in consultation with the Attorney General, to create, maintain, and make an ethics training course available to local agency officials. § 53235(c). Please seek advice from the city attorney regarding further details about ethics training.

VIII. CONCLUSION

More often than not, determining the application of conflicts of interest laws in particular circumstances requires complicated analysis. Because the consequences for a violation of these laws can be very serious, it is important that potential conflicts be identified as soon as possible to ensure that the appropriate analysis can be performed. To that end, we recommend that public agency staff prepare maps of council member residences and other real property interests (and those of other public officials, such as planning commissioners) so that such officials may be alerted to projects that are located within 500 and 1,000 feet of their real property interests. Even though the materiality standards for real property interests have changed over the years, this is still an important starting point for a conflicts analysis.

We encourage all public officials to keep in mind that it is the individual responsibility of each public official to determine whether he or she has a conflict in a particular decision. We also encourage officials and staff to seek advice from the city attorney when in doubt about a conflicts of interest issue. Because only a formal, written opinion from the FPPC can immunize someone from prosecution, we strongly encourage officials and staff to seek advice from the city attorney as early as possible, so that, if necessary, the public agency may request a formal opinion from the FPPC prior to any participation in a decision where a public official may have a conflict.

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SECTION 8

2025 Brown Act HANDBOOK

Summary of the Major Provisions and Requirements
of the Ralph M. Brown Act

-
- › Summary and Discussion of the Major Provisions of the Brown Act
 - › Text of the Ralph M. Brown Act
 - › Updated including changes effective January 1, 2025



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INTRODUCTION

This Handbook is prepared to provide you with a summary of the major provisions of California's open meeting law for local governments – the Ralph M. Brown Act. Part One includes rules about calling and holding various types of meetings and closed sessions, as well as guidelines for how to avoid unlawful serial meetings. Part Two contains the complete text of the Brown Act. This Handbook is designed for local government officials and staff, and we hope you will find it useful. Should you have any questions about the information included in this Handbook, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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PART ONE:

**SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR PROVISIONS
AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE
RALPH M. BROWN ACT**



Summary of the Major Provisions and Requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act

The Ralph M. Brown Act, commonly known as the “Brown Act,” is California’s “sunshine” law for local government. The Brown Act is found in the California Government Code commencing with Section 54950 (unless indicated otherwise, all statutory references herein are to the California Government Code). In a nutshell, the Brown Act requires local government business to be conducted at open and public meetings except in certain limited situations. This Handbook summarizes and discusses the major provisions of the Brown Act.

I. APPLICATION OF BROWN ACT TO “LEGISLATIVE BODIES”

The requirements of the Brown Act apply to “legislative bodies” of local government agencies. The term “legislative body” is defined to include the governing body of a local agency (e.g., the city council or the board of supervisors) and any commission, committee, board, or other body of the local agency, whether permanent or temporary, decision-making or advisory, that is created by formal action of a legislative body. § 54952(a)-(b).

Standing committees of a legislative body also are subject to the Brown Act if they have either “continuing subject matter jurisdiction” or a meeting schedule fixed by formal action of the legislative body. § 54952(b). Some common examples include the finance, personnel, or similar policy subcommittees of a legislative body. Standing committees exist to make routine, regular recommendations on a specific subject matter. These committees continue to exist over time and survive resolution of any one issue or matter. They are also a regular part of the governmental structure.

The Brown Act does not apply to “ad hoc” committees comprised solely of members of the legislative body that are less than a quorum of the body, provided these committees do not have a “continuing subject matter jurisdiction,” or a meeting schedule fixed by formal action of the legislative body. § 54952(b). Such ad hoc committees are purely advisory; they generally serve only a limited or single purpose, are not perpetual, and are dissolved when their specific task is completed.

Advisory and standing committees, but not ad hoc committees, are required to have agendas for their meetings. When the agenda is posted at least 72 hours in advance, the meeting is considered to be a regular meeting for all purposes. § 54954(a). If the agenda is not posted at least 72 hours in advance, the meeting must be treated as a special meeting, and all of the limitations and requirements for special meetings apply, as discussed later in Section VIII of this Handbook.

The governing boards of some private corporations, limited liability companies, and private entities may be subject to the Brown Act under certain circumstances. A private entity's governing board constitutes a legislative body within the meaning of the Brown Act if either of the following applies: (i) the private entity is created by an elected legislative body to exercise lawfully delegated authority of the legislative body; or (ii) the private entity receives funds from a local agency and its governing board includes a member of the legislative body of the local agency who was appointed by the legislative body to the governing board as a full voting member. § 54952(c)(1). Additionally, charter schools and entities managing charter schools may also be subject to the Brown Act. Educ. Code, § 47604.1(b)(1).

Even before they assume the duties of office, persons who are elected to serve as members of a legislative body of a local agency are subject to the Brown Act. § 54952.1. Under this provision, the statute is applicable to newly elected, but not-yet-sworn-in, members of the legislative body.

II. DEFINITION OF “MEETING”

The central provision of the Brown Act requires that all “meetings” of a legislative body be open and public. The Brown Act defines the term “meeting” very broadly in § 54952.2(a), and the definition encompasses almost every gathering of a majority of legislative body members, including:

“[A]ny congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, including [a] teleconference . . . to **hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action** on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.”

This means that a meeting is any gathering of a majority of council members, board of directors, or other applicable legislative body to hear, discuss, or deliberate any item of local agency business or potential local agency business. It is important to emphasize that a meeting occurs if a majority gathers to hear, discuss, or deliberate on a matter and not just to vote or take action on the issue.

III. EXCEPTIONS TO “MEETING” DEFINITION

There are six types of gatherings that are not considered a legislative body “meeting” and are not subject to the Brown Act. We commonly refer to these exceptions as: (1) the individual contact exception; (2) the seminar or conference exception; (3) the community meeting exception; (4) the other legislative body exception; (5) the social or ceremonial occasion exception; and (6) the standing committee exception. Unless a gathering of a majority of the members of a legislative body falls within one of these exceptions, even if a majority of members are merely in the same room listening to a discussion of local agency business, they will be participating in a Brown Act meeting that requires notice, a posted agenda, and a period for public comment.

A. Individual Contact Exception

Conversations, whether in person, by telephone, video conferencing, or other means, between a member of a legislative body and any other person do not constitute a meeting under the Brown Act. § 54952.2(c)(1). However, such contacts may constitute a “serial meeting” (discussed below) in violation of the Brown Act, if the individual also makes a series of individual contacts with other members of the legislative body, and communications with these other members are used to “discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.” § 54952.2(b)(1).

B. Seminar or Conference Exception

Attendance by a majority of the legislative body at a seminar, conference, or similar educational gathering generally is exempt from Brown Act requirements. § 54952.2(c)(2). However, for this exception to be applicable, the seminar or conference must be open to the public and must involve issues of general interest to the public or to local agencies. Attendance at a League of California Cities or California Contract Cities seminar is an example of an educational gathering that fulfills these requirements. However, as with many of the exceptions, this exception will not apply if a majority of legislative body members discusses among themselves items of specific business relating to their own local agency other than as part of the scheduled program.

C. Community Meeting Exception

The community meeting exception allows a majority of legislative body members to attend privately sponsored neighborhood meetings, town hall forums, chamber of commerce lunches, or other community meetings at which issues of local interest are discussed. § 54952.2(c)(3). In order to fall within this exception, however, the community meeting must satisfy specific criteria. First, the community meeting must be “open and publicized.” § 54952.2(c)(3). A homeowners’ association meeting restricted to the residents of a particular development and only publicized to those residents cannot be attended by a majority of the legislative body without following the Brown Act requirements because the meeting does not qualify for the exception. And again, for those meetings that fall within the community meeting exception, a majority of legislative body members cannot discuss among themselves items of specific business of their own local agency other than as part of the scheduled program.

In 2024, the California Attorney General issued an opinion declaring that some State of the City events constitute a “meeting” under the Brown Act when attended by a majority of city council members because council members are present at the same time and location to hear and potentially discuss an item within the council’s subject matter jurisdiction. 107 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 47. In the Attorney General’s view, as a “meeting” of the city council, the meeting must comply with the Brown Act’s open meeting requirements. However, the opinion left open the possibility for these events to qualify for the “community meeting” exception if members of the public have the ability to view the event in real time, in person, or via livestreaming, without paying to attend the event.

D. Other Legislative Body Exception

This exception allows a majority of members of any legislative body to attend open and noticed meetings of other legislative bodies of their local agency, or of another local agency, without treating such attendance as a meeting of the body. § 54952.2(c)(4). Of course, the legislative body members are prohibited from discussing items of specific business of their local agency among themselves other than as part of the scheduled meeting.

E. Social or Ceremonial Occasion Exception

The Brown Act also does not apply to attendance by a majority of the legislative body members at purely social or ceremonial occasions. § 54952.2(c)(5). This exception only applies if a majority of legislative body members do not discuss among themselves items of specific business of their local agency.

F. Standing Committee Exception

This exception allows members of a legislative body who are not members of a standing committee of that body to attend an open and noticed meeting of the committee without making the gathering a meeting of the full legislative body itself. § 54952.2(c)(6). If a quorum of the legislative body is created by the attendance of the additional members, the legislative body members who are not members of the standing committee may attend only as “observers.” This means that the non-committee members of the legislative body should not speak at the standing committee’s meeting, sit in their usual seat on the dais, or otherwise participate in the meeting. It is generally recommended that, if a standing committee meeting is likely to be attended by other legislative body members, then the meeting should be agendized as a meeting of the whole legislative body. This will allow full participation by all members of the legislative body.

IV. PERMITTED LOCATIONS OF MEETINGS AND TELECONFERENCING

A. Permitted Locations of Meetings

The Brown Act generally requires regular and special meetings of a legislative body to occur within the boundaries of the local agency. § 54954(b). There are limited exceptions to this rule, however, such as allowing meetings with a legislative body of another local agency in that agency’s jurisdiction. Meetings held outside of a local agency’s boundaries pursuant to an exception still must comply with agenda and notice requirements, as discussed below.

B. Teleconferencing

The role of “teleconferencing,” or using telephonic and/or video technology in public meetings, was expanded significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Because the Brown Act relies on physical, in-person meetings as the primary means to achieve its goals of public participation and transparency, the law has traditionally limited a local agency's ability to use teleconferencing to hold public meetings. Generally, teleconferencing may only be used by members of a legislative body as a way to participate fully in the meeting from remote locations. If one or more members participate in a meeting via teleconferencing, the following “traditional teleconferencing requirements” apply to that meeting: (1) the remote location must be connected to the main meeting location by audio, video, or both; (2) the notice and agenda of the meeting must identify the remote location; (3) the agenda must be posted at the remote location; (4) the remote location must be accessible to the public; (5) all votes must be by roll call; and (6) the meeting must comply with the Brown Act, which includes allowing participation by members of the public present in remote locations. A quorum of the legislative body must participate from locations within the agency's jurisdiction, but other members may participate from outside the jurisdiction. §§ 54953(b), (j)(6). These teleconferencing rules only apply to members of the legislative body. Staff members, attorneys, and consultants may participate remotely without following the posting and public access requirements of the teleconferencing rules.

On March 17, 2020, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order (“EO”) N-29-20, which temporarily relaxed these traditional teleconferencing requirements in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. EO N-29-20 and the Governor's COVID-19 state of emergency have expired, but recent amendments to the Brown Act, described below, now provide other alternatives to the traditional teleconferencing requirements under specific conditions. The Brown Act's traditional teleconferencing requirements remain available in lieu of the alternatives described below.

1) Assembly Bill (“AB”) 361

AB 361 (2021), which was amended by AB 557 (2023), built upon EO N-29-20 to provide a statutory basis in the Brown Act for relaxed teleconferencing requirements during the COVID-19 declared emergency. As described below, however, there must be a proclaimed state of emergency for an agency to rely on AB 361. Because the Governor has since lifted the COVID-19 state of emergency as of February 28, 2023,¹ agencies will be unable to rely on AB 361 after that date absent a new emergency declaration, which does not have to be related to COVID-19.

The teleconferencing option authorized by AB 361 has been extended by the Legislature and will remain available indefinitely. AB 361 authorizes local agencies to continue meeting remotely *during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor* without

¹ Governor Newsom Marks End of California's COVID-19 State of Emergency (Feb. 28, 2023), available at: <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2023/02/28/governor-newsom-marks-end-of-californias-covid-19-state-of-emergency/> (as of Dec. 22, 2023).

following the Brown Act's traditional teleconferencing requirements, including the requirement that meetings be conducted in physical locations, if the agency has already determined or is determining whether, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees. § 54953(e)(1)(A)-(B). A "state of emergency" means a state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act. § 54953(j)(5).

AB 361 generally requires legislative bodies to make remote public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the legislative body, and to adhere as closely as reasonably possible to the provisions of the Brown Act. AB 361 provides the following procedures and requirements for conducting remote meetings:

1. **Public Comment Opportunities in Real Time:** A legislative body that meets remotely pursuant to AB 361 must allow members of the public to access the meeting via a call-in option or an internet-based service option, and the agenda for the remote meeting must provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the body in real time. Although the agency may still ask for public comments to be submitted in advance, the agency cannot require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting. § 54953(e)(2)(A),(C). Agencies may not close a public comment period until members of the public are given the opportunity to register and the time for that comment period has elapsed, whether it is for a specific agenda item or a general comment period. If an agency does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, it must allow a reasonable amount of time per agenda item to allow members of the public the opportunity to provide public comment, including time to register or "otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment." § 54953(e)(2)(E).
2. **No Action During Disruptions:** In the event of a disruption that prevents the local agency from broadcasting the remote meeting, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, AB 361 prohibits the legislative body from taking any further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in or internet-based options is restored. § 54953(e)(2)(B).
3. **Periodic Findings:** To continue meeting remotely pursuant to AB 361, an agency must make periodic findings that: (1) the body has reconsidered the circumstances of the declared emergency; and (2) the emergency impacts the ability of the body's members to meet safely in person. § 54953(e)(3). These findings must be made not later than 45 days (previously 30 days) after teleconferencing for the first time pursuant to AB 361, and every 45 days (previously 30 days) thereafter. We recommend that after the agency makes these findings for the first time, it places on the

agenda (as a placeholder) “reconsideration” of the findings every 45 days thereafter. § 54953(e)(3).

2) Assembly Bill (“AB”) 2449

AB 2449 (2022) provides alternate teleconferencing authority, separate from both the traditional teleconferencing requirements and the relaxed teleconferencing requirements during declared emergencies under AB 361. The provisions of AB 2449 are effective for a period of three years beginning January 1, 2023 and ending January 1, 2026. As of January 1, 2025, some AB 2449 provisions have been amended by AB 2302 (2024).

AB 2449 requires at least a quorum of the legislative body to participate in person from a singular, physical location that is clearly identified on the agenda, open to the public, and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the agency exercises jurisdiction. The legislative body must provide either a two-way audiovisual platform or a two-way telephonic service and a live webcasting of the meeting as means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting, and remotely address the legislative body. § 54953(f)(1). AB 2449 allows other individual members to participate remotely without posting agendas at all teleconference locations, identifying all such locations in the agendas, or making each teleconference location open to the public in two specified circumstances: (1) “just cause” or (2) “emergency circumstances.”

“Just cause” means any of the following: (A) a childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires a legislative body member to participate remotely; (B) a contagious illness that prevents a member from attending in person; (C) a need related to a physical or mental disability not otherwise accommodated by the agency’s procedures for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act; or (D) travel while on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency. § 54953(j)(2).

To participate remotely for just cause, a member must notify the legislative body “at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a regular meeting, of their need to participate remotely for just cause.” § 54953(f)(2)(A)(i). This notification must include a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting.

“Emergency circumstances” means a physical or family medical emergency that prevents a legislative body member from attending a meeting in person. § 54953(j)(1).

To participate remotely due to emergency circumstances, the member must submit a request to the legislative body and the legislative body must take action to approve the request. § 54953(f)(2)(A)(ii). If the legislative body does not approve the request, the member may not participate via teleconference under AB 2449 at that meeting other than as a member of the public. The legislative body must request a general description of the circumstances relating to the member’s need to appear remotely at the given meeting. A general description need not exceed 20 words and does not require the

member to disclose any medical diagnosis or disability, or any personal medical information that is already exempt under existing law. A member should submit a request to participate remotely at a meeting due to emergency circumstances as soon as possible, and a separate request is required for each meeting in which a member seeks to participate remotely. § 54953(f)(2)(A)(ii)(I). The legislative body may approve such a request by a majority vote. §§ 54953(f)(2)(A)(ii)(II); 54954.2(b)(4). If the request is received at least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body's action on the request should be included on the agenda. If the request does not allow sufficient time to place proposed action on such a request on the posted agenda for the meeting, the legislative body may take action at the beginning of the meeting. § 54953(f)(2)(A)(ii)(II).

There are strict limits on how often the AB 2449 teleconferencing requirements may be used for individual members. For "just cause," legislative body members are only allowed to participate remotely up to two meetings per calendar year. § 54953(f)(2)(A)(i). Otherwise, members are only allowed to participate remotely up to the following limits (multiple sessions in one day are considered to be one meeting for purposes of calculating the remote participation limit):

- Two meetings per year if the body meets once per month or less;
- Five meetings per year if the body meets twice per month; or
- Seven times per year if the body meets three or more times per month.

At the meeting before any action is taken, members of the legislative body participating remotely pursuant to AB 2449 must publicly disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member, and must disclose the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals. § 54953(f)(2)(B). Members must also participate through both audio and visual technology to allow the public to remotely hear and visually observe them. § 54953(f)(2)(C).

Local agencies relying on AB 2449 must follow certain requirements for noticing and conducting remote meetings similar to those required by AB 361. Meeting notices and agendas must identify the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment. § 54953(f)(1)(B). Meeting agendas must identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend and address the legislative body directly via a call-in option, via an internet-based service option, and at the in-person location of the meeting. § 54953(f)(1)(C). In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body may not take any further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. § 54953(f)(1)(D). The legislative body may not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time. § 54953(f)(1)(E).

V. ADA COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to Section 54953.2, all meetings of a legislative body, other than closed session meetings or parts of meetings involving a closed session, are required to be conducted in a manner that complies with the protections and prohibitions contained in Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA").

Local agencies must ensure that remote meetings are conducted in a manner that allows persons with a disability to participate to the fullest extent possible. The legislative body must have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the ADA and resolving any doubt in favor of accessibility. In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body also must give notice of the procedure for receiving and resolving requests for accommodation. § 54953(g).

Relatedly, the agenda must include information regarding how, to whom and when a request for disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the meeting. § 54954.2(a)(1). If requested, the agenda and documents in the agenda packet also must be made available in alternative formats to persons with a disability. § 54954.1.

In 2024, the California Attorney General issued an opinion declaring that the ADA generally requires a local agency to allow remote participation by a legislative body member as a reasonable accommodation for a member with a qualifying disability that precludes in-person attendance at meetings of the body. 107 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 107. The remote participation must be conducted in a manner that simulates in-person attendance at meetings held in-person at a location open to the public. To accomplish this requirement, individual members who participate remotely must (1) use two-way video and audio streaming in real time and must (2) disclose the identity of any adults who are present with the member at the remote location. See §§ 54953(f)(1)(A), 54953(f)(2)(B).

VI. SIMULTANEOUS OR SUCCESSIVE MEETINGS

A legislative body that has convened a meeting and whose membership constitutes a quorum of any other legislative body may convene a meeting of that other legislative body, simultaneously or successively, only if a clerk or a member of the convened legislative body verbally announces the following prior to convening the simultaneous or successive meeting:

1. There is a subsequent legislative body;

2. The amount of compensation or stipend, if any, each member may receive as a result of the multiple meetings; and
3. The compensation or stipend is provided as a result of convening the multiple meetings.

However, the amount of compensation is not required to be announced if: (1) it is listed in a statute; and (2) the local agency has not authorized additional compensation. In any case, the announced "compensation" or "stipend" does not include amounts reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred by a member in the performance of his or her official duties. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, those related to travel, meals, and lodging. § 54952.3.

VII. SERIAL MEETINGS

In addition to regulating all gatherings of a majority of the members of a legislative body, the Brown Act also addresses certain contacts between individual members of the legislative body. On the one hand, the Brown Act specifically provides that nothing in the Act is intended to impose requirements on individual contacts or conversations between a member of a legislative body and any other person. § 54952.2(c)(1). This provision applies to individual contacts between two members of the legislative body (the individual contact exception to the "meeting" definition described above). Despite this exception, however, the Brown Act prohibits "serial meetings." § 54952.2(b)(1).

A serial meeting is a series of meetings or communications, either in person or by other means, between individual members of the legislative body in which ideas are exchanged among a majority of the legislative body regarding an item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. A serial meeting can occur even though a majority of legislative body members never gather in a room at the same time. For example, an email response concerning an agency's business circulating among a majority of the members of the legislative body, such as "reply to all," could be considered a serial meeting. A serial meeting typically occurs in one of two ways. The first is when a staff member, a legislative body member or some other person individually contacts a majority of legislative body members and shares ideas among the majority (e.g., "I've talked to members A and B and they will vote 'yes.' Will you?"). Alternatively, member A calls member B, who then calls member C and so on, until a majority of the legislative body has discussed or deliberated or has taken action on the item of business.

The prohibition against serial meetings does not, however, prohibit communications between staff and legislative body members for the purpose of answering questions or providing information regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency, as long as the staff person does not communicate with other members of the legislative body, the comments or positions of any other member of the legislative body. § 54952.2(b)(2).

Social media interactions between or among members of a legislative body can also raise serial meeting concerns. See Section VII(D) for a discussion of issues related to social media.

Observing the following guidelines can avoid inadvertent violation of the serial meeting prohibition.

A. Contacts with Staff

Staff can inadvertently become a conduit among a majority of a legislative body in the course of providing briefings on items of local agency business. Originally, the California Court of Appeal held that staff briefings of individual city council members do not constitute an illegal serial meeting under the Brown Act unless there was additional evidence that: (1) staff acted as a personal intermediary for other members of the legislative body; and (2) the meetings led to a collective concurrence among members of the legislative body. Following that decision, the state legislature amended Government Code Section 54952.2 in 2008, effective in 2009, to further clarify that staff briefings of individual city council members for the purpose of answering questions or providing information regarding an item of business do not constitute an illegal serial meeting under the Brown Act as long as a staff person does not communicate the comments or positions of a member of the legislative body to other members of the legislative body. Staff briefings must therefore be handled carefully. To avoid having a staff briefing become a serial meeting:

- Staff briefings to members of the legislative body should be “unidirectional” when done on an individual basis for a majority of the legislative body. This means that information should flow from staff to the member, and the member’s participation should be limited to asking questions and acquiring information. Otherwise, if multiple members separately give staff direction thereby causing staff to shape or modify their ultimate recommendations in order to reconcile the views of a majority of the members, a violation might occur.
- A legislative body member should not ask staff to describe the views of any other members of the legislative body, and staff should not volunteer those views, if known.
- Staff may present their views to a legislative body member during an individual contact, but staff should not ask for that member’s views unless it is absolutely clear that staff is not discussing the matter with a majority of the legislative body.

B. Contacts with Constituents, Developers and Lobbyists

A constituent, developer or lobbyist can also inadvertently become an intermediary among a majority of members of a legislative body thereby creating an illegal serial meeting in violation of the Brown Act. Such person’s unfamiliarity with the requirements

of the Brown Act aggravate this potential problem because they may expect a legislative body member to be willing to commit to a position in a private conversation in advance of a meeting. To avoid violations arising from contacts with constituents, developers, and lobbyists, members are advised to:

- State the ground rules “up front.” Ask if the person has talked, or intends to talk, with other members of the legislative body about the same subject. If the answer is “yes,” then make it clear that the person must not disclose the views of other legislative body member(s) during the conversation.
- Explain to the person that you will not make a final decision on a matter prior to the meeting. For example: “State law prevents me from giving you a commitment outside a noticed meeting. I will listen to what you have to say and give it consideration as I make up my mind.”
- Do more listening and asking questions than expressing opinions. If you disclose your thoughts about a matter, tell the person not to share your statements with other members of the legislative body.
- Be especially careful with discussions about matters involving “quasi-judicial” land use decisions such as subdivision maps, site development plans, conditional use permits or variances. Consult with your city attorney or legal counsel before the meeting in order to avoid any potential problems involving illegal prejudice against the project or illegally receiving evidence about the project outside of the administrative record.

C. Contacts with Fellow Members of the Same Legislative Body

Direct contacts concerning local agency business with fellow members of the same legislative body – whether through face-to-face or telephonic conversations, notes, letters, online exchanges, email with or to staff members – are the most obvious means by which an illegal serial meeting can occur. This does not mean that a member of a legislative body is precluded from discussing items of local agency business with another member of that legislative body outside of a meeting; as long as the communication does not involve a majority of the legislative body, no “meeting” has occurred. There is, however, always the risk that one participant in the communication will disclose the views of the other participant to a third or fourth legislative body member, creating the possibility of a discussion of an item of business outside a noticed public meeting. Therefore, avoid discussing agency business with a majority of the members of your legislative body and communicating the views of other legislative body members outside a meeting.

D. Contacts on Social Media

Social media engagement can also inadvertently lead to concerns of creating an illegal serial meeting in violation of the Brown Act. The statute was previously silent regarding

social media and its use by members of a legislative body, leading to uncertainty as to whether certain uses of social media could result in unintended violations. AB 992 (2020) amended certain provisions of the Brown Act, until January 1, 2026, to clarify allowable uses of social media.

A member of a legislative body may engage in separate conversations or communications on an internet-based social media platform to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. However, a majority of the members of the legislative body cannot use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the body's subject matter jurisdiction. Further, a member of the legislative body is prohibited from responding directly to any communication on an internet-based social media platform regarding a matter that is within the body's subject matter jurisdiction if the communication is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body. § 54952.2(b)(3)(A). Unlike other serial meeting restrictions that are invoked when there are contacts of a majority of the legislative body, this provision is triggered when there is interaction between as little as two members of a legislative body. For purposes of these provisions, such interaction includes commenting or using digital icons that express reactions to communications made by other members of the legislative body. § 54952.2(b)(3)(B)(i). Thus, "liking" a post or using a digital icon is considered a discussion under the Brown Act.

To avoid violations arising from social media engagement, members of a legislative body should avoid interacting on social media platforms with any other members of their legislative body regarding matters within the body's subject matter jurisdiction.

These suggested rules of conduct may seem unduly restrictive and impractical and may make acquiring important information more difficult or time-consuming. Nevertheless, following them will help assure that your conduct comports with the Brown Act's goal of achieving open government. If you have questions about compliance with the statute in any given situation, you should seek advice from your city attorney or legal counsel. Adherence to the foregoing guidelines is not a substitute for securing advice from your legal counsel.

VIII. NOTICE, AGENDA AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Time of Notice and Content of Agenda

Two key provisions of the Brown Act which ensure the public's business is conducted openly are the requirements that legislative bodies publicly post agendas prior to their meetings, (§§ 54954.2, 54955, 54956 and 54957.5) and that no action or discussion may occur on items or subjects not listed on the posted agenda (§ 54954.2). The limited exceptions to the rule against discussing or taking action not on a posted agenda are discussed further below.

Legislative bodies, except advisory committees and standing committees, are required to establish a time and place for holding regular meetings. § 54954(a). A “regular” meeting is a meeting that occurs on the legislative body’s established meeting day. Generally, agendas for a regular meeting must be publicly posted 72 hours in advance of the meeting in a place that is freely accessible to the public.

Agendas must contain a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting. § 54954.2(a). The description should inform the public of the “essential nature” of the matter, but need not exceed 20 words. *San Diegans for Open Government v. City of Oceanside*, 4 Cal. App. 5th 637 (2016). Courts will uphold a challenge to the sufficiency of an agenda item description when the description provides fair notice of what the agency will consider. The *San Diegans for Open Government* case provides an example of a sufficient agenda description that provides fair notice. In *San Diegans for Open Government*, the Oceanside City Council approved a subsidy agreement with a hotel developer using the following agenda item description:

Adoption of a resolution to approve: 1. An Agreement Regarding Real Property (Use Restrictions) between the City of Oceanside and SD Malkin Properties Inc. to guarantee development and use of the property as a full service resort consistent with the entitlements for the project; 2. An Agreement Regarding Real Property to provide a mechanism to share Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) generated by the Project; 3. A Grant of Easement to permit construction of a subterranean parking garage under Mission Avenue; 4. A report required by AB 562 prepared by Paul Marra of Keyser Marston and Associates documenting the amount of subsidy provided to the developer, the proposed start and end date of the subsidy, the public purpose of the subsidy, the amount of the tax revenue and jobs generated by the project; and 5. A License Agreement to permit construction staging for the project on a portion of Lot 26.

The court ruled that this agenda description complied with the requirements of Government Code Section 54954.2 because the agenda description expressly gave the public notice that the council would consider a fairly substantial development of publicly owned property into a hotel, that the city would share the transient occupancy tax generated by the project, and that the transaction would involve a subsidy by the city. Additional information, while helpful, was not necessary to provide fair notice of the essential nature of the action under state law. The court found that the language of the agenda, considered as a whole, provided more than a “clue” that the city planned to provide the developer with a substantial and ongoing financial subsidy in exchange for the project.

In contrast, in *Hernandez v. Town of Apple Valley*, 7 Cal. App. 5th 194 (2017), the court ruled that the Apple Valley Town Council’s agenda description was insufficient. There, the town council adopted three resolutions that called for a special election related to an initiative to adopt a commercial specific plan and the filing of arguments and rebuttal arguments for and against the initiative. In addition, the town council adopted a

Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") that authorized the acceptance of a gift from an interested party, Wal-Mart, to pay for the special election. The agenda description for the matter read "Wal-Mart Initiative Measure" and included a recommendation for action that read "[p]rovide direction to staff."

The court reiterated that the Brown Act requires that each item of business be placed on the agenda. Specifically, the court highlighted that nothing in the agenda description, or even in the agenda packet, indicated that the town council was going to consider an MOU to accept a gift from Wal-Mart to pay for a special election to pass the initiative. The court concluded that the town violated the Brown Act by omitting the MOU from the agenda description because the omission meant that the public was given no notice of the item of business.

Furthermore, agendas should make clear whether items may be acted on or whether they are informational only. Thus, if an agenda for a meeting states that the legislative body will only "discuss" an item, the legislative body may not take an "action" on that item.

Agendas must also be posted on the local agency's website, if one exists, for city council meetings, and meetings of any other legislative body where some members are city council members and are compensated for their appearance. While the language of the 72 hour posting requirement appears absolute, the California Attorney General opined that technical difficulties, such as a power failure, cyber-attack or other third-party interference that prevents a local agency from posting its agenda on its website for the full 72 hours will not necessarily preclude the legislative body from lawfully holding its meeting. 99 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 11 (2016). Whether a public meeting may continue as scheduled requires a fact specific analysis that turns on whether the local agency has otherwise "substantially complied" with the Brown Act's agenda posting requirements by properly posting a physical agenda and making other "reasonably effective efforts" (such as making the agenda available on social media or some other alternative website) to notify the public of the meeting.

Please note that a planning commission's or a city council's proposed approval of a CEQA document, such as an environmental impact report or a negative declaration, is a distinct item of business separate from the item approving the project and must be expressly described in an agenda. *San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center v. County of Merced*, 216 Cal. App. 4th 1167 (2013). In addition, one court has ruled that a planning commission's or a city council's consideration of a CEQA exemption is also a distinct item of business for purposes of the Brown Act. *G.I. Industries v. City of Thousand Oaks* 84 Cal. App. 5th 814 (2022) (ordered not published by California Supreme Court, February 15, 2023).

A "special" meeting is a meeting that is held at a time or place other than the time and place established for regular meetings. For special meetings, the "call and notice" of the meeting and the agenda must be posted in a publicly accessible area, including in some cases on the local agency's website, at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. § 54956(a). Additionally, each member of the legislative body must personally receive written notice of the special meeting either by personal delivery or by "any other means" (such as

facsimile, email or U.S. mail) at least 24 hours before the time of the special meeting, unless they have previously waived receipt of written notice. Members of the press (including radio and television stations) and other members of the public can also request written notice of special meetings and, if they have, then that notice must be given at the same time notice is provided to members of the legislative body.

An "emergency" meeting may be called to address certain emergencies, such as a terrorist act or crippling disaster, without complying with the 24-hour notice requirement. Certain requirements apply for notifying the press and for conducting closed sessions as part of those meetings and except as specified, all other rules governing special meetings apply. § 54956.5.

Both regular and special meetings may be adjourned to another time. Notices of adjourned meetings must be posted on the door of the meeting chambers where the meeting occurred within 24 hours after the meeting is adjourned. § 54955. If the adjourned meeting occurs more than five days after the prior meeting, a new agenda for that adjourned meeting must be posted 72 hours in advance of the adjourned meeting. § 54954.2(b)(3).

The Brown Act requires local agencies to mail the agenda or the full agenda packet to any person making a written request no later than the time the agenda is posted or is delivered to the members of the body, whichever is earlier. Additionally, a local agency with an internet website must send a website link to or a copy of the agenda or the full agenda packet by email, if a person requests that the documents be sent by email. A local agency may charge a fee to recover its costs of copying and mailing. Any person may make a standing request to receive these materials, in which event the request must be renewed annually. Failure by any requestor to receive the agenda does not constitute grounds to invalidate any action taken at a meeting. § 54954.1.

B. Action and Discussion on Non-agenda Items

The Brown Act also ensures the public's business is conducted openly by restricting a legislative body's ability to deviate from posted agendas. The statute affords a legislative body limited authority to act on or discuss non-agenda items at regular meetings, but forbids doing so at special meetings.

As a general rule, a legislative body may not act on or discuss any item that does not appear on the agenda posted for a regular meeting. § 54954.2(a)(3). This rule does not, however, preclude a legislative body from acting on a non-agenda item that comes to the local agency's attention subsequent to the agenda posting which requires immediate action. § 54954.2(b)(2). In order to utilize this exception, the legislative body must make findings of both components of the exception by a two-thirds vote of those present (by unanimous vote if less than two-thirds of the body is present). This means that if five members of a five-member body are present, at least four members must vote to add the item; if four members of a five-member body are present, then at least three members must vote to add the item; if three members of a five-member body are present, all three members must vote to add the item. In addition, an item not appearing on an agenda may be added if the legislative body determines by a majority vote that

an emergency situation exists. § 54954.2(b)(1). For purposes of this exception, the term "emergency situation" refers to work stoppages or crippling disasters that severely impair public health, safety, or both.

AB 2449 (2022), discussed above, also allows a legislative body to act at the beginning of a meeting on a request from a member to participate in a meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances if the member's request to participate remotely does not allow sufficient time to place the proposed action on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made. § 54953(f)(2)(A)(i)(II); § 54954.2(b)(4). The legislative body may approve such a request by a majority vote of the legislative body. § 54954.2(b)(4).

In addition to the general exceptions discussed above, a legislative body may also discuss non-agenda items at a regular meeting under the following five additional exceptions:

- Members of the legislative body or staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons during public comment periods;
- Members of the legislative body or staff may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement or make a brief report on their own activities;
- Members of the legislative body may, subject to the procedural rules of the body, provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information;
- Members of the legislative body may, subject to the procedural rules of the body, request staff to report back at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter; and
- Members of the legislative body may, subject to the procedural rules of the body, take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.

Therefore, spending a few minutes to discuss whether a matter should be placed on a future agenda or asking staff procedural questions is permissible. *Cruz v. City of Culver City*, 2 Cal.App. 5th 239 (2016). The legislative body may not, however, discuss non-agenda items to any significant degree. This means there should not be long or wide-ranging question and answer sessions on non-agenda items between the legislative body and the public or between the legislative body and staff. It is important to follow these exceptions carefully and construe them narrowly to avoid tainting an important and complex action by a non-agendized discussion of the item.

The Brown Act contains even more stringent regulations to restrict action on and discussion of non-agenda items at special meetings. In particular, the statute mandates that only business that is specified in the "call and notice" of the special meeting may be considered by the legislative body. § 54956. In no event, however, may a special meeting be called to discuss compensation of a local agency executive. § 54956(b).

C. Reporting of Actions

The Brown Act mandates the public reporting of individual votes or abstentions by members of legislative bodies on any given motion or action. This requirement may be satisfied in most situations by reporting the individual vote or abstention of each member in the minutes of a meeting. § 54953(c). The Brown Act also requires that the legislative body orally report a summary of recommendations made with respect to the salary, salary schedule or compensation paid to a local agency executive. The legislative body must issue the report at the same meeting in which the final action on compensation is being considered. § 54953(c)(3).

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A. Regular Meetings

The Brown Act mandates that every agenda for a regular meeting provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. § 54954.3(a). In addition, the Brown Act requires the legislative body to allow members of the public to comment on any item on the agenda either before or during the body's consideration of that item. § 54954.3(a). Also, although not required under the Brown Act, local agencies may consider reading written comments received into the public record by the city clerk, or their designee, subject to reasonable time and content limitations imposed in accordance with the requirements outlined below.

Some local agencies accomplish both public comment requirements by placing a general audience comment period at the beginning of the agenda where the public can comment on both agenda and non-agenda items. Others provide public comment periods as each item or group of items comes up on the agenda, and then leave the general public comment period to the end of the agenda. Either method is permissible, though public comment on public hearing items must be taken during the hearing.

The Brown Act allows a legislative body to preclude public comments on an agenda item in one limited situation sometimes referred to as the "committee exception" - where the item was considered by a committee, composed solely of members of the body, that held a meeting where public comments on that item were allowed. If the legislative body has standing committees (which are required to have agendaized and open meetings with an opportunity for the public to comment on agenda items) and the committee has previously considered an item, then at the time the item comes before the full legislative body, the body may choose not to take additional public comments on that item. However, if the version of the item presented to the full legislative body is different from the version of the item presented to, and considered by, the committee, then the public must be given another opportunity to speak on that item at the meeting of the full body. § 54954.3(a).

B. Special Meetings

The Brown Act requires that agendas for special meetings provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body concerning any item listed on the agenda before or during the body's consideration of that item. § 54954.3(a). Unlike regular meetings, public comment on non-agenda matters at a special meeting may be omitted. Additionally, unlike regular meetings, the "committee exception" (discussed above) does not apply to special meetings. *Preven v. City of Los Angeles*, 32 Cal. App. 5th 925, 936 (2019).

C. Limitations on the Length and Content of Public Comments

A legislative body may adopt reasonable regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated to each person for public testimony. § 54954.3(b). Typical time limits restrict speakers to three or five minutes. If an individual utilizes a translator to give testimony and simultaneous translation equipment is not used, the legislative body must allot at least twice the standard amount of time to the speaker. § 54954.3(b)(2). A legislative body may also adopt reasonable regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on legislative matters, such as a zoning ordinance or other regulatory ordinance. However, setting total time limits per item for any quasi-judicial matter, such as a conditional use permit application, is not recommended because the time restriction could violate the due process rights of those who were not able to speak to the body during the time allotted.

The Brown Act precludes a legislative body from prohibiting public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs or services of the local agency or the acts or omissions of the body. § 54954.3(c). This restriction does not mean that a member of the public may say anything during public testimony. If the topic of the public's comments falls outside the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency, the legislative body may stop a speaker's comments if the comments are disruptive, as described below.

A legislative body also may adopt reasonable rules of decorum that preclude a speaker from disrupting, disturbing or otherwise impeding the orderly conduct of its meetings. § 54954.3(b). The right to publicly criticize a public official does not include the right to slander that official, though the line between criticism and slander is often difficult to determine in the heat of the moment. Care must be given to avoid violating the free speech rights of speakers by suppressing opinions relevant to the business of the legislative body.

Finally, in some circumstances, the use of profanity may serve as a basis for stopping a speaker. It will depend, however, upon what profane words or comments are made and the context of those comments. Therefore, no one should be ruled out of order for profanity unless the language both is truly objectionable and causes a disturbance or disruption in the proceeding.

The presiding officer of a legislative body may remove an individual from a meeting for actual disruptive behavior if they first warn the individual that their behavior is disruptive and that failure to cease their disruptive behavior could result in removal from the meeting. § 54957.95(a). Behavior is disruptive only if it actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting. § 54957.95(b)(1). Disruptive behavior may include noncompliance with the legislative body's established rules of decorum, such as speaking out of turn or exceeding established time limits on how long an individual can speak on a particular topic during public comment. § 54957.95(b)(1)(A). If the individual disrupting the meeting is using force or a true threat of force — meaning serious enough that a reasonable observer would perceive the threat to be an actual threat to use force by the person making the threat — they may be removed without a prior warning to cease their behavior. § 54957.95.

D. Additional Rights of the Public

The Brown Act grants the public the right to videotape or broadcast a public meeting, as well as the right to make a motion picture or still camera record of such meeting. § 54953.5(a). A legislative body may prohibit or limit recording of a meeting, however, if the body finds that the recording cannot continue without noise, illumination or view obstruction that constitutes, or would constitute, a disruption of the proceedings. § 54953.6.

Any audio or videotape record of an open and public meeting that is made, for whatever purpose, by or at the direction of the local agency is a public record and is subject to inspection by the public consistent with the requirements of the Public Records Act. § 54953.5(b). The local agency must not destroy the tape or film record for at least 30 days following the date of the taping or recording. Inspection of the audiotape or videotape must be made available to the public for free on equipment provided by the local agency.

The Brown Act requires written material distributed to a majority of the legislative body by any person to be provided to the public without delay. This rule is inapplicable, to attorney-client memoranda, the confidentiality of which was affirmed by the California Supreme Court in *Roberts v. City of Palmdale*, 5 Cal. 4th 363, 381 (1993). However, if non-privileged material is distributed during the meeting and prepared by the local agency, it must be available for public inspection at the meeting. If it is distributed during the meeting by a member of the public, it must be made available for public inspection after the meeting. § 54957.5(c).

If material related to an agenda item is distributed to a majority of the legislative body less than 72 hours prior to an open session of a regular meeting, the writing must be made available at the same time for public inspection at a public office or location that has been designated in advance for such purpose. Each local agency must list the address of the designated office or location on the agendas for all meetings of the legislative body of that agency. § 54957.5(b). Although this Brown Act provision technically requires an agency to list the designated office address on closed session meeting agendas, it does not require an agency to make such closed session documents and materials available for public inspection.

A local agency may also post all documents made available for public inspection pursuant to Section 54957.5(b) on the agency's website. However, a local agency may not post the writings to its website in lieu of designating a public office or location for inspection of physical copies of the documents.

There is a limited exception to the requirement regarding making a writing distributed to a majority of the legislative body less than 72 hours in advance of a meeting immediately available for public inspection at a physical location. § 54957.5(b)(2)(B). The exception only applies to materials that supplement an initial staff report or similar document containing an executive summary or the staff recommendation relating to that agenda item that was made available for public inspection at the office or location designated at least 72 hours before the meeting. The exception allows the agency to make the materials available for public inspection the next business day commencing at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting during regular hours if the agency posts the materials on the agency's website immediately upon distributing them to the majority of the body, making it clear they relate to the item at the upcoming meeting, and the agenda posted for all meetings of the legislative body contains the agency's website address.

We recommend that local agencies implement the following procedures to comply with Section 54957.5(b):

- Place a binder at the agency's principal place of business next to the public counter agenda packet that identifies the contents as follows: "Disclosable public documents related to an open session agenda item on the ____ Agenda Packet distributed by the [AGENCY] to a majority of the [LEGISLATIVE BODY] less than 72 hours prior to the meeting."
- On the agenda template for all meetings, there should be a standard footer or statement that indicates the following: "Any disclosable public writings related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the [AGENCY] to at least a majority of the [LEGISLATIVE BODY] less than 72 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at the ____ Counter at [AGENCY'S PLACE OF BUSINESS] located at [ADDRESS] and [optional] the ____ Counter at the ____ Library located at [LIBRARY ADDRESS] during normal business hours. [Optional] In addition, the Agency may also post such documents on the Agency's Website at [WEBSITE ADDRESS]." Agencies should make these documents available online to the greatest extent possible, when public buildings or facilities are temporarily closed to public access.
- On the agency's website, create a subfolder under the agenda packet folder that identifies the contents of the subfolder as follows: "Disclosable public documents related to an open session agenda item on the ____ Agenda Packet distributed by the [AGENCY] to a majority of the [LEGISLATIVE BODY] less than 72 hours prior to the meeting."
- On all documents made available for public inspection pursuant to Section 54957.5(b), make a notation of the date when distributed to at least

a majority of the legislative body and placed in the binder at agency's place of business, [optional] the Library, or [optional] on the agency's website.

- Charge customary photocopying charges for copies of such documents.

One problem left unaddressed by Section 54957.5(b) is what to do when written materials are distributed directly to a majority of the legislative body without knowledge of staff, or without the legislative body members knowing that a majority has received it. The law still requires these materials to be treated as public records. Thus, it is a good idea for at least one member of the legislative body to ensure that staff gets a copy of any document distributed to members of the legislative body so that copies can be made for the local agency's records and for members of the public who request a copy.

X. CLOSED SESSIONS

The Brown Act allows a legislative body to convene a "closed session" during a meeting in order to meet privately with its advisors on specifically enumerated topics. Sometimes people refer to closed sessions as "executive sessions," which is a holdover term from the statute's early days. Examples of business that may be conducted in closed session include personnel actions and evaluations, threats to public safety, labor negotiations, pending litigation, real estate negotiations and consideration of a response to an audit report. §§ 54956.8, 54956.9, 54957, 54957.6, 54956.75. Additionally, starting in 2025, AB 2715 (2024) authorizes a legislative body to hold a closed session on matters pertaining to a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information related to cybersecurity. Political sensitivity of an item is not a lawful reason for a closed session discussion.

The Brown Act requires that closed session business be described on the public agenda. For a litigation threat against a local agency made outside an open and public meeting to be discussed in closed session it must be included in the agenda packet made available upon request before the meeting. *Fowler v. City of Lafayette*, 46 Cal. App. 5th 360, 370 (2020), *as modified on denial of reh'g* (Mar. 11, 2020), *review denied* (July 22, 2020).

Moreover, there is a "safe harbor" for using prescribed language to describe closed session items on an agenda in that legal challenges to the adequacy of the description are precluded when such language is used. § 54954.5. This so-called "safe harbor" encourages many local agencies to use a very similar agenda format, especially in light of a California Court of Appeal ruling that a local agency substantially complied with the Brown Act's requirement to describe closed session agenda items even though the notice referred to the wrong subsection of Section 54956.9. *Castaic Lake Water Agency v. Newhall County Water District*, 238 Cal.App. 4th 1196, 1207 (2015). Audio recording of closed sessions is not required unless a court orders such recording after finding a closed session violation. § 54960.

Closed sessions may start in a different location from the usual meeting place as long as the location is noted on the agenda and the public can be present when the meeting first begins. Moreover, public comment on closed session items must be allowed before convening the closed session.

After a closed session, the legislative body must publicly report certain types of actions if they were taken and the vote on those actions. § 54957.1. This report typically is given orally at the meeting, but it may be done in writing. There are limited exceptions for specified litigation decisions and to protect the victims of sexual misconduct or child abuse. Contracts, settlement agreements or other documents that are finally approved or adopted in closed session must be provided at the time the closed session ends to any person who has made a standing request for all documentation in connection with a request for notice of meetings (typically members of the media) and to any person who makes a request within 24 hours of the posting of the agenda, if the requestor is present when the closed session ends. § 54957.1.

One perennial area of confusion is whether a legislative body may discuss the salary and benefits of an individual employee (such as a city manager) as part of a performance evaluation session under Section 54957. It may not. However, the body may designate a negotiator or negotiators, such as two members of a five-member legislative body, to negotiate with that employee and then meet with the negotiator(s) in closed session under Section 54957.6 to provide directions on salary and compensation issues. The employee in question may not be present in such a closed session. The Brown Act prohibits attendees from disclosing confidential information obtained during a closed session, unless the legislative body authorizes the disclosure. Violations can be addressed through injunctions, disciplinary action, and referral to the grand jury. § 54963.

XI. ENFORCEMENT

There are both civil remedies and criminal misdemeanor penalties for Brown Act violations. The civil remedies include injunctions against further violations, orders nullifying any unlawful action, orders determining that an alleged act violated the Brown Act, orders determining the validity of any rule to penalize or discourage the expression of a member of the legislative body, and remedies for breaching closed session confidences. §§ 54960, 54960.1, 54960.2, 54963.

The procedures for claiming there was a Brown Act violation vary depending upon what the complaining party is seeking. If the complaining party is seeking to invalidate an action based on a violation of the Brown Act, the procedures for doing so are set forth in Section 54960.1. If the complaining party is merely seeking a determination that a Brown Act violation occurred or desires the court to impose an order preventing further violations, the procedures for doing so are set forth in Section 54960.2.

Under Section 54960.1, prior to filing suit to obtain a judicial determination that an action is null and void because of an alleged Brown Act violation, the complaining party must make a written demand on the legislative body to cure or correct the alleged violation. § 54960.1(b). The written demand must be made within 90 days after the challenged

action was taken. However, if the challenged action was taken in open session and involves a violation of the agenda requirements of Section 54954.2, then the written demand must be made within 30 days. § 54960.1(c)(1). The legislative body is required to cure or correct the challenged action and inform the party who filed the demand of its correcting actions or its decision not to cure or correct, within 30 days. § 54960.1(c)(2). The complaining party must file suit within 15 days after receipt of the written notice from the legislative body or if there is no written response, within 15 days after the 30-day cure period expires. § 54960.1(c).

Under Section 54960.2, prior to filing suit to obtain a judicial determination that an alleged Brown Act violation, the district attorney or interested person must submit a cease and desist letter to the legislative body clearly describing the legislative body's past action and the nature of the alleged violation within nine months of the alleged violation. § 54960.2(a). Second, the legislative body may respond within 30 days, including responding with an unconditional commitment to cease and desist from, and not repeat the past action that is alleged to violate the Brown Act. § 54960.2(b). If the legislative agency responds with an unconditional commitment, that commitment must be approved by the legislative body in open session at a regular or special meeting as a separate item of business not on the consent calendar and must be in substantially the same form set forth in Section 54960.2(c)(1). Also, a legislative body may resolve to rescind an unconditional commitment with proper notice to the public and to each person to whom the unconditional commitment was made. § 54960.2(e). Upon rescission, the district attorney or any interested person may file an action pursuant to Section 54960(a). Finally, Section 54960.2 provides further deadlines and requirements that must be met when filing an action in connection with an unconditional commitment. § 54960.2. Note that even where a plaintiff can satisfy the threshold procedural requirements, a Brown Act violation will not automatically invalidate the action taken by the legislative body absent a showing that the violation caused prejudice. *Martis Camp Cmty. Ass'n v. Cty. of Placer*, 53 Cal. App. 5th 569, 592 (2020).

A member of a legislative body will not be criminally liable for a violation of the Brown Act unless the member intends to deprive the public of information which the member knows or has reason to know the public is entitled to under the Brown Act. § 54959. This standard became effective in 1994 and is a different standard from most criminal standards. Until it is applied and interpreted by a court, it is not clear what type of evidence will be necessary to prosecute a Brown Act violation.

XII. CONCLUSION

The Brown Act's many rules and ambiguities can be confusing, and compliance with it can be difficult. In the event that you have any questions regarding any provision of the law, you should contact your legal counsel for advice.

PART TWO:

THE RALPH M. BROWN ACT

Updated including changes effective January 1, 2025

The Ralph M. Brown Act

Government Code §§ 54950-54963

Section 54950. Declaration of public policy

In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that the public commissions, boards and councils and the other public agencies in this State exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

The people of this State do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.

Section 54950.5. Title of act

This chapter shall be known as the Ralph M. Brown Act.

Section 54951. "Local agency"

As used in this chapter, "local agency" means a county, city, whether general law or chartered, city and county, town, school district, municipal corporation, district, political subdivision, or any board, commission or agency thereof or other local public agency.

Section 54952. "Legislative body"

As used in this chapter, "legislative body" means:

- (a) The governing body of a local agency or any other local body created by state or federal statute.
- (b) A commission, committee, board or other body of a local agency, whether permanent or temporary, decision making or advisory, created by charter, ordinance, resolution or formal action of a legislative body. However, advisory committees, composed solely of the members of the legislative body that are less than a quorum of the legislative body are not legislative bodies, except that standing committees of a legislative body, irrespective of their composition which have a continuing subject matter jurisdiction, or a meeting schedule fixed by charter, ordinance, resolution or formal action of a legislative body are legislative bodies for purposes of this chapter.
- (c) (1) A board, commission, committee or other multimember body that governs a private corporation, limited liability company or other entity that either:

(A) Is created by the elected legislative body in order to exercise authority that may lawfully be delegated by the elected governing body to a private corporation, limited liability company or other entity.

(B) Receives funds from a local agency and the membership of whose governing body includes a member of the legislative body of the local agency appointed to that governing body as a full-voting member by the legislative body of the local agency.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), no board, commission, committee or other multimember body that governs a private corporation, limited liability company or other entity that receives funds from a local agency and, as of February 9, 1996, has a member of the legislative body of the local agency as a full voting member of the governing body of that private corporation, limited liability company or other entity shall be relieved from the public meeting requirements of this chapter by virtue of a change in status of the full-voting member to a nonvoting member.

(d) The lessee of any hospital, the whole or part of which is first leased pursuant to subdivision (p) of Section 32121 of the Health and Safety Code after January 1, 1994, where the lessee exercises any material authority of a legislative body of a local agency delegated to it by that legislative body whether the lessee is organized and operated by the local agency or by a delegated authority.

Section 54952.1. Conduct and treatment of electee

Any person elected to serve as a member of a legislative body who has not yet assumed the duties of office shall conform his or her conduct to the requirements of this chapter and shall be treated for purposes of enforcement of this chapter as if he or she has already assumed office.

Section 54952.2. Prohibited communications of local agency's legislative body; social media; exclusions from this chapter

(a) As used in this chapter, "meeting" means any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, including teleconference location as permitted by Section 54953, to hear, discuss, deliberate or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.

(b) (1) A majority of the members of a legislative body shall not, outside a meeting authorized by this chapter, use a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries, to discuss, deliberate or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing an employee or official of a local agency, from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this chapter with members of a legislative body in order to answer questions or provide information regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency, if that person does not communicate to members

of the legislative body the comments or position of any other member or members of the legislative body.

(3) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as preventing a member of the legislative body from engaging in separate conversations or communications on an internet-based social media platform to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body provided that a majority of the members of the legislative body do not use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. A member of the legislative body shall not respond directly to any communication on an internet-based social media platform regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body that is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, all of the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Discuss among themselves" means communications made, posted, or shared on an internet-based social media platform between members of a legislative body, including comments or use of digital icons that express reactions to communications made by other members of the legislative body.

(ii) "Internet-based social media platform" means an online service that is open and accessible to the public.

(iii) "Open and accessible to the public" means that members of the general public have the ability to access and participate, free of charge, in the social media platform without the approval of the social media platform or a person or entity other than the social media platform, including any forum and chatroom, and cannot be blocked from doing so, except when the internet-based social media platform determines that an individual violated its protocols or rules.

(c) Nothing in this section shall impose the requirements of this chapter upon any of the following:

(1) Individual contacts or conversations between a member of a legislative body and any other person that do not violate subdivision (b).

(2) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that involves a discussion of issues of general interest to the public or to public agencies of the type represented by the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the local agency. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to allow members of the public free admission to a conference or similar gathering at which the organizers have required other participants or registrants to pay fees or charges as a condition of attendance.

(3) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of local community concern by a person or organization other than the local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled program, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.

(4) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of another body of the local agency or at an open and noticed meeting of a legislative body of another local agency, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of the scheduled meeting, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.

(5) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at a purely social or ceremonial occasion, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body of the local agency.

(6) The attendance of a majority of the members of a legislative body at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that body, provided that the members of the legislative body who are not members of the standing committee attend only as observers.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

Section 54952.3. Simultaneous or serial order meetings authorized; Requirements; Compensation or stipends

(a) A legislative body that has convened a meeting and whose membership constitutes a quorum of any other legislative body may convene a meeting of that other legislative body, simultaneously or in serial order, only if a clerk or a member of the convened legislative body verbally announces, prior to convening any simultaneous or serial order meeting of that subsequent legislative body, the amount of compensation or stipend, if any, that each member will be entitled to receive as a result of convening the simultaneous or serial meeting of the subsequent legislative body and identifies that the compensation or stipend shall be provided as a result of convening a meeting for which each member is entitled to collect compensation or a stipend. However, the clerk or member of the legislative body shall not be required to announce the amount of compensation if the amount of compensation is prescribed in statute and no additional compensation has been authorized by a local agency.

(b) For purposes of this section, compensation and stipend shall not include amounts reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred by a member in the performance of the member's official duties, including, but not limited to, reimbursement of expenses relating to travel, meals, and lodging.

Section 54952.6. “Action taken”

As used in this chapter, “action taken” means a collective decision made by a majority of the members of a legislative body, a collective commitment or promise by a majority of the members of a legislative body to make a positive or a negative decision, or an actual vote by a majority of the members of a legislative body when sitting as a body or entity, upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order or ordinance.

Section 54952.7. Copy of chapter to members of legislative body of local agencies

A legislative body of a local agency may require that a copy of this chapter be given to each member of the legislative body and any person elected to serve as a member of the legislative body who has not assumed the duties of office. An elected legislative body of a local agency may require that a copy of this chapter be given to each member of each legislative body all or a majority of whose members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body.

Section 54953. Requirement that meetings be open and public; Teleconferencing; Teleconference meetings by health authority

(a) All meetings of the legislative body of a local agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the legislative body of a local agency, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law. The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding shall comply with all otherwise applicable requirements of this chapter and all otherwise applicable provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding.

(2) Teleconferencing, as authorized by this section, may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, the legislative body of a local agency shall comply with all of the following:

(A) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be by roll call.

(B) The teleconferenced meetings shall be conducted in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body of a local agency.

(C) The legislative body shall give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by this chapter.

(D) The legislative body shall allow members of the public to access the meeting and the agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3.

(3) If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations. Each teleconference location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding and each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public. During the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as provided in subdivisions (d) and (e).

(c) (1) No legislative body shall take action by secret ballot, whether preliminary or final.

(2) The legislative body of a local agency shall publicly report any action taken and the vote or abstention on that action of each member present for the action.

(3) Prior to taking final action, the legislative body shall orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on the salaries, salary schedules or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1, during the open meeting in which the final action is to be taken. This paragraph shall not affect the public's right under the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1) to inspect or copy records created or received in the process of developing the recommendation.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions relating to a quorum in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), if a health authority conducts a teleconference meeting, members who are outside the jurisdiction of the authority may be counted toward the establishment of a quorum when participating in the teleconference if at least 50 percent of the number of members that would establish a quorum are present within the boundaries of the territory over which the authority exercises jurisdiction, and the health authority provides a teleconference number and associated access codes, if any, that allows any person to call in to participate in the meeting and the number and access codes are identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as discouraging health authority members from regularly meeting at a common physical site within the jurisdiction of the authority or from using teleconference locations within or near the jurisdiction of the authority. A teleconference meeting for which a quorum is established pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to all other requirements of this section.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, a health authority means any entity created pursuant to Sections 14018.7, 14087.31, 14087.35, 14087.36, 14087.38 and 14087.9605 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any joint powers authority created pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 for the purpose of contracting pursuant to Section 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and any advisory committee to a county-sponsored health plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2

(commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code if the advisory committee has 12 or more members.

(e) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing without complying with the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if the legislative body complies with the requirements of paragraph (2) of this subdivision in either of the following circumstances:

(A) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

(B) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined, by majority vote, pursuant to subparagraph (A), that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

(2) A legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:

(A) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment. The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option.

(B) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.

(C) The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.

(D) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the local legislative body, that requires registration to log in to a teleconference may be required to register as required by the third-party internet website or online platform to participate.

(E) (i) A legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.

(ii) A legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall allow a reasonable amount of time per agenda item to allow public members the opportunity to provide public comment, including time for members of the public to register pursuant to subparagraph (D), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.

(iii) A legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.

(3) If a state of emergency remains active, in order to continue to teleconference without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the legislative body shall, not later than 45 days after teleconferencing for the first time pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), and every 45 days thereafter, make the following findings by majority vote:

(A) The legislative body has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency.

(B) The state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person.

(4) This subdivision shall not be construed to require the legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.

(f) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing without complying with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda, which location shall be open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction and the legislative body complies with all of the following:

(A) The legislative body shall provide at least one of the following as a means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting, and remotely address the legislative body:

(i) A two-way audiovisual platform.

(ii) A two-way telephonic service and a live webcasting of the meeting.

(B) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment.

(C) The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend and address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3 via a call-in option, via an internet-based service option, and at the in-person location of the meeting.

(D) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.

(E) The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.

(F) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the local legislative body, that requires registration to log in to a teleconference may be required to register as required by the third-party internet website or online platform to participate.

(2) A member of the legislative body shall only participate in the meeting remotely pursuant to this subdivision, if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) One of the following circumstances applies:

(i) The member notifies the legislative body at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a regular meeting, of their need to participate remotely for just cause, including a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. The provisions of this clause shall not be used by any member of the legislative body for more than two meetings per calendar year.

(ii) The member requests the legislative body to allow them to participate in the meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances and the legislative body takes action to approve the request. The legislative body shall request a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. A general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words and shall not require the member to disclose any medical diagnosis or disability, or any personal

medical information that is already exempt under existing law, such as the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 56) of Part 2.6 of Division 1 of the Civil Code). For the purposes of this clause, the following requirements apply:

(I) A member shall make a request to participate remotely at a meeting pursuant to this clause as soon as possible. The member shall make a separate request for each meeting in which they seek to participate remotely.

(II) The legislative body may take action on a request to participate remotely at the earliest opportunity. If the request does not allow sufficient time to place proposed action on such a request on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made, the legislative body may take action at the beginning of the meeting in accordance with paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2.

(B) The member shall publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken, whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member, and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals.

(C) The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology.

(3) (A) The provisions of this subdivision shall not serve as a means for any member of a legislative body to participate in meetings of the legislative body solely by teleconference from a remote location for more than the following number of meetings, as applicable:

(i) Two meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less.

(ii) Five meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets twice per month.

(iii) Seven meetings per year, if the legislative body regularly meets three or more times per month.

(B) For the purpose of counting meetings attended by teleconference under this paragraph, a "meeting" shall be defined as any number of meetings of the legislative body of a local agency that begin on the same calendar day.

(g) The legislative body shall have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and resolving any doubt in favor of accessibility. In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the procedure for receiving and resolving requests for accommodation.

(h) The legislative body shall conduct meetings subject to this chapter consistent with applicable civil rights and nondiscrimination laws.

(i) (1) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing the public with additional teleconference locations.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing members of the public with additional physical locations in which the public may observe and address the legislative body by electronic means.

(j) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Emergency circumstances" means a physical or family medical emergency that prevents a member from attending in person.

(2) "Just cause" means any of the following:

(A) A childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires them to participate remotely. "Child," "parent," "grandparent," "grandchild," and "sibling" have the same meaning as those terms do in Section 12945.2.

(B) A contagious illness that prevents a member from attending in person.

(C) A need related to a physical or mental disability as defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 not otherwise accommodated by subdivision (g).

(D) Travel while on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency.

(3) "Remote location" means a location from which a member of a legislative body participates in a meeting pursuant to subdivision (f), other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Remote locations need not be accessible to the public.

(4) "Remote participation" means participation in a meeting by teleconference at a location other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Watching or listening to a meeting via webcasting or another similar electronic medium that does not permit members to interactively hear, discuss, or deliberate on matters, does not constitute remote participation.

(5) "State of emergency" means a state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act (Article 1 (commencing with Section 8550) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2).

(6) "Teleconference" means a meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both.

(7) "Two-way audiovisual platform" means an online platform that provides participants with the ability to participate in a meeting via both an interactive video conference and a two-way telephonic function.

(8) "Two-way telephonic service" means a telephone service that does not require internet access, is not provided as part of a two-way audiovisual platform, and allows participants to dial a telephone number to listen and verbally participate.

(9) "Webcasting" means a streaming video broadcast online or on television, using streaming media technology to distribute a single content source to many simultaneous listeners and viewers.

(k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

Section 54953.1. Grand jury testimony

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to prohibit the members of the legislative body of a local agency from giving testimony in private before a grand jury, either as individuals or as a body.

Section 54953.2. Meetings to conform to Americans with Disabilities Act

All meetings of a legislative body of a local agency that are open and public shall meet the protections and prohibitions contained in Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof.

Section 54953.3. Registration of attendance

A member of the public shall not be required, as a condition to attendance at a meeting of a legislative body of a local agency, to register his or her name, to provide other information, to complete a questionnaire or otherwise to fulfill any condition precedent to his or her attendance.

If an attendance list, register, questionnaire or other similar document is posted at or near the entrance to the room where the meeting is to be held or is circulated to the persons present during the meeting, it shall state clearly that the signing, registering or completion of the document is voluntary and that all persons may attend the meeting regardless of whether a person signs, registers or completes the document.

Section 54953.5. Recording proceedings

(a) Any person attending an open and public meeting of a legislative body of a local agency shall have the right to record the proceedings with an audio or video recorder or a still or motion picture camera in the absence of a reasonable finding by the legislative body of the local agency that the recording cannot continue without noise, illumination or obstruction of view that constitutes, or would constitute, a persistent disruption of the proceedings.

(b) Any audio or video recording of an open and public meeting made for whatever purpose by, or at the direction of the local agency, shall be subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), but, notwithstanding Section 34090, may be erased or destroyed 30 days after the recording. Any inspection of an audio or video recording shall be provided without charge on equipment made available by the local agency.

Section 54953.6. Restrictions on broadcasts of proceedings

No legislative body of a local agency shall prohibit or otherwise restrict the broadcast of its open and public meetings in the absence of a reasonable finding that the broadcast cannot be accomplished without noise, illumination or obstruction of view that would constitute a persistent disruption of the proceedings.

Section 54953.7. Access to meetings beyond minimal standards

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, legislative bodies of local agencies may impose requirements upon themselves which allow greater access to their meetings than prescribed by the minimal standards set forth in this chapter. In addition thereto, an elected legislative body of a local agency may impose such requirements on those appointed legislative bodies of the local agency of which all or a majority of the members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body.

Section 54953.8. Open meetings: teleconferences: neighborhood councils

(a)(1) An eligible legislative body may use teleconferencing without complying with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 54953 if the eligible legislative body complies with paragraphs (2) to (4), inclusive.

(2) An eligible legislative body may only use teleconferencing as described in this section after all the following have occurred:

(A) The city council for a city described in subdivision (c) considers whether to adopt a resolution to authorize eligible legislative bodies to use teleconferencing as described in paragraph (1) at an open and regular meeting.

(B) If the city council adopts a resolution described in subparagraph (A), an eligible legislative body may elect to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section if two-thirds of the eligible legislative body votes to do so. The eligible legislative body shall notify the city council if it elects to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section and its justification for doing so.

(C) Upon receiving notification from a legislative body as described in subparagraph (B), the city council may adopt a resolution to prohibit the eligible legislative body from using teleconferencing pursuant to this section.

(3) After completing the requirements in paragraph (2), an eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:

(A) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the eligible legislative body shall also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment. The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option.

(B) In the event of a disruption that prevents the eligible legislative body from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the eligible legislative body's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the eligible legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the eligible legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.

(C) The eligible legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and shall provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.

(D) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the eligible legislative body, that requires registration to log in to a teleconference may be required to register as required by the third-party internet website or online platform to participate.

(E) (i) An eligible legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.

(ii) An eligible legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall allow a reasonable amount of time per agenda item to allow public members the opportunity to provide public comment, including time for members of the public to register pursuant to subparagraph (D), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.

(iii) An eligible legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (D), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.

(F) At least a quorum of the members of the eligible legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the city in which the eligible legislative body is established.

(G) At least once per year, at least a quorum of the members of the eligible legislative body shall participate in person from a singular physical location that is open to the public and within the boundaries of the eligible legislative body.

(4) An eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do the following, as applicable:

(A) If the meeting is during regular business hours of the offices of the city council member that represents the area that includes the eligible legislative body, the eligible legislative body shall provide a publicly accessible physical location from which the public may attend or comment, which shall be the offices of the city council member who represents the area where the eligible legislative body is located, unless the eligible legislative body identifies an alternative location.

(B) If the meeting is outside regular business hours, the eligible legislative body shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate any member of the public that requests an accommodation to participate in the meeting. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "accommodation" means providing a publicly accessible physical location for the member of the public to participate from, providing access to technology necessary to participate in the meeting, or identifying locations or resources available that could provide the member of the public with an opportunity to participate in the meeting.

(b) The legislative body shall comply with all other requirements of Section 54953.

(c) As used in this section, "eligible legislative body" means a neighborhood council that is an advisory body with the purpose to promote more citizen participation in government and make government more responsive to local needs that is established pursuant to the charter of a city with a population of more than 3,000,000 people that is subject to this chapter.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

Section 54954. Rules for conduct of business; Time and place of meetings

(a) Each legislative body of a local agency, except for advisory committees or standing committees, shall provide by ordinance, resolution, bylaws or by whatever other rule is required for the conduct of business by that body, the time and place for holding regular meetings. Meetings of advisory committees or standing committees for which an agenda is posted at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54954.2, shall be considered for purposes of this chapter as regular meetings of the legislative body.

(b) Regular and special meetings of the legislative body shall be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except to do any of the following:

(1) Comply with state or federal law or court order, or attend a judicial or administrative proceeding to which the local agency is a party.

(2) Inspect real or personal property which cannot be conveniently brought within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, provided that the topic of the meeting is limited to items directly related to the real or personal property.

(3) Participate in meetings or discussions of multiagency significance that are outside the boundaries of a local agency's jurisdiction. However, any meeting or discussion held pursuant to this subdivision shall take place within the jurisdiction of one of the participating local agencies and be noticed by all participating agencies as provided for in this chapter.

(4) Meet in the closest meeting facility if the local agency has no meeting facility within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, or at the principal office of the local agency if that office is located outside the territory over which the agency exercises jurisdiction.

(5) Meet outside their immediate jurisdiction with elected or appointed officials of the United States or the State of California when a local meeting would be impractical solely to discuss a legislative or regulatory issue affecting the local agency and over which the federal or state officials have jurisdiction.

(6) Meet outside their immediate jurisdiction if the meeting takes place in or nearby a facility owned by the agency, provided that the topic of the meeting is limited to items directly related to the facility.

(7) Visit the office of the local agency's legal counsel for a closed session on pending litigation held pursuant to Section 54956.9, when to do so would reduce legal fees or costs.

(c) Meetings of the governing board of a school district shall be held within the district, except under the circumstances enumerated in subdivision (b) or to do any of the following:

(1) Attend a conference on non-adversarial collective bargaining techniques.

(2) Interview members of the public residing in another district with reference to the trustees' potential employment of an applicant for the position of the superintendent of the district.

(3) Interview a potential employee from another district.

(d) Meetings of a joint powers authority shall occur within the territory of at least one of its member agencies or as provided in subdivision (b). However, a joint powers authority which has members throughout the state may meet at any facility in the state which complies with the requirements of Section 54961.

(e) If, by reason of fire, flood, earthquake or other emergency, it shall be unsafe to meet in the place designated, the meetings shall be held for the duration of the emergency at the place designated by the presiding officer of the legislative body or his or her designee in a notice to the local media that have requested notice pursuant to Section 54956, by the most rapid means of communication available at the time.

Section 54954.1. Request for notice; Renewal; Fee

Any person may request that a copy of the agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. If a local agency has an internet website, the legislative body or its designee shall email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the item or items be delivered by email. If the local agency determines it is technologically infeasible to send a copy of all documents constituting the agenda packet or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the legislative body or its designee shall send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet in accordance with the mailing requirements established pursuant to this section. If requested, the agenda and documents in the agenda packet shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. Upon receipt of the written request, the legislative body or its designee shall cause the requested materials to be mailed at the time the agenda is posted pursuant to Section 54954.2 and 54956 or upon distribution to all, or a majority of all, of the members of a legislative body, whichever occurs first. Any request for mailed copies of agendas or agenda packets shall be valid for the calendar year in which it is filed, and must be renewed following January 1 of each year. The legislative body may establish a fee for mailing the agenda or agenda packet, which fee shall not exceed the cost of providing the service. Failure of the requesting person to receive the agenda or agenda packet pursuant to this section shall not constitute grounds for invalidation of the actions of the legislative body taken at the meeting for which the agenda or agenda packet was not received.

Section 54954.2. Posting of agenda; Actions not on agenda

(a) (1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public and on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one. If requested, the agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132) and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. The agenda shall include information regarding how, to whom and when a request for disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or

services, may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting.

(2) For a meeting occurring on and after January 1, 2019 of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state that has an internet website, the following provisions shall apply:

(A) An online posting of an agenda shall be posted on the primary internet website home page of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state that is accessible through a prominent, direct link to the current agenda. The direct link to the agenda shall not be in a contextual menu; however, a link in addition to the direct link to the agenda may be accessible through a contextual menu.

(B) An online posting of an agenda, including, but not limited to, an agenda posted in an integrated agenda management platform shall be posted in an open format that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Retrievable, downloadable, indexable and electronically searchable by commonly used internet search applications.

(ii) Platform independent and machine readable.

(iii) Available to the public free of charge and without any restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the agenda.

(C) A legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state that has an internet website and an integrated agenda management platform shall not be required to comply with subparagraph (A) if all of the following are met:

(i) A direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall be posted on the primary Internet website home page of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state. The direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall not be in a contextual menu. When a person clicks on the direct link to the integrated agenda management platform, the direct link shall take the person directly to an internet website with the agendas of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state.

(ii) The integrated agenda management platform may contain the prior agendas of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state for all meetings occurring on or after January 1, 2019.

(iii) The current agenda of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the

state shall be the first agenda available at the top of the integrated agenda management platform.

(iv) All agendas posted in the integrated agenda management platform shall comply with the requirements in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (B).

(D) For the purposes of this paragraph, both of the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Integrated agenda management platform" means an Internet Web site of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state dedicated to providing the entirety of the agenda information for the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state to the public.

(ii) "Legislative body" has the same meaning as that term is used in subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(E) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a political subdivision of a local agency that was established by the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district or political subdivision established by the state.

(3) No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda, except that members of a legislative body or its staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights under Section 54954.3. In addition, on their own initiative or in response to questions posed by the public, a member of a legislative body or its staff may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on their own activities. Furthermore, a member of a legislative body, or the body itself, subject to rules or procedures of the legislative body, may provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information, request staff to report back to the body at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly identify the item.

(1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists as defined in Section 54956.5.

(2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present that there is a need to take immediate action

and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision (a).

(3) The item was posted pursuant to subdivision (a) for a prior meeting of the legislative body occurring not more than five calendar days prior to the date action is taken on the item, and at the prior meeting the item was continued to the meeting at which action is being taken.

(4) To consider action on a request from a member to participate in a meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances, pursuant to Section 54953, if the request does not allow sufficient time to place the proposed action on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made. The legislative body may approve such a request by a majority vote of the legislative body.

(c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

(d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's internet website, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:

(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

Section 54954.3. Public testimony at regular meetings

(a) Every agenda for regular meetings shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that no action shall be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2. However, the agenda need not provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on any item that has already been considered by a committee, composed exclusively of members of the legislative body at a public meeting wherein all interested members of the public were afforded the opportunity to address the committee on the item, before or during the committee's consideration of the item, unless the item has been substantially changed since the committee heard the item, as determined by the legislative body. Every notice for a special meeting shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body concerning any item that has been described in the notice for the meeting before or during consideration of that item.

(b) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of subdivision (a) is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when the legislative body of a local agency limits time for public comment, the legislative body of a local agency shall provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly address the legislative body of a local agency.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the legislative body of a local agency utilizes simultaneous translation equipment in a manner that allows the legislative body of a local agency to hear the translated public testimony simultaneously.

(c) The legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs or services of the agency or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body. Nothing in this subdivision shall confer any privilege or protection for expression beyond that otherwise provided by law.

Section 54954.4. Legislative findings and declarations relating to reimbursements; Legislative intent; Review of claims

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that Section 12 of Chapter 641 of the Statutes of 1986 authorizing reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for costs mandated by the state pursuant to that act, shall be interpreted strictly. The intent of the Legislature is to provide reimbursement for only those costs which are clearly and unequivocally incurred as the direct and necessary result of compliance with Chapter 641 of the Statutes of 1986.

(b) In this regard, the Legislature directs all state employees and officials involved in reviewing or authorizing claims for reimbursement or otherwise participating in the reimbursement process, to rigorously review each claim and authorize only those claims, or parts thereof, which represent costs which are clearly and unequivocally incurred as the direct and necessary result of compliance with Chapter 641 of the Statutes of 1986 and for which complete documentation exists. For purposes of Section 54954.2, costs eligible for reimbursement shall only include the actual cost to post a single agenda for any one meeting.

(c) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that complete, faithful and uninterrupted compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code) is a matter of overriding public importance. Unless specifically stated, no future Budget Act or related budget enactments, shall, in any manner, be interpreted to suspend, eliminate or otherwise modify the legal obligation and duty of local agencies to fully comply with Chapter 641 of the Statutes of 1986 in a complete, faithful and uninterrupted manner.

Section 54954.5. Description of closed session items

For purposes of describing closed session items pursuant to Section 54954.2, the agenda may describe closed sessions as provided below. No legislative body or elected official shall be in violation of Section 54954.2 or 54956 if the closed session items were described in substantial compliance with this section. Substantial compliance is satisfied by including the information provided below, irrespective of its format.

- (a) With respect to a closed session held pursuant to Section 54956.7:

LICENSE/PERMIT DETERMINATION

Applicant(s): (Specify number of applicants)

- (b) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.8:

CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS

Property: (Specify street address, or if no street address, the parcel number or other unique reference of the real property under negotiation)

Agency negotiator: (Specify names of negotiators attending the closed session) (If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified negotiator, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent negotiator so long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session.)

Negotiating parties: (Specify name of party (not agent))

Under negotiation: (Specify whether instruction to negotiator will concern price, terms of payment or both)

- (c) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.9:

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL -- EXISTING LITIGATION (Paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9)

Name of case: (Specify by reference to claimant's name, names of parties, case or claim numbers)

or

Case name unspecified: (Specify whether disclosure would jeopardize service of process or existing settlement negotiations)

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL -- ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9: (Specify number of potential cases)

(In addition to the information noticed above, the agency may be required to provide additional information on the agenda or in an oral statement prior to the closed session pursuant to paragraphs (2) to (5), inclusive of subdivision (e) of Section 54956.9.)

Initiation of litigation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9: (Specify number of potential cases)

(d) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.95:

LIABILITY CLAIMS

Claimant: (Specify name unless unspecified pursuant to Section 54961)

Agency claimed against: (Specify name)

(e) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54957:

THREAT TO PUBLIC SERVICES OR FACILITIES

Consultation with: (Specify name of law enforcement agency and title of officer, or name of applicable agency representative and title)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT

Title: (Specify description of position to be filled)

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Title: (Specify description of position to be filled)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Title: (Specify position title of employee being reviewed)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINE/DISMISSAL/RELEASE

(No additional information is required in connection with a closed session to consider discipline, dismissal, or release of a public employee. Discipline includes potential reduction of compensation.)

- (f) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54957.6:

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS

Agency designated representatives: (Specify names of designated representatives attending the closed session). (If circumstances necessitate the absence of a specified designated representative, an agent or designee may participate in place of the absent representative so long as the name of the agent or designee is announced at an open session held prior to the closed session).

Employee organization: (Specify name of organization representing employee or employees in question).

or

Unrepresented employee: (Specify position title of unrepresented employee who is the subject of the negotiations).

- (g) With respect to closed sessions called pursuant to Section 54957.8:

CASE REVIEW/PLANNING

(No additional information is required in connection with a closed session to consider case review or planning).

- (h) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Sections 1461, 32106 and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code or Sections 37606 and 37624.3 of the Government Code:

REPORT INVOLVING TRADE SECRET

Discussion will concern: (Specify whether discussion will concern proposed new service, program or facility).

Estimated date of public disclosure: (Specify month and year).

HEARINGS

Subject matter: (Specify whether testimony/deliberation will concern staff privileges, report of medical audit committee, or report of quality assurance committee).

- (i) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.86:

CHARGE OR COMPLAINT INVOLVING INFORMATION PROTECTED BY FEDERAL LAW

(No additional information is required in connection with a closed session to discuss a charge or complaint pursuant to Section 54956.86).

(j) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.96:

CONFERENCE INVOLVING A JOINT POWERS AGENCY (Specify by name)

Discussion will concern: (Specify closed session description used by the joint powers agency).

Name of local agency representative on joint powers agency board: (Specify name).

(Additional information listing the names of agencies or titles of representatives attending the closed session as consultants or other representatives).

(k) With respect to every item of business to be discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.75:

AUDIT BY CALIFORNIA STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Section 54954.6. Public meeting on general tax or assessment; Notice

(a) (1) Before adopting any new or increased general tax or any new or increased assessment, the legislative body of a local agency shall conduct at least one public meeting at which local officials shall allow public testimony regarding the proposed new or increased general tax or new or increased assessment in addition to the noticed public hearing at which the legislative body proposes to enact or increase the general tax or assessment.

For purposes of this section, the term "new or increased assessment" does not include any of the following:

(A) A fee that does not exceed the reasonable cost of providing the services, facilities or regulatory activity for which the fee is charged.

(B) A service charge, rate or charge, unless a special district's principal act requires the service charge, rate or charge to conform to the requirements of this section.

(C) An ongoing annual assessment if it is imposed at the same or lower amount as any previous year.

(D) An assessment that does not exceed an assessment formula or range of assessments previously specified in the notice given to the public pursuant to

subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) and that was previously adopted by the agency or approved by the voters in the area where the assessment is imposed.

(E) Standby or immediate availability charges.

(2) The legislative body shall provide at least 45 days' public notice of the public hearing at which the legislative body proposes to enact or increase the general tax or assessment. The legislative body shall provide notice for the public meeting at the same time and in the same document as the notice for the public hearing, but the meeting shall occur prior to the hearing.

(b) (1) The joint notice of both the public meeting and the public hearing required by subdivision (a) with respect to a proposal for a new or increased general tax shall be accomplished by placing a display advertisement of at least one-eighth page in a newspaper of general circulation for three weeks pursuant to Section 6063 and by a first-class mailing to those interested parties who have filed a written request with the local agency for mailed notice of public meetings or hearings on new or increased general taxes. The public meeting pursuant to subdivision (a) shall take place no earlier than 10 days after the first publication of the joint notice pursuant to this subdivision. The public hearing shall take place no earlier than seven days after the public meeting pursuant to this subdivision. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), the joint notice need not include notice of the public meeting after the meeting has taken place. The public hearing pursuant to subdivision (a) shall take place no earlier than 45 days after the first publication of the joint notice pursuant to this subdivision. Any written request for mailed notices shall be effective for one year from the date on which it is filed unless a renewal request is filed. Renewal requests for mailed notices shall be filed on or before April 1 of each year. The legislative body may establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service.

(2) The notice required by paragraph (1) of this subdivision shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) The amount or rate of the tax. If the tax is proposed to be increased from any previous year, the joint notice shall separately state both the existing tax rate and the proposed tax rate increase.

(B) The activity to be taxed.

(C) The estimated amount of revenue to be raised by the tax annually.

(D) The method and frequency for collecting the tax.

(E) The dates, times and locations of the public meeting and hearing described in subdivision (a).

(F) The telephone number and address of an individual, office or organization that interested persons may contact to receive additional information about the tax.

(c) (1) The joint notice of both the public meeting and the public hearing required by subdivision (a) with respect to a proposal for a new or increased assessment on real property or businesses shall be accomplished through a mailing, postage prepaid, in the United States mail and shall be deemed given when so deposited. The public meeting pursuant to subdivision (a) shall take place no earlier than 10 days after the joint mailing pursuant to this subdivision. The public hearing shall take place no earlier than seven days after the public meeting pursuant to this subdivision. The envelope or the cover of the mailing shall include the name of the local agency and the return address of the sender. This mailed notice shall be in at least 10-point type and shall be given to all property owners or business owners proposed to be subject to the new or increased assessment by a mailing by name to those persons whose names and addresses appear on the last equalized county assessment roll, the State Board of Equalization assessment roll or the local agency's records pertaining to business ownership, as the case may be.

(2) The joint notice required by paragraph (1) of this subdivision shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) In the case of an assessment proposed to be levied on property, the estimated amount of the assessment per parcel. In the case of an assessment proposed to be levied on businesses, the proposed method and basis of levying the assessment in sufficient detail to allow each business owner to calculate the amount of assessment to be levied against each business. If the assessment is proposed to be increased from any previous year, the joint notice shall separately state both the amount of the existing assessment and the proposed assessment increase.

(B) A general description of the purpose or improvements that the assessment will fund.

(C) The address to which property owners may mail a protest against the assessment.

(D) The telephone number and address of an individual, office or organization that interested persons may contact to receive additional information about the assessment.

(E) A statement that a majority protest will cause the assessment to be abandoned if the assessment act used to levy the assessment so provides. Notice shall also state the percentage of protests required to trigger an election, if applicable.

(F) The dates, times and locations of the public meeting and hearing described in subdivision (a).

(G) A proposed assessment formula or range as described in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) if applicable and that is noticed pursuant to this section.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in the case of an assessment that is proposed exclusively for operation and maintenance expenses imposed throughout the

entire local agency or exclusively for operation and maintenance assessments proposed to be levied on 50,000 parcels or more, notice may be provided pursuant to this subdivision or pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) and shall include the estimated amount of the assessment of various types, amounts or uses of property and the information required by subparagraphs (B) to (G), inclusive, of paragraph (2) of subdivision (c).

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in the case of an assessment proposed to be levied pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 22500) of Division 2 of the Streets and Highways Code by a regional park district, regional park and open-space district or regional open-space district formed pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 5500) of Chapter 3 of Division 5 of, or pursuant to Division 26 (commencing with Section 35100) of the Public Resources Code, notice may be provided pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(d) The notice requirements imposed by this section shall be construed as additional to, and not to supersede existing provisions of law, and shall be applied concurrently with the existing provisions so as to not delay or prolong the governmental decision making process.

(e) This section shall not apply to any new or increased general tax or any new or increased assessment that requires an election of either of the following:

(1) The property owners subject to the assessment.

(2) The voters within the local agency imposing the tax or assessment.

(f) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a local agency from holding a consolidated meeting or hearing at which the legislative body discusses multiple tax or assessment proposals.

(g) The local agency may recover the reasonable costs of public meetings, public hearings and notice required by this section from the proceeds of the tax or assessment. The costs recovered for these purposes, whether recovered pursuant to this subdivision or any other provision of law, shall not exceed the reasonable costs of the public meetings, public hearings and notice.

(h) Any new or increased assessment that is subject to the notice and hearing provisions of Article XIII C or XIII D of the California Constitution is not subject to the notice and hearing requirements of this section.

Section 54955. Adjournment of meetings

The legislative body of a local agency may adjourn any regular, adjourned regular, special or adjourned special meeting to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn from time to time. If all members are absent from any regular or adjourned regular meeting, the clerk or secretary of the legislative body may declare the meeting adjourned to a stated time and place and he

or she shall cause a written notice of the adjournment to be given in the same manner as provided in Section 54956 for special meetings, unless such notice is waived as provided for special meetings. A copy of the order or notice of adjournment shall be conspicuously posted on or near the door of the place where the regular, adjourned regular, special or adjourned special meeting was held within 24 hours after the time of the adjournment. When a regular or adjourned regular meeting is adjourned as provided in this section, the resulting adjourned regular meeting is a regular meeting for all purposes. When an order of adjournment of any meeting fails to state the hour at which the adjourned meeting is to be held, it shall be held at the hour specified for regular meetings by ordinance, resolution, bylaw or other rule.

Section 54955.1. Continuance of hearing

Any hearing being held, or noticed or ordered to be held by a legislative body of a local agency at any meeting may by order or notice of continuance be continued or re-continued to any subsequent meeting of the legislative body in the same manner and to the same extent set forth in Section 54955 for the adjournment of meetings; provided, that if the hearing is continued to a time less than 24 hours after the time specified in the order or notice of hearing, a copy of the order or notice of continuance of hearing shall be posted immediately following the meeting at which the order or declaration of continuance was adopted or made.

Section 54956. Special meetings; call; notice; meetings regarding local agency executive salaries, salary schedules or compensation in form of fringe benefits; posting on Internet Web site

(a) A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the legislative body of a local agency or by a majority of the members of the legislative body, by delivering written notice to each member of the legislative body and to each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station requesting notice in writing and posting a notice on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. The notice shall be delivered personally or by any other means and shall be received at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting as specified in the notice. The call and notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted or discussed. No other business shall be considered at these meetings by the legislative body. The written notice may be dispensed with as to any member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body a written waiver of notice. The waiver may be given by telegram. The written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes.

The call and notice shall be posted at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a legislative body shall not call a special meeting regarding the salaries, salary schedules or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1.

However, this subdivision does not apply to a local agency calling a special meeting to discuss the local agency's budget.

(c) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:

(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

Section 54956.5. Emergency meetings; Notice

(a) For purposes of this section, "emergency situation" means both of the following:

(1) An emergency, which shall be defined as a work stoppage, crippling activity or other activity that severely impairs public health, safety or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

(2) A dire emergency, which shall be defined as a crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act or threatened terrorist activity that poses peril so immediate and significant that requiring a legislative body to provide one-hour notice before holding an emergency meeting under this section may endanger the public health, safety or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an emergency situation involving matters upon which prompt action is necessary due to the disruption or threatened disruption of public facilities, a legislative body may hold an emergency meeting without complying with either the 24-hour notice requirement or the 24-hour posting requirement of Section 54956, or both, of the notice and posting requirements.

(2) Each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station that has requested notice of special meetings pursuant to Section 54956 shall be notified by the presiding officer of the legislative body or designee thereof, one hour prior to the emergency meeting, or, in the case of a dire emergency, at or near the time that the presiding officer or designee notifies the members of the legislative body of the emergency meeting. This notice shall be given by telephone and all telephone numbers provided in the most recent request of a newspaper or station for notification of special meetings shall be exhausted. In the event that telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements of this section shall be deemed waived and the legislative body or designee of the legislative body, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.

(c) During a meeting held pursuant to this section, the legislative body may meet in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, by a unanimous vote of the members present.

(d) All special meeting requirements as prescribed in Section 54956, shall be applicable to a meeting called pursuant to this section, with the exception of the 24-hour notice requirement.

(e) The minutes of a meeting called pursuant to this section, a list of person(s) who is the presiding officer of the legislative body or designee of the legislative body, notified or attempted to notify, a copy of the rollcall vote and any actions taken at the meeting shall be posted for a minimum of 10 days in a public place as soon after the meeting as possible.

Section 54956.6. Fees

No fees may be charged by the legislative body of a local agency for carrying out any provision of this chapter, except as specifically authorized by this chapter.

Section 54956.7. Closed sessions regarding application from person with criminal record

Whenever a legislative body of a local agency determines that it is necessary to discuss and determine whether an applicant for a license or license renewal, who has a criminal record is sufficiently rehabilitated to obtain the license, the legislative body may hold a closed session with the applicant and the applicant's attorney, if any, for the purpose of holding the discussion and making the determination. If the legislative body determines, as a result of the closed session, that the issuance or renewal of the license should be denied, the applicant shall be offered the opportunity to withdraw the application. If the applicant withdraws the application, no record shall be kept of the discussions or decisions made at the closed session and all matters relating to the closed session shall be confidential. If the applicant does not withdraw the application, the legislative body shall take action at the public meeting during which the closed session is held or at its next public meeting denying the application for the license, but all matters relating to the closed session are confidential and shall not be disclosed without the consent of the applicant, except in an action by an applicant who has been denied a license challenging the denial of the license.

Section 54956.75. Closed session for response to final draft audit report

(a) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency that has received a confidential final draft audit report from the Bureau of State Audits from holding closed sessions to discuss its response to that report.

(b) After the public release of an audit report by the Bureau of State Audits, if a legislative body of a local agency meets to discuss the audit report, it shall do so in an open session unless exempted from that requirement by some other provision of law.

Section 54956.8. Closed sessions regarding real property negotiations

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a legislative body of a local agency may hold a closed session with its negotiator prior to the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of real property by or for the local agency to grant authority to its negotiator regarding the price and terms of payment for the purchase, sale, exchange or lease.

However, prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its negotiators, the real property or real properties which the negotiations may concern and the person or persons with whom its negotiators may negotiate.

For purposes of this section, negotiators may be members of the legislative body of the local agency.

For purposes of this section, "lease" includes renewal or renegotiation of a lease.

Nothing in this section shall preclude a local agency from holding a closed session for discussions regarding eminent domain proceedings pursuant to Section 54956.9.

Section 54956.81. Closed sessions regarding purchase or sale of pension fund investments

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a legislative body of a local agency that invests pension funds may hold a closed session to consider the purchase or sale of particular specific pension fund investments. All investment transaction decisions made during the closed session shall be made by rollcall vote entered into the minutes of the closed session as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 54957.2.

Section 54956.86. Closed session for health plan member

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a legislative body of a local agency which provides services pursuant to Section 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code may hold a closed session to hear a charge or complaint from a member enrolled in its health plan if the member does not wish to have his or her name, medical status or other information that is protected by federal law publicly disclosed. Prior to holding a closed session pursuant to this section, the legislative body shall inform the member, in writing, of his or her right to have the charge or complaint heard in an open session rather than a closed session.

Section 54956.87. Disclosure of records and information; Meetings in closed session

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the records of a health plan that is licensed pursuant to the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code) and that is governed by a county board of supervisors, whether paper records, records maintained in the management information system or records in any other form, that relate to provider rate or payment determinations, allocation or distribution

methodologies for provider payments, formulas or calculations for these payments and contract negotiations with providers of health care for alternative rates are exempt from disclosure for a period of three years after the contract is fully executed. The transmission of the records, or the information contained therein in an alternative form to the board of supervisors shall not constitute a waiver of exemption from disclosure and the records and information once transmitted to the board of supervisors shall be subject to this same exemption.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of a health plan that is licensed pursuant to the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code) and that is governed by a county board of supervisors may order that a meeting held solely for the purpose of discussion or taking action on health plan trade secrets, as defined in subdivision (f), shall be held in closed session. The requirements of making a public report of action taken in closed session and the vote or abstention of every member present, may be limited to a brief general description without the information constituting the trade secret.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of a health plan may meet in closed session to consider and take action on matters pertaining to contracts and contract negotiations by the health plan with providers of health care services concerning all matters related to rates of payment. The governing board may delete the portion or portions containing trade secrets from any documents that were finally approved in the closed session held pursuant to subdivision (b) that are provided to persons who have made the timely or standing request.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the governing board from meeting in closed session as otherwise provided by law.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not prevent access to any records by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee in the exercise of its powers pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 10500) of Chapter 4 of Part 2 of Division 2 of Title 2. The provisions of this section also shall not prevent access to any records by the Department of Managed Health Care in the exercise of its powers pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1340) of Chapter 2.2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(f) For purposes of this section, "health plan trade secret" means a trade secret, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3426.1 of the Civil Code, that also meets both of the following criteria:

(1) The secrecy of the information is necessary for the health plan to initiate a new service, program, marketing strategy, business plan or technology, or to add a benefit or product.

(2) Premature disclosure of the trade secret would create a substantial probability of depriving the health plan of a substantial economic benefit or opportunity.

Section 54956.9. Closed sessions concerning pending litigation; Lawyer-client privilege

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a legislative body of a local agency, based on advice of its legal counsel, from holding a closed session to confer with, or receive advice from, its legal counsel regarding pending litigation when discussion in open session concerning those matters would prejudice the position of the local agency in the litigation.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, all expressions of the lawyer-client privilege other than those provided in this section are hereby abrogated. This section is the exclusive expression of the lawyer-client privilege for purposes of conducting closed-session meetings pursuant to this chapter.

(c) For purposes of this section, "litigation" includes any adjudicatory proceeding, including eminent domain, before a court or administrative body exercising its adjudicatory authority, hearing officer or arbitrator.

(d) For purposes of this section, litigation shall be considered pending when any of the following circumstances exist:

(1) Litigation, to which the local agency is a party, has been initiated formally.

(2) A point has been reached where, in the opinion of the legislative body of the local agency on the advice of its legal counsel based on existing facts and circumstances, there is a significant exposure to litigation against the local agency.

(3) Based on existing facts and circumstances, the legislative body of the local agency is meeting only to decide whether a closed session is authorized pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) Based on existing facts and circumstances, the legislative body of the local agency has decided to initiate or is deciding whether to initiate litigation.

(e) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (d), "existing facts and circumstances" shall consist only of one of the following:

(1) Facts and circumstances that might result in litigation against the local agency but which the local agency believes are not yet known to a potential plaintiff or plaintiffs, which facts and circumstances need not be disclosed.

(2) Facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, an accident, disaster, incident or transactional occurrence that might result in litigation against the agency and that are known to a potential plaintiff or plaintiffs, which facts or circumstances shall be publicly stated on the agenda or announced.

(3) The receipt of a claim pursuant to the Government Claims Act (Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code) or some other written

communication from a potential plaintiff threatening litigation, which claim or communication shall be available for public inspection pursuant to Section 54957.5.

(4) A statement made by a person in an open and public meeting threatening litigation on a specific matter within the responsibility of the legislative body.

(5) A statement threatening litigation made by a person outside an open and public meeting on a specific matter within the responsibility of the legislative body, so long as the official or employee of the local agency receiving knowledge of the threat makes a contemporaneous or other record of the statement prior to the meeting, which record shall be available for public inspection pursuant to Section 54957.5. The records so created need not identify the alleged victim of unlawful or tortious sexual conduct or anyone making the threat on their behalf, or identify a public employee who is the alleged perpetrator of any unlawful or tortious conduct upon which a threat of litigation is based, unless the identity of the person has been publicly disclosed.

(f) Nothing in this section shall require disclosure of written communications that are privileged and not subject to disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1).

(g) Prior to holding a closed session pursuant to this section, the legislative body of the local agency shall state on the agenda or publicly announce the paragraph of subdivision (d) that authorizes the closed session. If the session is closed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d), the body shall state the title of or otherwise specifically identify the litigation to be discussed, unless the body states that to do so would jeopardize the agency's ability to effectuate service of process upon one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.

(h) A local agency shall be considered to be a "party" or to have a "significant exposure to litigation" if an officer or employee of the local agency is a party or has significant exposure to litigation concerning prior or prospective activities or alleged activities during the course and scope of that office or employment, including litigation in which it is an issue whether an activity is outside the course and scope of the office or employment.

Section 54956.95. Closed sessions regarding liability

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a joint powers agency formed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 for purposes of insurance pooling, or a local agency member of the joint powers agency from holding a closed session to discuss a claim for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses or workers' compensation liability incurred by the joint powers agency or a local agency member of the joint powers agency.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the Local Agency Self-Insurance Authority formed pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 6599.01) of Division 7 of Title 1, or a local agency member of the authority, from holding a closed

session to discuss a claim for the payment of tort liability losses, public liability losses or workers' compensation liability incurred by the authority or a local agency member of the authority.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect Section 54956.9 with respect to any other local agency.

Section 54956.96. Disclosure of specified information in closed session of joint powers agency, Clean Power Alliance of Southern California; Authorization of designated alternate to attend closed session; Closed session of legislative body of local agency member

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a joint powers agency formed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1, from adopting a policy or a bylaw, or including in its joint powers agreement provisions that authorize either or both of the following:

(1) All information received by the legislative body of the local agency member in a closed session related to the information presented to the joint powers agency in closed session shall be confidential. However, a member of the legislative body of a local agency member may disclose information obtained in a closed session that has direct financial or liability implications for that local agency to the following individuals:

(A) Legal counsel of that local agency member for purposes of obtaining advice on whether the matter has direct financial or liability implications for that local agency member.

(B) Other members of the legislative body of the local agency present in a closed session of that local agency member.

(2) Any designated alternate member of the legislative body of the joint powers agency who is also a member of the legislative body of a local agency member and who is attending a properly noticed meeting of the joint powers agency in lieu of a local agency member's regularly appointed member to attend closed sessions of the joint powers agency.

(b) (1) In addition to the authority described in subdivision (a), the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, may adopt a policy or a bylaw or include in its joint powers agreement a provision that authorizes both of the following:

(A) A designated alternate member of the legislative body of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member and who is attending a properly noticed meeting of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, in lieu of a local agency member's regularly appointed member to attend closed sessions of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity.

(B) All information that is received by a designated alternate member of the legislative body of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member and that is presented to the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, in closed session, shall be confidential. However, the designated alternate member may disclose information obtained in a closed session that has direct financial or liability implications for the local agency member for which the designated alternate member attended the closed session, to the following individuals:

(i) Legal counsel of that local agency member for purposes of obtaining advice on whether the matter has direct financial or liability implications for that local agency member.

(ii) Members of the legislative body of the local agency present in a closed session of that local agency member.

(2) If the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, adopts a policy or bylaw or includes in its joint powers agreement a provision authorized pursuant to paragraph (1), the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity, shall establish policies to prevent conflicts of interest and to address breaches of confidentiality that apply to a designated alternate member who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member who attends a closed session of the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California or its successor entity.

(c) If the legislative body of a joint powers agency adopts a policy or a bylaw or includes provisions in its joint powers agreement pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), then the legislative body of the local agency member, upon the advice of its legal counsel, may conduct a closed session in order to receive, discuss and take action concerning information obtained in a closed session of the joint powers agency pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025 and as of that date is repealed.

Section 54956.97. Public bank; governing board or committee of governing board; closed session

Notwithstanding any provision of law, the governing board or a committee of the governing board of a public bank, as defined in Section 57600 of the Government Code, may meet in closed session to consider and take action on matters pertaining to all of the following:

(a) A loan or investment decision.

(b) A decision of the internal audit committee, the compliance committee or the governance committee.

(c) A meeting with a state or federal regulator.

Section 54956.98. Public bank; policy or bylaw; information from a closed session considered confidential

(a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Shareholder, member, or owner local agency" or "shareholder, member, or owner" means a local agency that is a shareholder of a public bank.

(2) "Public bank" has the same meaning as defined in Section 57600.

(b) The governing board of a public bank may adopt a policy or a bylaw or include in its governing documents provisions that authorize any of the following:

(1) All information received by a shareholder, member or owner of the public bank in a closed session related to the information presented to the governing board of a public bank in closed session shall be confidential. However, a member of the governing board of a shareholder, member or owner local agency may disclose information obtained in a closed session that has direct financial or liability implications for that local agency to the following individuals:

(A) Legal counsel of that shareholder, member or owner local agency for purposes of obtaining advice on whether the matter has direct financial or liability implications for that shareholder local agency.

(B) Other members of the governing board of the local agency present in a closed session of that shareholder, member or owner local agency.

(2) A designated alternate member of the governing board of the public bank who is also a member of the governing board of a shareholder, member or owner of the local agency and who is attending a properly noticed meeting of the public bank governing board in lieu of a shareholder, member or owner of the local agency's regularly appointed member may attend a closed session of the public bank governing board.

(c) If the governing board of a public bank adopts a policy or a bylaw or includes provisions in its governing documents pursuant to subdivision (b), then the governing board of the shareholder, member or owner of the local agency, upon the advice of its legal counsel, may conduct a closed session in order to receive, discuss and take action concerning information obtained in a closed session of the public bank governing board pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

Section 54957. Closed session regarding public security, facilities, employees, examination of witness

(a) This chapter does not prevent the legislative body of a local agency from holding closed sessions with the Governor, Attorney General, district attorney, agency counsel, sheriff, or chief of police, or other law enforcement or security personnel, or a security consultant or a security operations manager, on matters posing a threat to the security

of public buildings, a threat to the security of essential public services, including water, drinking water, wastewater treatment, natural gas service, and electric service, a threat to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities, or a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information relating to cybersecurity.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, the following definitions apply:

(A) "Critical infrastructure controls" means networks and systems controlling assets so vital to the local agency that the incapacity or destruction of those networks, systems, or assets would have a debilitating impact on public health, safety, economic security, or any combination thereof.

(B) "Critical infrastructure information" means information not customarily in the public domain pertaining to any of the following:

(i) Actual, potential, or threatened interference with, or an attack on, compromise of, or incapacitation of critical infrastructure controls by either physical or computer-based attack or other similar conduct, including, but not limited to, the misuse of, or unauthorized access to, all types of communications and data transmission systems, that violates federal, state, or local law or harms public health, safety, or economic security, or any combination thereof.

(ii) The ability of critical infrastructure controls to resist any interference, compromise, or incapacitation, including, but not limited to, any planned or past assessment or estimate of the vulnerability of critical infrastructure.

(iii) Any planned or past operational problem or solution regarding critical infrastructure controls, including, but not limited to, repair, recovery, reconstruction, insurance, or continuity, to the extent it is related to interference, compromise, or incapacitation of critical infrastructure controls.

(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), this chapter does not prevent the legislative body of a local agency from holding closed sessions during a regular or special meeting to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline, or dismissal of a public employee or to hear complaints or charges brought against the employee by another person or employee unless the employee requests a public session.

(2) As a condition to holding a closed session on specific complaints or charges brought against an employee by another person or employee, the employee shall be given written notice of their right to have the complaints or charges heard in an open session rather than a closed session, which notice shall be delivered to the employee personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time for holding the session. If notice is not given, any disciplinary or other action taken by the legislative body against the employee based on the specific complaints or charges in the closed session shall be null and void.

(3) The legislative body also may exclude from the public or closed meeting, during the examination of a witness, any or all other witnesses in the matter being investigated by the legislative body.

(4) For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body or other independent contractors. This subdivision shall not limit local officials' ability to hold closed session meetings pursuant to Sections 1461, 32106, and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code or Sections 37606 and 37624.3 of the Government Code. Closed sessions held pursuant to this subdivision shall not include discussion or action on proposed compensation except for a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline.

Section 54957.1. Public report of action taken in closed session; Form; Availability; Actions for injury to interests

(a) The legislative body of any local agency shall publicly report any action taken in closed session and the vote or abstention on that action of every member present, as follows:

(1) Approval of an agreement concluding real estate negotiations pursuant to Section 54956.8 shall be reported after the agreement is final, as follows:

(A) If its own approval renders the agreement final, the body shall report that approval and the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

(B) If final approval rests with the other party to the negotiations, the local agency shall disclose the fact of that approval and the substance of the agreement upon inquiry by any person as soon as the other party or its agent has informed the local agency of its approval.

(2) Approval given to its legal counsel to defend, or seek or refrain from seeking appellate review or relief, or to enter as an amicus curiae in any form of litigation as the result of a consultation under Section 54956.9 shall be reported in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. The report shall identify, if known, the adverse party or parties and the substance of the litigation. In the case of approval given to initiate or intervene in an action, the announcement need not identify the action, the defendants or other particulars, but shall specify that the direction to initiate or intervene in an action has been given and that the action, the defendants and the other particulars shall, once formally commenced, be disclosed to any person upon inquiry, unless to do so would jeopardize the agency's ability to effectuate service of process on one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.

(3) Approval given to its legal counsel of a settlement of pending litigation, as defined in Section 54956.9, at any stage prior to or during a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding shall be reported after the settlement is final, as follows:

(A) If the legislative body accepts a settlement offer signed by the opposing party, the body shall report its acceptance and identify the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

(B) If final approval rests with some other party to the litigation or with the court, then as soon as the settlement becomes final and upon inquiry by any person, the local agency shall disclose the fact of that approval and identify the substance of the agreement.

(4) Disposition reached as to claims discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.95 shall be reported as soon as reached in a manner that identifies the name of the claimant, the name of the local agency claimed against, the substance of the claim and any monetary amount approved for payment and agreed upon by the claimant.

(5) Action taken to appoint, employ, dismiss, accept the resignation of or otherwise affect the employment status of a public employee in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 shall be reported at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. Any report required by this paragraph shall identify the title of the position. The general requirement of this paragraph notwithstanding, the report of a dismissal or of the nonrenewal of an employment contract shall be deferred until the first public meeting following the exhaustion of administrative remedies, if any.

(6) Approval of an agreement concluding labor negotiations with represented employees pursuant to Section 54957.6 shall be reported after the agreement is final and has been accepted or ratified by the other party. The report shall identify the item approved and the other party or parties to the negotiation.

(7) Pension fund investment transaction decisions made pursuant to Section 54956.81 shall be disclosed at the first open meeting of the legislative body held after the earlier of the close of the investment transaction or the transfer of pension fund assets for the investment transaction.

(b) Reports that are required to be made pursuant to this section may be made orally or in writing. The legislative body shall provide to any person who has submitted a written request to the legislative body within 24 hours of the posting of the agenda, or to any person who has made a standing request for all documentation as part of a request for notice of meetings pursuant to Section 54954.1 or 54956, if the requester is present at the time the closed session ends, copies of any contracts, settlement agreements or other documents that were finally approved or adopted in the closed session. If the action taken results in one or more substantive amendments to the related documents requiring retyping, the documents need not be released until the retyping is completed during normal business hours, provided that the presiding officer of the legislative body or his or her designee orally summarizes the substance of the amendments for the benefit of the document requester or any other person present and requesting the information.

(c) The documentation referred to in subdivision (b) shall be available to any person on the next business day following the meeting in which the action referred to is taken or, in the case of substantial amendments, when any necessary retyping is complete.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that the legislative body approve actions not otherwise subject to legislative body approval.

(e) No action for injury to a reputational, liberty or other personal interest may be commenced by or on behalf of any employee or former employee with respect to whom a disclosure is made by a legislative body in an effort to comply with this section.

(f) This section is necessary to implement, and reasonably within the scope of, paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

Section 54957.2. Minute book for closed sessions

(a) The legislative body of a local agency may, by ordinance or resolution, designate a clerk or other officer or employee of the local agency who shall then attend each closed session of the legislative body and keep and enter in a minute book a record of topics discussed and decisions made at the meeting. The minute book made pursuant to this section is not a public record subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), and shall be kept confidential. The minute book shall be available only to members of the legislative body or, if a violation of this chapter is alleged to have occurred at a closed session, to a court of general jurisdiction wherein the local agency lies. Such minute book may, but need not, consist of a recording of the closed session.

(b) An elected legislative body of a local agency may require that each legislative body all or a majority of whose members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body keep a minute book as prescribed under subdivision (a).

Section 54957.5. Agendas and other writings as public records

(a) Agendas of public meetings are disclosable public records under the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), and shall be made available upon request without delay and in compliance with Section 54954.2 or Section 54956, as applicable. However, this section shall not apply to a writing, or portion thereof, that is exempt from public disclosure.

(b) (1) If a writing is a public record related to an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting of the legislative body of a local agency and is distributed to all, or a majority of all, of the members of a legislative body of a local agency by a person in connection with a matter subject to a discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the body less than 72 hours before that meeting, the writing shall be made available for public inspection pursuant to paragraph (2) at the time the writing is distributed to all, or a majority of all, of the members of the body.

(2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a local agency shall comply with both of the following requirements:

(i) A local agency shall make any writing described in paragraph (1) available for public inspection at a public office or location that the agency shall designate for this purpose.

(ii) A local agency shall list the address of the office or location designated pursuant to clause (i) on the agendas for all meetings of the legislative body of that agency.

(B) A local agency shall not be required to comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A) if all of the following requirements are met:

(i) An initial staff report or similar document containing an executive summary and the staff recommendation, if any, relating to that agenda item is made available for public inspection at the office or location designated pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (A) at least 72 hours before the meeting.

(ii) The local agency immediately posts any writing described in paragraph (1) on the local agency's Internet Website in a position and manner that makes it clear that the writing relates to an agenda item for an upcoming meeting.

(iii) The local agency lists the web address of the local agency's internet website on the agendas for all meetings of the legislative body of that agency.

(iv) (I) Subject to subclause (II), the local agency makes physical copies available for public inspection, beginning the next regular business hours for the local agency, at the office or location designated pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (A).

(II) This clause is satisfied only if the next regular business hours of the local agency commence at least 24 hours before that meeting.

(c) Writings that are public records described in subdivision (b) and distributed during a public meeting shall be made available for public inspection at the meeting if prepared by the local agency or a member of its legislative body, or after the meeting if prepared by some other person. These writings shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats upon request by a person with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132) and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof.

(d) This chapter shall not be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency from charging a fee or deposit for a copy of a public record pursuant to Section 7922.530, except that a surcharge shall not be imposed on persons with disabilities in violation of Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132) and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof.

(e) This section shall not be construed to limit or delay the public's right to inspect or obtain a copy of any record required to be disclosed under the requirements of the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), including, but not limited to, the ability of the public to inspect public records pursuant to Section 7922.525 and obtain copies of public records pursuant to either subdivision (b) of Section 7922.53 or Section 7922.535. This chapter shall not be construed to require a legislative body of a local agency to place any paid advertisement or any other paid notice in any publication.

Section 54957.6. Closed sessions regarding employee matters

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions with the local agency's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, and, for represented employees, any other matter within the statutorily provided scope of representation.

However, prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its designated representatives.

Closed sessions of a legislative body of a local agency, as permitted in this section, shall be for the purpose of reviewing its position and instructing the local agency's designated representatives.

Closed sessions, as permitted in this section, may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees.

Closed sessions with the local agency's designated representative regarding the salaries, salary schedules or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits may include discussion of an agency's available funds and funding priorities, but only insofar as these discussions relate to providing instructions to the local agency's designated representative.

Closed sessions held pursuant to this section shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more unrepresented employees.

For the purposes enumerated in this section, a legislative body of a local agency may also meet with a state conciliator who has intervened in the proceedings.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee, but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body or other independent contractors.

Section 54957.7. Disclosure of items to be discussed at closed session

(a) Prior to holding any closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall disclose in an open meeting, the item or items to be discussed in the closed session. The disclosure may take the form of a reference to the item or items as they are listed by number or letter on the agenda. In the closed session, the legislative body may consider only those matters covered in its statement. Nothing in this section shall require or authorize a disclosure of information prohibited by state or federal law.

(b) After any closed session, the legislative body shall reconvene into open session prior to adjournment and shall make any disclosures required by Section 54957.1 of action taken in the closed session.

(c) The announcements required to be made in open session pursuant to this section may be made at the location announced in the agenda for the closed session, as long as the public is allowed to be present at that location for the purpose of hearing the announcements.

Section 54957.8. Closed sessions of multijurisdictional drug law enforcement agencies

(a) For purposes of this section, "multijurisdictional law enforcement agency" means a joint powers entity formed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 that provides law enforcement services for the parties to the joint powers agreement for the purpose of investigating criminal activity involving drugs; gangs; sex crimes; firearms trafficking or felony possession of a firearm; high technology, computer or identity theft; human trafficking; or vehicle theft.

(b) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the legislative body of a multijurisdictional law enforcement agency, or an advisory body of a multijurisdictional law enforcement agency, from holding closed sessions to discuss the case records of any ongoing criminal investigation of the multijurisdictional law enforcement agency or of any party to the joint powers agreement, to hear testimony from persons involved in the investigation and to discuss courses of action in particular cases.

Section 54957.9. Authorization to clear room where meeting willfully interrupted; Readmission

In the event that any meeting is willfully interrupted by a group or groups of persons so as to render the orderly conduct of such meeting unfeasible and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting, the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting may order the meeting room cleared and continue in session. Only matters appearing on the agenda may be considered in such a session. Representatives of the press or other news media, except those participating in the disturbance, shall be allowed to attend any session held pursuant to this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the legislative body from establishing a procedure for

readmitting an individual or individuals not responsible for willfully disturbing the orderly conduct of the meeting.

Section 54957.95 Removal of Disruptive Individuals

(a) (1) In addition to authority exercised pursuant to Sections 54954.3 and 54957.9, the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting or their designee may remove, or cause the removal of, an individual for disrupting the meeting.

 (2) Prior to removing an individual, the presiding member or their designee shall warn the individual that their behavior is disrupting the meeting and that their failure to cease their behavior may result in their removal. The presiding member or their designee may then remove the individual if they do not promptly cease their disruptive behavior. This paragraph does not apply to any behavior described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(b) As used in this section:

 (1) “Disrupting” means engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and includes, but is not limited to, one of the following:

 (A) A failure to comply with reasonable and lawful regulations adopted by a legislative body pursuant to Section 54954.3 or any other law.

 (B) Engaging in behavior that constitutes use of force or a true threat of force.

 (2) “True threat of force” means a threat that has sufficient indicia of intent and seriousness, that a reasonable observer would perceive it to be an actual threat to use force by the person making the threat.

Section 54957.10. Closed sessions regarding application for early withdrawal of deferred compensation plan funds

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions to discuss a local agency employee’s application for early withdrawal of funds in a deferred compensation plan when the application is based on financial hardship arising from an unforeseeable emergency due to illness, accident, casualty or other extraordinary event, as specified in the deferred compensation plan.

Section 54958. Application of chapter

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the legislative body of every local agency notwithstanding the conflicting provisions of any other state law.

Section 54959. Criminal penalty for violation of chapter

Each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of that legislative body where action is taken in violation of any provision of this chapter, and where the member intends to deprive the public of information to which the member knows, or has reason to know, the public is entitled under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 54960. Proceeding to prevent violation of chapter; Recording closed sessions; Procedure for discovery of tapes

(a) The district attorney or any interested person may commence an action by mandamus, injunction, or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to ongoing actions or threatened future actions of the legislative body, or to determine the applicability of this chapter to past actions of the legislative body, subject to Section 54960.2, or to determine whether any rule or action by the legislative body to penalize or otherwise discourage the expression of one or more of its members is valid or invalid under the laws of this state or of the United States, or to compel the legislative body to audio record its closed sessions as hereinafter provided.

(b) The court in its discretion may, upon a judgment of a violation of Section 54956.7, 54956.8, 54956.9, 54956.95, 54957 or 54957.6, order the legislative body to audio record its closed sessions and preserve the audio recordings for the period and under the terms of security and confidentiality the court deems appropriate.

(c) (1) Each recording so kept shall be immediately labeled with the date of the closed session recorded and the title of the clerk or other officer who shall be custodian of the recording.

(2) The audio recordings shall be subject to the following discovery procedures:

(A) In any case in which discovery or disclosure of the audio recording is sought by either the district attorney or the plaintiff in a civil action pursuant to Section 54959, 54960 or 54960.1 alleging that a violation of this chapter has occurred in a closed session that has been recorded pursuant to this section, the party seeking discovery or disclosure shall file a written notice of motion with the appropriate court with notice to the governmental agency that has custody and control of the audio recording. The notice shall be given pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1005 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(B) The notice shall include, in addition to the items required by Section 1010 of the Code of Civil Procedure, all of the following:

(i) Identification of the proceeding in which discovery or disclosure is sought, the party seeking discovery or disclosure, the date and time of the

meeting recorded and the governmental agency that has custody and control of the recording.

(ii) An affidavit that contains specific facts indicating that a violation of the act occurred in the closed session.

(3) If the court, following a review of the motion, finds that there is good cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the court may review, in camera, the recording of that portion of the closed session alleged to have violated the act.

(4) If, following the in camera review, the court concludes that disclosure of a portion of the recording would be likely to materially assist in the resolution of the litigation alleging violation of this chapter, the court shall, in its discretion, make a certified transcript of the portion of the recording a public exhibit in the proceeding.

(5) This section shall not permit discovery of communications that are protected by the attorney-client privilege.

Section 54960.1. Proceeding to determine validity of action; Demand for correction

(a) The district attorney or any interested person may commence an action by mandamus or injunction for the purpose of obtaining a judicial determination that an action taken by a legislative body of a local agency in violation of Section 54953, 54954.2, 54954.5, 54954.6, 54956 or 54956.5 is null and void under this section. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a legislative body from curing or correcting an action challenged pursuant to this section.

(b) Prior to any action being commenced pursuant to subdivision (a), the district attorney or interested person shall make a demand of the legislative body to cure or correct the action alleged to have been taken in violation of Section 54953, 54954.2, 54954.5, 54954.6, 54956 or 54956.5. The demand shall be in writing and clearly describe the challenged action of the legislative body and nature of the alleged violation.

(c) (1) The written demand shall be made within 90 days from the date the action was taken unless the action was taken in an open session but in violation of Section 54954.2, in which case the written demand shall be made within 30 days from the date the action was taken.

(2) Within 30 days of receipt of the demand, the legislative body shall cure or correct the challenged action and inform the demanding party in writing of its actions to cure or correct or inform the demanding party in writing of its decision not to cure or correct the challenged action.

(3) If the legislative body takes no action within the 30-day period, the inaction shall be deemed a decision not to cure or correct the challenged action, and the 15-day period to commence the action described in subdivision (a) shall commence to run the day after the 30-day period to cure or correct expires.

(4) Within 15 days of receipt of the written notice of the legislative body's decision to cure or correct, or not to cure or correct, or within 15 days of the expiration of the 30-day period to cure or correct, whichever is earlier, the demanding party shall be required to commence the action pursuant to subdivision (a) or thereafter be barred from commencing the action.

(d) An action taken that is alleged to have been taken in violation of Section 54953, 54954.2, 54954.5, 54954.6, 54956 or 54956.5 shall not be determined to be null and void if any of the following conditions exist:

(1) The action taken was in substantial compliance with Sections 54953, 54954.2, 54954.5, 54954.6, 54956 and 54956.5.

(2) The action taken was in connection with the sale or issuance of notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness or any contract, instrument or agreement thereto.

(3) The action taken gave rise to a contractual obligation, including a contract let by competitive bid other than compensation for services in the form of salary or fees for professional services, upon which a party has, in good faith and without notice of a challenge to the validity of the action, detrimentally relied.

(4) The action taken was in connection with the collection of any tax.

(5) Any person, city, city and county, county, district or any agency or subdivision of the state alleging noncompliance with subdivision (a) of Section 54954.2, Section 54956 or Section 54956.5, because of any defect, error, irregularity or omission in the notice given pursuant to those provisions, had actual notice of the item of business at least 72 hours prior to the meeting at which the action was taken, if the meeting was noticed pursuant to Section 54954.2, or 24 hours prior to the meeting at which the action was taken if the meeting was noticed pursuant to Section 54956, or prior to the meeting at which the action was taken if the meeting is held pursuant to Section 54956.5.

(e) During any action seeking a judicial determination pursuant to subdivision (a) if the court determines, pursuant to a showing by the legislative body that an action alleged to have been taken in violation of Section 54953, 54954.2, 54954.5, 54954.6, 54956 or 54956.5 has been cured or corrected by a subsequent action of the legislative body, the action filed pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be dismissed with prejudice.

(f) The fact that a legislative body takes a subsequent action to cure or correct an action taken pursuant to this section shall not be construed or admissible as evidence of a violation of this chapter.

Section 54960.2 Proceeding to determine the applicability of chapter to past actions of legislative body; Conditions; Cease and desist letter

(a) The district attorney or any interested person may file an action to determine the applicability of this chapter to past actions of the legislative body pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54960 only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The district attorney or interested person alleging a violation of this chapter first submits a cease and desist letter by postal mail or facsimile transmission to the clerk or secretary of the legislative body being accused of the violation, as designated in the statement pertaining to that public agency on file pursuant to Section 53051, or if the agency does not have a statement on file designating a clerk or a secretary, to the chief executive officer of that agency, clearly describing the past action of the legislative body and nature of the alleged violation.

(2) The cease and desist letter required under paragraph (1) is submitted to the legislative body within nine months of the alleged violation.

(3) The time during which the legislative body may respond to the cease and desist letter pursuant to subdivision (b) has expired and the legislative body has not provided an unconditional commitment pursuant to subdivision (c).

(4) Within 60 days of receipt of the legislative body's response to the cease and desist letter, other than an unconditional commitment pursuant to subdivision (c), or within 60 days of the expiration of the time during which the legislative body may respond to the cease and desist letter pursuant to subdivision (b), whichever is earlier, the party submitting the cease and desist letter shall commence the action pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54960 or thereafter be barred from commencing the action.

(b) The legislative body may respond to a cease and desist letter submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) within 30 days of receiving the letter. This subdivision shall not be construed to prevent the legislative body from providing an unconditional commitment pursuant to subdivision (c) at any time after the 30-day period has expired, except that in that event the court shall award court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the plaintiff in an action brought pursuant to this section in accordance with Section 54960.5.

(c) (1) If the legislative body elects to respond to the cease and desist letter with an unconditional commitment to cease, desist from and not repeat the past action that is alleged to violate this chapter, that response shall be in substantially the following form:

To _____:

The [name of legislative body] has received your cease and desist letter dated [date] alleging that the following described past action of the legislative body violates the Ralph M. Brown Act:

[Describe alleged past action, as set forth in the cease and desist letter submitted pursuant to subdivision (a)]

In order to avoid unnecessary litigation and without admitting any violation of the Ralph M. Brown Act, the [name of legislative body] hereby unconditionally commits that it will cease, desist from and not repeat the challenged past action as described above.

The [name of legislative body] may rescind this commitment only by a majority vote of its membership taken in open session at a regular meeting and noticed on its posted agenda as "Rescission of Brown Act Commitment." You will be provided with written notice, sent by any means or media you provide in response to this message, to whatever address or addresses you specify, of any intention to consider rescinding this commitment at least 30 days before any such regular meeting. In the event that this commitment is rescinded, you will have the right to commence legal action pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54960 of the Government Code. That notice will be delivered to you by the same means as this commitment, or may be mailed to an address that you have designated in writing.

Very truly yours,

[Chairperson or acting chairperson of the legislative body]

(2) An unconditional commitment pursuant to this subdivision shall be approved by the legislative body in open session at a regular or special meeting as a separate item of business, and not on its consent agenda.

(3) An action shall not be commenced to determine the applicability of this chapter to any past action of the legislative body for which the legislative body has provided an unconditional commitment pursuant to this subdivision. During any action seeking a judicial determination regarding the applicability of this chapter to any past action of the legislative body pursuant to subdivision (a), if the court determines that the legislative body has provided an unconditional commitment pursuant to this subdivision, the action shall be dismissed with prejudice. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to modify or limit the existing ability of the district attorney or any interested person to commence an action to determine the applicability of this chapter to ongoing actions or threatened future actions of the legislative body.

(4) Except as provided in subdivision (d), the fact that a legislative body provides an unconditional commitment shall not be construed or admissible as evidence of a violation of this chapter.

(d) If the legislative body provides an unconditional commitment as set forth in subdivision (c), the legislative body shall not thereafter take or engage in the challenged action described in the cease and desist letter, except as provided in subdivision (e). Violation of this subdivision shall constitute an independent violation of this chapter, without regard to whether the challenged action would otherwise violate this chapter. An action alleging past violation or threatened future violation of this subdivision may be

brought pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54960, without regard to the procedural requirements of this section.

(e) The legislative body may resolve to rescind an unconditional commitment made pursuant to subdivision (c) by a majority vote of its membership taken in open session at a regular meeting as a separate item of business not on its consent agenda, and noticed on its posted agenda as "Rescission of Brown Act Commitment," provided that not less than 30 days prior to such regular meeting, the legislative body provides written notice of its intent to consider the rescission to each person to whom the unconditional commitment was made, and to the district attorney. Upon rescission, the district attorney or any interested person may commence an action pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54960. An action under this subdivision may be brought pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 54960, without regard to the procedural requirements of this section.

Section 54960.5. Costs and attorneys' fees

A court may award court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the plaintiff in an action brought pursuant to Section 54960, 54960.1 or 54960.2 where it is found that a legislative body of the local agency has violated this chapter. Additionally, when an action brought pursuant to Section 54960.2 is dismissed with prejudice because a legislative body has provided an unconditional commitment pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of that section at any time after the 30-day period for making such a commitment has expired, the court shall award court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the plaintiff if the filing of that action caused the legislative body to issue the unconditional commitment. The costs and fees shall be paid by the local agency and shall not become a personal liability of any public officer or employee of the local agency.

A court may award court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to a defendant in any action brought pursuant to Section 54960 or 54960.1 where the defendant has prevailed in a final determination of such action and the court finds that the action was clearly frivolous and totally lacking in merit.

Section 54961. Meeting place with discriminatory admission policies; Identification of victim of sexual or child abuse

(a) No legislative body of a local agency shall conduct any meeting in any facility that prohibits the admittance of any person or persons, on the basis of ancestry or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135, or which is inaccessible to disabled persons, or where members of the public may not be present without making a payment or purchase. This section shall apply to every local agency as defined in Section 54951.

(b) No notice, agenda, announcement or report required under this chapter need identify any victim or alleged victim of tortious sexual conduct or child abuse unless the identity of the person has been publicly disclosed.

Section 54962. Prohibition against closed sessions except as expressly authorized

Except as expressly authorized by this chapter, or by Sections 1461, 1462, 32106 and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code, or by Sections 37606, 37606.1 and 37624.3 of the Government Code as they apply to hospitals, or by any provision of the Education Code pertaining to school districts and community college districts, no closed session may be held by any legislative body of any local agency.

Section 54963. Disclosure of confidential information acquired in closed session prohibited; Disciplinary action for violation

(a) A person may not disclose confidential information that has been acquired by being present in a closed session authorized by Section 54956.7, 54956.8, 54956.86, 54956.87, 54956.9, 54957, 54957.6, 54957.8 or 54957.10 to a person not entitled to receive it, unless the legislative body authorizes disclosure of that confidential information.

(b) For purposes of this section, "confidential information" means a communication made in a closed session that is specifically related to the basis for the legislative body of a local agency to meet lawfully in closed session under this chapter.

(c) Violation of this section may be addressed by the use of such remedies as are currently available by law, including, but not limited to:

(1) Injunctive relief to prevent the disclosure of confidential information prohibited by this section.

(2) Disciplinary action against an employee who has willfully disclosed confidential information in violation of this section.

(3) Referral of a member of a legislative body who has willfully disclosed confidential information in violation of this section to the grand jury.

(d) Disciplinary action pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) shall require that the employee in question has either received training as to the requirements of this section or otherwise has been given notice of the requirements of this section.

(e) A local agency may not take any action authorized by subdivision (c) against a person, nor shall it be deemed a violation of this section, for doing any of the following:

(1) Making a confidential inquiry or complaint to a district attorney or grand jury concerning a perceived violation of law, including disclosing facts to a district attorney or grand jury that are necessary to establish the illegality of an action taken by a legislative body of a local agency or the potential illegality of an action that has been the subject of deliberation at a closed session if that action were to be taken by a legislative body of a local agency.

(2) Expressing an opinion concerning the propriety or legality of actions taken by a legislative body of a local agency in closed session, including disclosure of the nature and extent of the illegal or potentially illegal action.

(3) Disclosing information acquired by being present in a closed session under this chapter that is not confidential information.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit disclosures under the whistleblower statutes contained in Section 1102.5 of the Labor Code or Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 53296) of Chapter 2 of this code.

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SECTION 9

2025 Public Records Act HANDBOOK

Summary of the Major Provisions and Requirements
of the Public Records Act and Related Topics

-
- › Electronic Records
 - › Text of the Public Records Act
 - › Updated including changes effective January 1, 2025



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Introduction

This Handbook, designed for City officials and staff, provides a summary of the major provisions of California's Public Records Act and related topics. Part One of the Handbook summarizes the basic provisions of the Public Records Act, including documents that are exempt from disclosure and the proper procedure for complying with the Act. Part Two highlights the unique issues raised by electronic records. Part Three contains the complete text of the Public Records Act. We hope you find this Handbook useful. Should you have any questions about the information included in this Handbook, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

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PART ONE.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT



COMPLIANCE WITH THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT:

KEY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny.

CAL. CONST. art. I, § 3(b)(1).

In enacting [the California Public Records Act], the Legislature, mindful of the right of individuals to privacy, finds and declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state.

GOV'T CODE § 7921.000.

California's Public Records Act is a key part of the philosophy that government at all levels in this State must be open and accessible to all.¹ Under the Public Records Act, a local government agency must disclose virtually any public document; only a statutory exemption or a need for confidentiality that clearly outweighs the public's right to access will legally justify withholding a public document. The purpose of this Handbook is to provide a general overview of the Public Records Act and recent amendments to it, along with a general road map for compliance. This Handbook addresses the questions most frequently asked of us by our local government clients.

I. WHAT IS THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT?

The Public Records Act is a California statute that affords the public the right to inspect, and obtain a copy of, most of the information retained by State and local agencies in the course of business.² The Public Records Act regulates the public's access to records and sets out the specific statutory circumstances under which

¹ *Rogers v. Superior Court (City of Burbank)*, 19 Cal. App. 4th 469 (1993).

² Gov't Code § 7920.000 et seq. Pursuant to AB 473, operative January 1, 2023, the Public Records Act has been reorganized and recodified in new Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1 of the Government Code. While the Public Records Act has been recodified, the substance of the Public Records Act has not materially changed. The legislature specifically noted that its intent was not to substantively change the law, and revisions to the Public Records Act are intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. Additionally, cases interpreting the former Government Code sections may be used to analyze the equivalent recodified sections.

particular records need not be disclosed. The Public Records Act states that public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of a local agency.³

The California Constitution also guarantees that public records are open to public scrutiny.⁴ It provides that a law, such as the Public Records Act, should be “broadly construed” if it furthers the people’s right of access to public records, and “narrowly construed” if it limits the right of access.⁵

II. WHAT RIGHTS DOES THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT AFFORD TO THE PUBLIC?

Under the Public Records Act, every person has the right to inspect and to obtain a copy of any identifiable public record.⁶ It is irrelevant whether the person making the Public Records Act request already has possession of the public records requested.⁷ The term “person” includes individuals, and various types of business entities.⁸ A “person” need not be a citizen of California or of the United States to make use of the Public Records Act.⁹ A local agency must supply an exact copy of the record on request, unless it is “impracticable” to make an exact copy.¹⁰ The word “impracticable” in the Public Records Act does not necessarily refer to situations where a copying request would be “inconvenient” or time consuming to the agency. Rather, the term “impracticable” modifies the requirement that the agency provide an “exact” copy. If a requested document is subject to the Public Records Act, the agency must provide the best or most complete copy of that document reasonably possible.¹¹ Any reasonably segregable portion must be made available after deletion of any portion exempt from disclosure.¹²

³ Gov’t Code § 7922.525.

⁴ CAL. CONST. art. I, § 3(b)(1).

⁵ CAL. CONST. art. I, § 3(b)(2).

⁶ Gov’t Code §§ 7922.525, 7922.530(a). A requestor inspecting a disclosable record on the agency’s premises generally has the right to use their own equipment, without being charged any fees or costs, to photograph or otherwise copy or reproduce the record in a manner that does not require the equipment to make physical contact with the record. Gov’t Code § 7922.530(b).

⁷ The motive of the requester seeking public records is immaterial; an individual already in possession of requested documents may seek the documents so he or she may publicly disseminate them without fear of liability for doing so. *Caldecott v. Superior Court*, 243 Cal. App. 4th 212, 219 (2015).

⁸ Both cities and city attorneys have been deemed “persons” under the Act. *Los Angeles Unified School Dist. v. Superior Court (City of Long Beach)*, 151 Cal. App. 4th 759 (2007) (holding that the city, as well as the city attorney, were entitled to obtain records of a school district relating to a school construction project).

⁹ Gov’t Code § 7920.520; *Connell v. Superior Court (Intersource, Inc.)*, 56 Cal. App. 4th 601 (1997).

¹⁰ Gov’t Code § 7922.530(a).

¹¹ See *Rosenthal v. Hansen*, 34 Cal. App. 3d 754 (1973) (holding that under the former Section 6256, an agency need not provide exact copies if doing so would be impracticable, but this does not excuse a public entity from producing the records at all).

¹² Gov’t Code § 7922.525.

The requirements of the Public Records Act are the minimum standards which must be met by local agencies. The Public Records Act specifically provides that agencies may adopt procedures to allow greater access to records, except where the law otherwise prohibits access.¹³

The person who is the subject of a particular record does not have a specific right under the Public Records Act to prevent disclosure of any particular record.¹⁴ Even in cases where the subject of a particular record has argued that disclosure would violate the individual right to privacy guaranteed by the California Constitution, disclosure has been compelled.¹⁵

III. IS THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT RELATED TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT?

Persons who request access to public records frequently reference the Freedom of Information Act (the “FOIA”) as the basis for their request. The FOIA is a federal statute that does not apply to local government agencies.¹⁶ The Public Records Act was modeled after the FOIA, however, and we therefore recommend that agencies respond to otherwise valid records requests even if the requester erroneously cites the FOIA instead of the Public Records Act.¹⁷

IV. TO WHICH LOCAL AGENCIES DOES THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT APPLY?

The Public Records Act applies to all local government agencies. Under the Public Records Act, a “local agency” includes a county; city, whether general law or chartered; city and county; school district; municipal corporation; district; political subdivision; any board, commission or agency of any of these; and certain non-profit organizations of local agencies which are supported by public funds.¹⁸

¹³ Gov’t Code § 7922.505. It is unclear whether a local public agency can, through a sunshine ordinance, seek to regulate other agencies, but such an ordinance would not override a state agency’s determination on whether its internal documents were subject to disclosure. *SF Urban Forest Coal. v. City & Cty. of San Francisco*, 43 Cal. App. 5th 796, 807 (Ct. App. 2019), review denied (April 1, 2020).

¹⁴ *LAPD v. Superior Court (Church of Scientology)*, 65 Cal. App. 3d 661, 668 (1977).

¹⁵ See, e.g., *Poway Unified Sch. Dist. v. Superior Court (Copley Press)*, 62 Cal. App. 4th 1496 (1998).

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 552 et seq.

¹⁷ See *ACLU v. Deukmejian*, 32 Cal. 3d 440, 447 (1982) (Public Records Act modeled on FOIA, judicial construction and legislative history of federal act illuminate the interpretation of its California counterpart); *Cook v. Craig*, 55 Cal. App. 3d 773, 781 (1976) (noting the similarity between the provisions of state and federal law).

¹⁸ Gov’t Code § 7920.510. The Public Records Act also applies to charter schools and entities managing charter schools. Ed. Code § 47604.1.

V. WHAT ARE “PUBLIC RECORDS?”

The Public Records Act defines “public records” as follows:

Public records includes any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics.

The term “writing” means:

any handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, photocopying, transmitting by electronic mail or facsimile, and every other means of recording upon any tangible thing any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof, and any record thereby created, regardless of the manner in which the record has been stored.¹⁹

These definitions encompass much more than written or printed documents. Public records include computer data, and an agency must provide computer records in any electronic format in which the agency holds the information. If a requester asks for the records in a particular format, the agency must provide the records in that format, provided it is a format used by the agency to create copies for its own use or for provision to other agencies, unless an exception applies.²⁰ Note, however, that computer software developed by a local agency is not a “public record” subject to the Public Records Act.²¹

On the other hand, a requester's rights under the Public Records Act are not unlimited. A local agency is not required to create a document or compile a list in response to a request under the Public Records Act.²²

While these definitions are general, over the years the courts have both broadened and limited the scope of the definition of “public record.” First, it is clear that the term “public records” encompasses more than simply those

¹⁹ Gov't Code § 7920.530 and 7920.545.

²⁰ Gov't Code § 7922.570. For further discussion of the exception to this rule, see Part Two. Electronic Records, Section II.B. “Metadata” of this Handbook.

²¹ Gov't Code § 7922.585.

²² Based upon the definition of “writing,” Gov't Code § 7920.545, and the requirement that a requested record be “identifiable,” Gov't Code § 7922.530(a); See also *Sander v. Superior Court*, 26 Cal. App. 5th 651(2018) (stating that “the CPRA ... does not require [public agencies] to create new records to satisfy a request.”); *Steinle v. City & Cty. of San Francisco*, 919 F. 3d 1154, 1166 (9th Cir. 2019).

documents that public officials are required by law to keep as official records. Rather, courts have held that a public record is one that is kept because it is “necessary or convenient to the discharge of [an] official duty.”²³ Second, courts have observed that merely because the writing is in the possession of the local agency, it is not automatically a public record. It must relate in some substantive way to the conduct of the public’s business.²⁴ Thus, personal notes and personal records, such as shopping lists or letters from friends that are totally void of public business, are not public records.²⁵ In *City of San Jose v. Superior Court*, the California Supreme Court provided several factors to consider when analyzing whether a writing is a public record, including: the content of the writing; the context in, or purpose for which, it was written; the audience to whom it was directed; and whether the writing was prepared by an employee acting or purporting to act within the scope of his or her employment.²⁶ Recently in *Iloh v. Regents of University of California*, the Court of Appeals concluded a professor’s private communications with outside entities regarding published academic journals qualified as a public record because academic research was inherent to her employment as a professor.²⁷ In addition, it is important to note that a record need not be a “document” to fall within the ambit of the Public Records Act. A public record is subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act “regardless of physical form or characteristics.”²⁸

Further, local agencies are obligated to determine whether a public records request seeks copies of disclosable public records in the “possession” — either actual or constructive possession — of the agency.²⁹ On occasion, a local agency prepares, uses, or owns a document containing information related to the conduct of the public’s business, but does not physically possess it, such as when a local agency hires a private consultant to conduct work on behalf of the agency. When the public record is in the possession of a private consultant or sub-consultant who does work for the local agency, the contractual relationship between the local agency and consultant or sub-consultant will likely determine whether the local agency has the right to control the records and therefore “constructive possession” of the documents.³⁰ In *Community Youth Athletic*

²³ *City of San Jose v. Superior Court (Smith)*, 2 Cal. 5th 608, 618 (2017); *Braun v. City of Taft*, 154 Cal. App. 3d 332, 340 (1984); *San Gabriel Tribune v. Superior Court (City of West Covina)*, 143 Cal. App. 3d 762, 774 (1983); *People v. Tomalty*, 14 Cal. App. 224, 231 (1910).

²⁴ *City of San Jose*, 2 Cal. 5th at 618; *Braun*, 154 Cal. App. 3d at 340; *San Gabriel Tribune*, 143 Cal. App. 3d at 774; Gov’t Code § 7920.530.

²⁵ *San Gabriel Tribune*, 143 Cal. App. 3d at 774.

²⁶ *City of San Jose*, 2 Cal. 5th at 618.

²⁷ *Iloh v. Regents of University of California*, 87 Cal. App. 5th 513 (2023).

²⁸ Gov’t Code § 7920.530.

²⁹ Gov’t Code § 7922.535. *City of San Jose*, 2 Cal. 5th at 623.

³⁰ *Consolidated Irrigation District v. Superior Court (City of Selma)*, 205 Cal. App. 4th 697, 709-11 (2012); *Community Youth Athletic Center v. City of National City*, 220 Cal. App. 4th 1385, 1427-29 (2013); see also *Regents of the University of California v. Superior Court (Reuters America LLC)*, 222 Cal. App. 4th 383, 398 (2013) as modified on denial of reh’g (Jan. 14, 2014).

Center v. City of National City, the court found that under the contract between the City and its consultant, the City had the right to possess and control the record that was the subject of a public records request, even if that local agency had not previously enforced its ownership right.³¹ The court held that the City had an obligation “to make reasonable efforts to facilitate the location and release of the information.”³² The City’s failure to assert its contractual right to obtain the record from the consultant violated the Public Records Act.³³ On the other hand, in *Anderson-Barker v. Superior Court of Los Angeles County*, the court held that a city’s ability to access privately held, electronically-stored data did not equate to a form of possession of the data when a city does not direct what information a third party contractor places on its databases, and has no authority to modify the data in any way.³⁴ Similarly, in *Consolidated Irrigation District v. Superior Court*, the court found that the City had no control over a sub-consultant’s records.³⁵ The sub-consultant had been hired by the City’s primary consultant, and based on the facts in that case, the City had no obligation under the Public Records Act to obtain and produce the records of the sub-consultant.

VI. HOW DOES A LOCAL AGENCY DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF A PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST?

Most public records requests are straightforward. The public is familiar with records regularly kept by a local agency, such as meeting minutes, staff reports, financial reports, and other documents discussed at public meetings. Requests for those records are easy to fulfill. Many of these records may be available on a local agency’s website, and the Public Records Act allows a local agency to satisfy a request for public records by directing the requester to that website.³⁶ Sometimes, the public is unfamiliar with the types of records maintained by local agencies. The requester may not be able to provide the specificity necessary to identify a public record, or the request may be so broadly stated that a local agency cannot reasonably determine which records fall within the scope of the request.

Under those circumstances, the Public Records Act imposes duties on both local agencies and requesters. Local agencies must assist a requester to formulate a “focused and effective request that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records,” by following certain procedural requirements.³⁷ Likewise, the

³¹ *Community Youth Athletic Center*, 220 Cal. App. 4th at 1428.

³² *Id.* at 1429.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Anderson-Barker v. Superior Court (City of Los Angeles)*, 31 Cal. App. 5th 528 (2019).

³⁵ *Consolidated Irrigation District*, 205 Cal. App. 4th at 711.

³⁶ Gov’t Code § 7922.545.

³⁷ Gov’t Code § 7922.600. Further discussion of these procedural requirements is in Part One; Section X.

requester is obligated to engage in this process, and to provide the scope of the public information requested, which the City must communicate to the custodian of records. Both the local agency and the requester must be reasonable in this process.³⁸

In some instances, there may be many records responsive to a request. When faced with a voluminous request, agencies may consider working with the requester to narrow down the scope of the request. In addition, agencies may also provide responsive records on a rolling basis. Even where requests return a significant number of responsive records, courts have held that agencies must process the request.³⁹

VII. CAN A LOCAL AGENCY RELINQUISH ITS PUBLIC RECORDS ACT OBLIGATIONS TO SOMEONE ELSE?

A local agency cannot sell or provide a public record subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act to a private entity in a manner that prevents the local agency from providing the record directly.⁴⁰ For example, the county recorder cannot transfer all birth and death records to a private company and insist that the public obtain birth certificates from the private entity.

Similarly, a local agency may not enter into a contract that allows another party to control the disclosure of information that is subject to the Public Records Act.⁴¹ For example, a contract provision that requires the consent of a contractor before a local agency may release a public record prepared by the contractor violates the Public Records Act. Additionally, if a local agency enters into a contract that requires a private entity to review, audit, or report on any aspect of the local agency, that contract must be made available to the public upon request, unless the contract is exempt from disclosure pursuant to another exemption in the Public Records Act.⁴²

³⁸ *Community Youth Athletic Center v. National City*, 220 Cal. App. 4th 1385, 1427 (2013).

³⁹ *Getz v. Superior Ct.*, 72 Cal. App. 5th 637 (2021), ordered published (December 13, 2021) (holding that it is not unduly burdensome to require El Dorado County to review more than 42,000 emails that were potentially responsive to a request for “any/all emails” by or between “anyone” employed by the County and “anyone” at one of four email domains associated with a real estate developer, its legal counsel, and its public relations consultants).

⁴⁰ Gov’t Code § 7921.010(a).

⁴¹ Gov’t Code § 7921.005.

⁴² Gov’t Code § 7928.700.

VIII. MUST A PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST BE MADE IN WRITING, OR MAY IT BE MADE ORALLY?

Nothing in the Public Records Act requires a member of the public to place his or her request for public records in writing.⁴³ While many local agencies provide forms on their website or at their offices for making a written Public Records Act request, a requester is not required to use the form offered. An oral request is sufficient to trigger the requirements of the Public Records Act.

Additionally, an argumentative or disruptive requester cannot be permanently banned from the premises by a local agency or forced to make their requests in writing.⁴⁴ However, the right to inspect public records is subject to the implied rule of reason that enables the custodian of public records to formulate regulations necessary to prevent interference with the orderly functioning of the agency's office.⁴⁵ If faced with a loud or angry person who is making an oral request, and the records are not immediately available, it is advisable for staff to write down the request and tell the requester the agency will respond in writing within the time limits specified in the Public Records Act. Your legal counsel can provide additional guidance in the event a member of the public is repeatedly abusive towards staff.

IX. WHAT PUBLIC RECORDS ARE EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT?

A. Disclosure of Exempt Records Waives Confidentiality

The Public Records Act specifically exempts a number of categories of records from disclosure requirements. If documents are exempt from disclosure, it is important that confidentiality be maintained. Once an otherwise exempt record is knowingly released to any member of the public, disclosure constitutes a waiver of the exemption for that record, and the record must be provided to any subsequent requesting member of the public.⁴⁶ This waiver ensures a public agency does not carry out "selective disclosure," wherein some members of the public are provided the right of access to specific records, while some requests for the same records are denied by the public agency for the same materials.⁴⁷

⁴³ *Los Angeles Times v. Alameda Corridor Transp. Authority*, 88 Cal. App. 4th 1381, 1392 (2001).

⁴⁴ *Galbiso v. Orosi Public Utility District*, 167 Cal. App. 4th 1063, 1088-89 (2008).

⁴⁵ *Bruce v. Gregory*, 65 Cal. 2d 666, 676 (1967); *Rosenthal v. Hansen*, 34 Cal. App. 3d 754, 761 (1973); 64 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 317 (1981).

⁴⁶ Gov't Code § 7921.505.

⁴⁷ *Black Panther Party v. Kehoe*, 42 Cal. App. 3d 646, 658 (1974).

There are a few situations where the knowing disclosure of an otherwise exempt record does not constitute a waiver of exemption. Exemptions are not waived when disclosures are made:

- Through discovery procedures associated with lawsuits or in court proceedings;
- Pursuant to a statute that limits disclosure for specified purposes;
- When not required by law and prohibited by formal action of the elected legislative body of the local agency; or
- To another government agency that agrees to treat the records as confidential.⁴⁸

The California Supreme Court held that a public agency's inadvertent disclosure resulting from human error does not waive an exemption.⁴⁹ In *Ardon v. City of Los Angeles*, the City of Los Angeles inadvertently disclosed several attorney-client and attorney work product documents in response to a PRA request. The requester was an attorney actively involved in pending litigation against the City.⁵⁰ After becoming aware of the inadvertent disclosure, the City filed a motion in court seeking the return of the privileged materials.⁵¹ The California Supreme Court held that the Public Records Act's waiver provision⁵² applied only to intentional and not inadvertent disclosure.⁵³ The court justified this distinction by finding that the City of Los Angeles had not engaged in selective disclosure: "[r]ather, it seeks no disclosure; it is trying to force plaintiff's attorney to return the privileged documents unread."⁵⁴

The California Supreme Court's decision in *Ardon v. City of Los Angeles* allows a public agency to argue that a disclosure was inadvertent and ask for return of exempt records that were released in error. However, nothing in the Public Records Act compels the requester to return the records. Instead, the public agency must go to court to obtain a judicial order directing the requester to return or destroy the inadvertently disclosed records.⁵⁵ This presents a number of problems. First, the circumstances surrounding the dissemination of those materials would have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the reviewing court.⁵⁶ The court may not agree with the public agency's assertion that the

⁴⁸ Gov't Code § 7921.505. Additional exceptions apply to specific state agencies.

⁴⁹ *Ardon v. City of Los Angeles*, 62 Cal. 4th 1176 (2016).

⁵⁰ *Ardon*, 62 Cal. 4th at 1180-82.

⁵¹ *Id.* at 1181.

⁵² Gov't Code § 7921.505.

⁵³ *Ardon*, 62 Cal. 4th at 1180.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 1185-86.

⁵⁵ See *Newark Unified School District v. Superior Court (Brazil)*, 245 Cal. App. 4th 887 (2015).

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 910.

disclosure was inadvertent. Second, if the exempt records were given widespread distribution before the error was found, a court may decide not to order return of the records. Once the information is in the public sphere, the bell cannot be unrung. Third, it is costly to go to court to seek injunctive relief.

Consequently, public agencies should continue to conduct a thorough and exhaustive review of responsive documents before releasing any materials in response to a Public Records Act request. The California Supreme Court acknowledged that its decision was limited to “truly inadvertent disclosures and must not be abused to permit the type of selective disclosure” prohibited by the Public Records Act.⁵⁷ Further, the California Supreme Court emphasized that a public agency’s own characterization of its intent is not dispositive.⁵⁸ The best practice continues to be to complete a thorough review before releasing responsive records.

B. Statutory Exemptions for Confidential Records

The following is a list of the statutory exemptions. This list is not exhaustive.

(1) Public agency employees’ personal information.

Gov’t Code § 7928.300.

The Public Records Act contains protections for specified personal information of all public agency employees. The home addresses, home telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers and birth dates of all public agency employees are not considered to be public records subject to disclosure, except in limited circumstances. Personal e-mail addresses of public employees are also not public records subject to disclosure, unless a personal e-mail address is used by an employee to conduct public business or if the address is necessary to identify a person in an otherwise disclosable communication. The Public Records Act also requires local agencies to redact social security numbers from records before disclosing the records to the public in response to a Public Records Act request.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ Ardon v. City of Los Angeles, 62 Cal. 4th 1190 (2016).

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ Gov’t Code § 7922.200. State agencies are prohibited from sending outgoing U.S. mail to an individual that contains the individual’s social security number unless the number is truncated to its last four digits, except in specified circumstances. Gov’t Code § 11019.7.

(2) Referendum, recall and initiative petitions, ballots and related material.

Gov't Code §§ 7924.100-7924.110.

Election-related petitions and all memoranda prepared by the county elections officials in their examination of the petitions indicating which registered voters signed the petitions are strictly confidential. These materials may be viewed only by elections officials and their deputies. Other officials, including agency attorneys, must obtain a court order to view petitions. If the elections officials determine that a petition is legally insufficient, petition proponents and their representatives designated in writing must be permitted to review these materials. Election ballots themselves are exempt from disclosure.⁶⁰

(3) The identity of persons who have requested bilingual ballots or ballot pamphlets.

Gov't Code § 7924.005.

Election-related information revealing the identity of people who have requested bilingual ballots or ballot pamphlets or other related data that would reveal the identity of the people requesting bilingual materials is exempt from disclosure. Persons otherwise authorized to review this material, such as elections officials, may examine these materials.

(4) Preliminary drafts, notes, or interagency or intra-agency memoranda.

Gov't Code § 7927.500.

Public officials should be aware that preliminary drafts and notes, along with interagency and intra-agency memoranda, are exempt from disclosure as public records if those documents are not customarily retained by the local agency in the ordinary course of business, and the public interest in withholding those records clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure.⁶¹

In considering whether to use this exemption, agencies should determine whether the disclosure of a preliminary draft, note, or interagency or intra-agency memorandum would further the interest of the Act in open government. The fact that the document is merely a step in the process and does not provide important information about the public's business probably weighs in favor of nondisclosure.

⁶⁰ Elec. Code §§ 15370 and 17301; *Citizens Oversight, Inc. v. Vu*, 35 Cal. App. 5th 612, 619–20 (2019).

⁶¹ Gov't Code § 7927.500.

The key questions in this area generally may be boiled down to whether a draft, note, or interagency or intra-agency memorandum is one which:

- Is not normally kept by the agency in the ordinary course of business;
- Is not prepared or kept to document or memorialize the day-to-day transaction of the public's business;
- Is merely a temporary step in the process of preparing a final document, reaching a final decision, or determining a course of action; and
- Would expose the agency's decision-making process if disclosed,⁶² and the public interest in nondisclosure clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

If the document qualifies under all four categories above, the document probably is exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act. Documents that do not satisfy one or more of the categories above probably are public records that must be disclosed unless another exemption applies. You should keep in mind, however, that any doubt or question in this regard likely will be decided in favor of disclosure of the record.

In discussing whether a record has not been retained in the ordinary course of business, one court observed, "[i]f preliminary materials are not customarily discarded or have not in fact been discarded as is customary they must be disclosed."⁶³ One of the purposes of this condition is to prevent "secret law," that is an undisclosed collection of written rules guiding the agency's decisions.⁶⁴

Consequently, a record that must be retained pursuant to a local agency's records retention schedule, policies, or customs does not fall within this exemption. For example, if a policy decision is made to retain drafts in order to document the bargaining history after an agreement is negotiated; those drafts likely are not exempt under Section 7927.500. Also, if it is permissible under an agency's records retention schedule to destroy preliminary documents, but the agency retained such a document after the final report is prepared, the preliminary document arguably is not exempt under Section 7927.500.

⁶² *Citizens for a Better Environment v. Dep't of Food and Agriculture*, 171 Cal. App. 3d 704, 715-16 (1985) (concluding that "[t]he interest in fostering robust agency debate" is the only public interest that can justify nondisclosure under Section 7927.500).

⁶³ *Id.* at 714.

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 714 n.7.

(5) Records pertaining to pending litigation to which the agency is a party.

Gov't Code § 7927.200.

Under this exemption, records actually created by an agency for its own use in litigation are exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act.⁶⁵ Previously created or disclosed records may not be retroactively re-classified as being exempt under this Section.⁶⁶ Generally, courts will examine the “dominant purpose” behind the document's creation.⁶⁷ Documents prepared “by a public entity for its own use in anticipation of litigation, which documents it reasonably has an interest in keeping to itself until litigation is finalized” are protected by the exemption.⁶⁸ Thus, while documents created prior to the commencement of litigation appear to receive greater scrutiny to determine their dominant purpose, the exemption can apply to documents created before litigation has commenced, that is, before a claim has been made with the local agency under the Government Claims Act or a complaint filed with a court. Once litigation is concluded, however, the exemption will no longer apply.⁶⁹

This exemption also applies to litigation-related documents, even if not created by an agency, when sought by persons or entities not a party to the litigation and which the parties to the litigation do not intend to be revealed outside the litigation. This exemption does not cover deposition transcripts because they are available to the public under another statute.⁷⁰ And where a plaintiff generally is required to file a claim under the Government Claims Act to initiate litigation against a local agency, the actual claim form filed with the local agency is not exempt under this Section as “[t]here is no unfair disadvantage [in the pending litigation] to the public entity from disclosure of the mere claim form.”⁷¹

⁶⁵ *Fairley v. Superior Court (City of Long Beach)*, 66 Cal. App. 4th 1414, 1421-22 (1998).

⁶⁶ *City of Hemet v. Superior Court (Press-Enterprise Co.)*, 37 Cal. App. 4th 1411, 1420 & n.11 (1995).

⁶⁷ *Fairley*, 66 Cal. App. 4th at 1420

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 1421.

⁶⁹ Gov't Code § 7927.200 (noting that the exemption applies “until the pending litigation or claim has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled.”); *City of Los Angeles v. Superior Court (Axelrad)*, 41 Cal. App. 4th 1083, 1089 (1996).

⁷⁰ *Board of Trustees of California State Univ. v. Superior Court (Copley Press, Inc.)*, 132 Cal. App. 4th 889, 901-902 (2005); Civ. Proc. Code § 2025.570.

⁷¹ *Poway Unified Sch. Dist. v. Superior Court (Copley Press, Inc.)*, 62 Cal. App. 4th 1496, 1505 (1998).

(6) Personnel, medical, or similar records.

Gov't Code §§ 7927.700; 7928.300.

When the disclosure of personnel,⁷² medical, or similar files would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, this exemption applies. In determining whether personnel records should be disclosed, courts first decide whether disclosure would compromise the individual's substantial privacy interest. If it does, the court determines whether the potential harm to those interests caused by disclosure outweighs the public interest in disclosure.⁷³ As will be discussed below, the California Supreme Court has concluded that public employees in general have a significantly reduced expectation of privacy in their salaries, and that the strong public interest in knowing how the government spends its money justifies disclosure of salary information.⁷⁴ Courts have recognized the privacy interest implicated by records of employee misconduct and wrongdoing.⁷⁵ However, at least one appellate court has found that where the public employee is in a position of authority, such as a superintendent of a school district, the individual has "a significantly reduced expectation of privacy in the matters of his [or her] public employment."⁷⁶ This exemption for personnel, medical or similar records does not justify withholding employment agreements. By statute, employment agreements between a local agency and any public official or public employee is a public record not subject to an exemption.⁷⁷

This exemption for personnel records also does not justify withholding personnel records concerning incidents involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by a peace officer that resulted in death or great bodily injury, records concerning a sustained finding that a peace officer engaged in sexual assault or dishonesty, a sustained finding of unreasonable or excessive force, a sustained finding of failure to intervene against another officer using unreasonable or excessive force, or a sustained finding of discrimination against a protected class.⁷⁸

⁷² The scope of personnel records generally covers records relating to an employee's performance or to any grievance concerning an employee, and would include personal information to which access is limited to an employee's supervisors. Such records do not need to be stored in a personnel file to be exempt; it is the contents of the document which makes them confidential. *Associated Chino Teachers v. Chino Valley Unified Sch. Dist.*, 30 Cal. App. 5th 530, 539-41 (2018).

⁷³ *Versaci v. Superior Court (Palomar Cmty. Coll. Dist.)*, 127 Cal. App. 4th 805, 818-820 (2005).

⁷⁴ *International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, LOCAL 21, AFL-CIO, v. Superior Court, (Contra Costa Newspapers, Inc.)*, 42 Cal. 4th 319, 329-333 (2007).

⁷⁵ *Associated Chino Teachers*, 30 Cal. App. 5th at 541.

⁷⁶ *BRV, Inc. v. Superior Court (Dunsmuir Joint Union High School District)*, 143 Cal. App. 4th 742, 758 (2006) (ordering reports investigating allegations of misconduct disclosed, as the public's interest in why the district entered into a termination agreement with the superintendent that appeared to the public to be a "sweetheart deal" outweighed the superintendent's interest in preventing disclosure of the reports).

⁷⁷ Gov't Code § 7928.400.

⁷⁸ Penal Code §§ 832.7, 832.8.

Disclosure of Public Employee Salaries

The California Supreme Court has held that salaries of public employees are not exempt from disclosure. In *International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers v. Superior Court*, (Contra Costa Newspapers, Inc.),⁷⁹ the California Supreme Court held that individually identifiable salary information is not exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act, the California Constitution or the Penal Code. In this case, a newspaper sought disclosure from the City of Oakland of names, job titles and gross salaries of City employees earning \$100,000 or more each year, including overtime. The City provided salary and overtime information for each job classification but refused to provide salary information linked to individual employees. The newspaper sued to obtain disclosure of the records under the Public Records Act. The Supreme Court held that a public entity's payroll expenditures are public records, and that disclosure of salary records for City employees earning \$100,000 or more each year is not an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.⁸⁰

With regard to peace officers, the Supreme Court rejected the police union's argument that Penal Code Sections 832.7 and 832.8 bar disclosure of the amount of a peace officer's salary.⁸¹ The Supreme Court ruled that salary information of peace officers does not constitute "personnel records" under Penal Code Sections 832.7 or 832.8, and is not information obtained from personnel records.⁸² As such, the Penal Code does not mandate that peace officer salary information be excluded from disclosure under the Public Records Act.

The Supreme Court also rejected the argument that each public records request must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to evaluate the individual employee's privacy interests and the particular public interest at issue.⁸³ The Court stated that this would reverse the presumption of openness of public records mandated by the Public Records Act, and the public entity bears the burden of demonstrating that particular records are exempt.⁸⁴ The Court, however, left open the possibility that a public entity may, on a case-by-case basis, decline to

⁷⁹ *International Federation*, 42 Cal. 4th 319 (2007).

⁸⁰ The Supreme Court also narrowed the precedential value of *Teamsters Local 856 v. Priceless, LLC.*, 112 Cal. App. 4th 1500 (2003). The appellate court in *Priceless* held that names, job titles, and W-2 information of City employees was confidential information and not subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act because the City in question had a prior practice of treating that information as confidential. To the extent that *Priceless* could be read as holding that a City's practice of refusing to disclose certain information had created a privacy interest in those records, the California Supreme Court disagreed and refused to adopt that holding. *International Federation*, 42 Cal. 4th at 336.

⁸¹ *Id.*, at 343.

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ *Id.* at 336.

⁸⁴ *Id.* at 336-37.

release records pertaining to individual employees where anonymity is essential to their safety, such as undercover narcotics officers.

Although this decision arose in the context of a public records request for the names and salaries of City employees earning more than \$100,000 per year, the Supreme Court's reasoning may have general application to salary information for all City employees, regardless of level of salary.

In a companion case, *Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training v. Superior Court*, the California Supreme Court addressed the confidentiality of certain non-salary information.⁸⁵ In this case, the Commission refused to provide the names, employing departments, and hiring and termination dates of peace officers from its database. The Commission maintains the database to monitor participating law enforcement departments' compliance with Peace Officer Standards and Training regulations. The California Supreme Court held that the names, employing departments, and hiring and termination dates of peace officers are not confidential under Penal Code Sections 832.7 and 832.8, and are not exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act. The California Supreme Court, however, remanded the case to the lower courts to allow the Commission the opportunity to establish that information regarding particular officers or categories of officers should be excised from the disclosed records in order to protect the safety or efficacy of those peace officers.⁸⁶

(7) Arrest records, complaint reports, investigatory, and security files.

Gov't Code §§ 7923.600-7923.630.

This exemption strictly limits the information required to be disclosed about arrests, complaints and investigations.⁸⁷ Records of complaints to or investigations conducted by police agencies generally may be withheld. Investigatory or

⁸⁵ *Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training v. Superior Court* (Los Angeles Times Communications LLC), 42 Cal. 4th 278 (2007).

⁸⁶ *Id.* at 303; see also, *Long Beach Police Officers Assn. v. City of Long Beach*, 59 Cal. 4th 59 (2014) (holding the Act did not protect from disclosure the names of officers involved in on-duty shootings).

⁸⁷ The scope of "records of investigation" is narrowly construed. *American Civil Liberties Union Foundation v. Superior Court*, 3 Cal. 5th 1032, 1039 (2017). Records of investigation exempted under Section 7923.600 *et seq.* "encompass only those investigations undertaken for the purpose of determining whether a violation of law may occur or has occurred. If a violation or potential violation is detected, the exemption also extends to records of investigations conducted for the purpose of uncovering information surrounding the commission of the violation and its agency." *Haynie v. Superior Court*, 26 Cal. 4th 1061, 1071 (2001). In *American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California v. Superior Court*, the California Supreme Court declined to extend the meaning of "investigation" to cover bulk raw data obtained as part of a mass personal data collection, because there was no targeted "investigation" into a particular criminal act. 3 Cal. 5th 1032, 1042. Similarly, in *Castañares v. Superior Court*, the Court of Appeal held that not all law enforcement drone footage is categorically exempt from disclosure under the investigatory records exemption because not all drone footage serves an investigatory purpose. The court, however, noted that drone footage unrelated to any investigation might nonetheless be withheld under the "catch-all" exemption. *Castañares v. Superior Court of San Diego Cnty.*, 2023 WL 8915751 (Cal. App. 4 Dist., 2023).

security files compiled by a local agency for law enforcement or licensing purposes are also covered by the exemption, provided “there is a concrete and definite prospect of criminal law enforcement proceedings.”⁸⁸ This exemption extends indefinitely, even after investigations are concluded.⁸⁹ In most cases, agencies are required to disclose to the public⁹⁰ the full name, current address, and occupation of every person arrested by the agency, including a general physical description, along with the date and time of arrest. This disclosure, however, is not required where it would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or jeopardize the successful completion of the pending investigation or a related investigation.

While investigations conducted by police agencies are generally not disclosable, investigations of police agencies may be subject to PRA requests. When releasing records pertaining to investigations of police agencies, the agency must redact or otherwise withhold any information that is part of a police officer’s confidential personnel file.⁹¹ Counsel should be consulted to ensure that confidential information is not disclosed.

In addition, local agencies are required to disclose to the public the time, substance, and general location of all complaints and requests for assistance, and the time and nature of the agency’s response. However, no disclosure may be made to any arrested person or defendant in a criminal action of the address and telephone number of any person who is a victim or witness in an alleged offense.⁹² Further, this disclosure is not required where it would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or jeopardize the successful completion of the pending investigation or a related investigation.

The name and address of a victim of an alleged sex offense or human trafficking offense must be withheld if the victim or the parent of a victim who is a minor requests it be withheld.⁹³ While the law refers to “sex offenses,” the crimes listed in Section § 7923.615 include sexual assault, child molestation, child abuse, hate crimes, and stalking.

The Public Records Act prohibits the commercial use of arrest and arrestee information, and requires that persons requesting such information sign a declaration, under penalty of perjury, that the request is made for a scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purpose, or for investigation by a licensed

⁸⁸ *Dixon v. Superior Court (Neves)*, 170 Cal. App. 4th 1271, 1277 (2009) (internal quotation omitted).

⁸⁹ *Rackauckas v. Superior Court (Los Angeles Times Communications)*, 104 Cal. App. 4th 169, 174-178 (2002).

⁹⁰ Sections 7923.600-7923.630 also authorize release of certain limited information to the victim of a crime and other interested parties, above and beyond that information released to the public generally.

⁹¹ *Pasadena Police Officers Association v. City of Pasadena*, 22 Cal. App. 5th 147 (2018).

⁹² Penal Code § 841.5.

⁹³ Penal Code § 293.

private investigator.⁹⁴ This requirement, however, may have limited applicability given the outcome of litigation by United Reporting Publishing Corporation against the California Highway Patrol.⁹⁵ Subsequent to that case, the Attorney General issued an opinion that a law enforcement agency may not require that a requester present subscriber lists, copies of publications, or other verification of a journalistic purpose and the requester is not required to monitor subscribers to prohibit them from using the information for commercial purposes.⁹⁶

Required Disclosure of Certain Peace Officer Records

Penal Code sections 832.7 and 832.8 previously made peace officer personnel records confidential and disclosable only upon court order following a *Pitchess* Motion. The statutes have been amended, however, to provide that certain peace officer personnel records and records relating to specified incidents, complaints, and investigations must be made available to the public under the Public Records Act.

Penal Code sections 832.7 and 832.8 now provide that an agency must disclose any record relating to the report, investigation, or finding of:

- An incident involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by a peace officer or custodial officer.
- An incident in which the use of force by a peace officer or custodial officer against a person resulted in death or great bodily injury.
- When a sustained finding was made that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in sexual assault involving a member of the public.
- When a sustained finding was made of dishonesty by a peace officer or custodial officer directly relating to the reporting, investigation or prosecution of a crime, or directly relating to the reporting of, or investigation of misconduct by, another peace officer or custodial officer, including, but not limited to, any false statements, filing false reports, destruction, falsifying or concealing of evidence, or perjury.

⁹⁴ Gov't Code § 7923.620. A commercial publisher of criminal records challenged the constitutionality of this limitation on disclosure, but the United States Supreme Court held that the statute did not violate the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *Los Angeles Police Dep't v. United Reporting Publ'g Corp.*, 528 U.S. 32 (1999).

⁹⁵ *United Reporting Publ'g Corp. v. California Highway Patrol*, No. 96-CV-0888-B (S.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2001) (final judgment on consent) ("As applied to United Reporting's activities as described in this lawsuit, section 6254(f)(3) (now § 7923.620) violates United Reporting's rights under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution by preventing United Reporting from engaging in its journalistic activities as described above.").

⁹⁶ 89 Ops. Cal. Atty Gen. 97 (2006).

- When a sustained finding was made involving a complaint that alleged unreasonable or excessive force.
- When a sustained finding was made that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using force that is clearly unreasonable or excessive.
- When a sustained finding was made that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct including, but not limited to, verbal statements, writings, online posts, recordings, and gestures, involving prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status.
- When a sustained finding was made that the peace officer made an unlawful arrest or conducted an unlawful search.

A 'sustained finding' in this context means that the public agency has determined that misconduct occurred and the officer had an opportunity for an administrative appeal, even if that administrative appeal was not actually completed.⁹⁷

These disclosures are required regardless of whether the disclosable records sought pertain to officers employed by the agency or by another public agency and regardless of whether the agency or another public agency created the records.⁹⁸ These requirements also apply to records created prior to 2019 if a public records request is submitted after January 1, 2019.⁹⁹

Note, however, that the catchall exemption to disclosure under the Public Records Act (Government Code section 7922.000), can still apply to withhold disclosure records that are otherwise disclosable under Penal Code Section 832.7 if the facts of the particular case show the public interest served by not disclosing the record clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ *Collondrez v. City of Rio Vista*, 61 Cal. App. 5th 1039 (2021), review denied (June 30, 2021) (court held that the city manager's decision in favor of an officer's termination following a pre-discipline Skelly meeting constituted a sustained finding of dishonesty, even though the officer's subsequent administrative arbitration was not completed because the officer resigned as part of a settlement with the city).

⁹⁸ *Becerra v. Superior Court of City & Cty. of San Francisco*, 44 Cal. App. 5th 897 (2020) review denied (May 13, 2020).

⁹⁹ *Ventura County Deputy Sheriffs' Assn v. Cty. of Ventura*, 61 Cal. App. 5th 585, 590, 594 (2021); *Walnut Creek Police Officers' Assn v. City of Walnut Creek*, 33 Cal. App. 5th 940, 941–942 (1 Dist. 2019).

¹⁰⁰ *Becerra*, 44 Cal. App. 5th at 927-929.

Other records related to law enforcement that must be disclosed are:

- Audio and video recordings that relate to a “critical incident,” for which purpose means it depicts an incident involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by a peace officer or custodial officer; or an incident in which the use of force by a peace officer or custodial officer resulted in death or great bodily injury.¹⁰¹
- All current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that law enforcement agencies would otherwise be available to the public if a request was made pursuant to the Public Records Act; which records must be made available online.¹⁰²

As of January 1, 2025, law enforcement agencies may, but are not required to, disclose the termination for cause of a formerly employed peace officer or custodial officer for any incidents that are specified as disclosable.¹⁰³

The foregoing is a brief overview of this detailed and complex exemption. Police and code enforcement staff should familiarize themselves with the complete requirements of this Section prior to responding to requests for arrest and complaint information.

(8) Information required from any taxpayer in connection with the collection of local taxes.

Gov’t Code § 7925.000.

This exemption applies to information that a city or other local agency requires from any taxpayer in connection with the collection of local taxes if that information is received in confidence and the disclosure of the information to other persons would result in unfair competitive disadvantage to the person supplying the information. One frequent example of this is the submittal of sales or income information under a business license tax requirement where the city has indicated in its business license tax ordinance that the financial information provided will be kept confidential. If the business license is required by ordinance to list the amount of tax paid and be posted at the place of business, however, the amount of tax paid arguably is not confidential.

¹⁰¹ Gov’t Code § 7923.625.

¹⁰² Penal Code § 13650.

¹⁰³ Gov’t Code § 832.7 (amended by Senate Bill 400 (2024)).

(9) Library circulation records.

Gov't Code §7927.100.

While this exemption protects from disclosure library circulation records kept for the purpose of identifying the borrower of items available in libraries, it is not applicable to records of fines imposed on the borrowers.

(10) Records exempt from disclosure under other laws including, but not limited to, the Evidence Code sections relating to privilege.

Gov't Code § 7927.705.

This provision of the Public Records Act exempts from disclosure every document held by a local agency that is legally privileged or confidential under some law outside the Public Records Act. The most common example of this exemption protects documents subject to the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work-product doctrine. It is important to note that neither the Public Records Act nor the Brown Act abrogate those important privileges for communications between a local agency and its legal counsel.¹⁰⁴

For example, in *Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors v. Superior Court*, the Supreme Court ruled that the attorney-client privilege protects the confidentiality of invoices for legal work in pending and active legal matters.¹⁰⁵ The Court reasoned that such invoices are so closely related to attorney-client communications that they may reveal legal strategy or consultation. The Court emphasized, however, that the attorney-client privilege does not categorically shield everything in a billing invoice from PRA disclosure.

This case also reaffirms the principle that the Public Records Act does not permit public agencies to withhold an entire document that contains both exempt and nonexempt information. On this point, the Supreme Court ruled that agencies must “use the equivalent of a surgical scalpel to separate those portions of a record subject to disclosure from privileged portions” unless records are not “reasonably segregable.”¹⁰⁶ Further, the Court stressed that any ambiguity must be construed in “whichever way will further the people's right of access.”¹⁰⁷

On remand, the Court of Appeal clarified that specific billing entries and descriptions of work contained in attorney invoices are not subject to disclosure under the PRA, whether they related to pending, ongoing or long-concluded

¹⁰⁴ *Roberts v. City of Palmdale*, 5 Cal. 4th 363, 377 (1993).

¹⁰⁵ *Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors v. Superior Court (ACLU of Southern California)*, 2 Cal. 5th 282 (2016).

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at 292.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* (citing *Ardon v. City of Los Angeles*, 62 Cal. 4th 1176, 1190 (2016), and Cal. Const., art. I, § 3, subd. (b)(2)).

legal matters. The Court further found that cumulative fee totals contained in attorney invoices for pending or ongoing legal matters are also protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege. And finally, it found that cumulative fee totals for matters concluded long ago may be subject to disclosure only if the cumulative fee totals do not reveal anything about the legal consultation or provide any insight into legal strategy.¹⁰⁸ Whether or not any particular fee total must be disclosed is a factual inquiry for the trial court.¹⁰⁹

While a full discussion of attorney-client privilege and attorney work product is outside the scope of this Handbook, it is worth noting that a court may find waiver of the privilege when a city and developer share communications prior to approval of a development project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In *Citizens for Ceres v. Superior Court*, the appellate court held that a city waived those privileges for communications it sent to a developer prior to approval of a development project under CEQA.¹¹⁰ The court held that the “common interest doctrine,” which generally allows disclosure of privileged communications to third parties with a common interest in a legal matter, did not apply to prevent the city’s waiver.¹¹¹ As a result, the city was required to include its attorneys’ communications with the developer in the administrative record it prepared. In contrast, in another more recent CEQA case, *Golden Door Properties, LLC v. Superior Court*, the appellate court ruled a common interest existed between a county and developer prior to project approval because the plaintiffs had previously sued both the applicant and the lead agency twice before project approval.¹¹² In light of these differing opinions, local agencies should be cautious in sharing documents and legal opinions prepared by the agency’s attorney with a project developer, and recognize that in the event it does share such documents and opinions of its attorneys, in some cases those disclosures may waive the agency’s privilege.

In *Labor and Workforce Development Agency v. Superior Court*, the Court of Appeal extended the protection afforded by Section 7927.705 to documents revealing the deliberative process of an agency, even going so far as to prevent the disclosure of the identities of persons with whom the agency confidentially communicated, and the general subject matter of the communications.¹¹³

¹⁰⁸ *County of Los Angeles v. Superior Court*, 12 Cal. App. 5th 1264, 1274 (2017).

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ *Citizens for Ceres v. Superior Court (City of Ceres)*, 217 Cal. App. 4th 889, 922 (2013).

¹¹¹ *Id.* at 914-921.

¹¹² *Golden Door Properties, LLC v. Superior Court of San Diego County*, 53 Cal. App. 5th 733, 755-756 (2020), review denied (Nov 10, 2020).

¹¹³ *Labor & Workforce Dev. Agency v. Superior Court*, 19 Cal. App. 5th 12 (2018).

Determining which other confidentiality laws are incorporated into the Public Records Act has always been difficult and time-consuming. In 1998, the Legislature attempted to address this problem by enacting a statute that lists most of the exemptions found in other laws.¹¹⁴ The list now begins at Government Code Section 7930.005 and continues for more than 20 pages. Although the Public Records Act cautions that this list may not be complete, it is a helpful list.

(11) Personal financial information required of licensees.

Gov't Code § 7925.005.

When a local agency requires that applicants for licenses, certificates, or permits submit personal financial data, that information is confidential. This exemption, however, does not apply to financial information filed by a franchisee to justify a rate increase, presumably because those affected by a rate increase have a right to know its basis.¹¹⁵ The term “license” was narrowly construed by the court in *San Gabriel Tribune v. Superior Ct.* to exempt financial information of applicants whose business with the agency is only public because they must comply with licensing requirements and regulations. To give effect to the Public Records Act policy that favors disclosure over secrecy in government, the court concluded that a franchisee is akin to a contractual relationship and is not an applicant for a license under Section 7925.005.

(12) Terrorist assessment reports.

Gov't Code § 7929.200.

A document prepared for or by a local agency that assesses its vulnerability to terrorist attacks or other criminal acts intended to disrupt the local agency's operations is exempt from disclosure if the document is prepared for distribution or consideration in a closed session of the local agency.

(13) Voter registration information.

Gov't Code § 7924.000.

The home address, telephone number, email address, precinct number, and prior registration information shown on voter registration cards is confidential. Disclosure of that information is permitted only to candidates and campaigns, and to any person for election, scholarly, journalistic, or political purposes pursuant to Section 2194(a)(3) of the Elections Code. The driver's license number,

¹¹⁴ Stats. 1997, c. 620 (S.B. 143 – Kopp).

¹¹⁵ *San Gabriel Tribune v. Superior Court (City of West Covina)*, 143 Cal. App. 3d 762, 779-780 (1983).

social security number and signature of the voter shown on the voter registration card are also confidential and cannot be disclosed to any person.¹¹⁶

We believe that this exemption extends to any document that by law must include the information made confidential by this Section, including applications for absentee ballots and returned absentee ballot packages. However, voter registration information identified under Section 7924.000 of the Government Code must be made available to the public if the information is at least one hundred years old.¹¹⁷

(14) Utility customer information.

Gov't Code § 7927.410.

The name, credit history, utility usage data, home address, and telephone number of utility customers of local agencies are exempt from disclosure, except in certain circumstances. This information may be disclosed to authorized family members of the person to whom the information pertains or his or her agent, to an officer or employee of another governmental agency when necessary to perform official duties, or upon court order or the request of law enforcement for an ongoing investigation. In addition, the information may be disclosed if the utility customer has used the utility services in a manner inconsistent with applicable local utility usage policies. If the utility customer is a public official with authority to determine utility usage policies, the information may be disclosed except that the home address of an appointed official may not be disclosed without the official's consent. Lastly, the information may be disclosed if the public interest in disclosure of the information clearly outweighs the public interest in nondisclosure .

(15) Unauthorized Internet posting of officials' addresses and telephone numbers.

Gov't Code §§ 7928.205 - 7928.230.

The public posting on the internet, or the *intentional* communication or otherwise making available the information on the internet in an unrestricted and publicly available manner, of the home address, telephone number, or both, or the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official by a local agency without that individual's written permission is prohibited. The definition of "elected or appointed officials" includes, but is not limited to, members of a city council, members of a board of supervisors, mayors, city attorneys, police chiefs, and sheriffs. It is a misdemeanor for any person to

¹¹⁶ Elec. Code § 2194(b)(1).

¹¹⁷ Elec. Code § 2194.1.

post such information with the intent to cause bodily injury to the official, his or her spouse or child. The official may bring an action for damages under certain circumstances. If bodily injury occurs as a result of the posting, then the posting could become a felony.

If a person, business, or association publicly posts on the internet the home address or telephone number of any elected or appointed official, the official may make a written demand to have the information removed. An official may bring an action in court to seek injunctive relief in the event the posting is not removed or is posted again during the four years that the written demand is in effect.¹¹⁸

(16) Social Security Numbers.

Gov't Code § 7922.200.

Local agencies must redact social security numbers from records before disclosing them to the public.

(17) Records and Information of the Controller Obtained pursuant to the Unclaimed Property Law.

Gov't Code § 7927.425 and 7925.015.

The Public Records Act also exempts records that the Controller and third-party auditors obtain as a result of an examination of records pursuant to Section 1571 of the Code of Civil Procedure, other than records of property that should have been reported to the Controller as unclaimed property. It also exempts records related to statements of personal worth or personal financial data, including, but not limited to, wills, trusts, account statements, earnings statements, or other similar records and personal information as defined by Section 1798.3 of the Civil Code.

(18) General public interest exemption.

Gov't Code § 7922.000.

In cases where a specific statutory exemption does not apply, a record still might be exempt from disclosure if:

¹¹⁸ Note, however, that at least one court has indicated that this law may be unconstitutional where applied to prohibit the publication of contact information that is truthful information about a matter of public concern where the information published was lawfully obtained. *Publius v. Boyer-Vine*, 237 F. Supp. 3d 997, 1016, 1021 (E.D. Cal. 2017).

on the facts of the particular case the public interest served by not disclosing the record clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record.¹¹⁹

The numerous cases examining this “balancing test” make it clear that the burden is **on the local agency** to show that the public interest in confidentiality outweighs the public interest in disclosure. In fact, given the public policy involved, courts demand a demonstration of “clear overbalance” to justify non-disclosure.¹²⁰

In practice, very few local agencies have been able to convince reviewing courts that the public interest in confidentiality outweighs the interest in disclosure. In the absence of a specific statutory exemption, this “catch-all” distinction rarely has been successfully relied upon to justify nondisclosure. Thus, local agencies must in good faith find a relatively rare “clear overbalance” to justify confidentiality on this ground.¹²¹

The right of privacy may provide a basis to shield disclosure of information under Government Code Section 7922.000. For example, relying on the right of privacy, the California Supreme Court ruled that disclosure of raw automated license plate reader data collected by a police department was protected from disclosure under this catch-all exemption.¹²² The unaltered license plate scan data consisted of the plate number, date, time, and location information of each license plate record.¹²³ The Supreme Court found that the act of revealing the data would jeopardize the privacy of everyone associated with a scanned plate which was a significant threat to privacy because more than one million scans were conducted per week, and on that basis concluded that the public interest in preventing such disclosure “clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of” these records.¹²⁴

In a recent case during the COVID-19 pandemic, an appellate court upheld San Diego County’s withholding of the specific location of COVID-19 outbreaks from a “confirmed outbreaks spreadsheet” disclosed to news media under the catchall exemption.¹²⁵ The county provided uncontradicted evidence from the public health officer that disclosing the exact name and address of an outbreak

¹¹⁹ Gov’t Code § 7922.540, which requires that a permitted denial on these grounds must be made in writing.

¹²⁰ *City of Hemet*, 37 Cal. App. 4th at 1421; see also *Black Panther Party*, 42 Cal. App. 3d at 657.

¹²¹ See, e.g., *Michaelis, Montanari & Johnson v. Superior Court (City of Los Angeles Dept. of Airports)*, 38 Cal. 4th 1065 (2006) (holding under “catch-all” exemption that proposals for lease and development of a hangar facility at public airport were exempt from disclosure until City had completed negotiations where negotiations were part of the competitive process).

¹²² *American Civil Liberties Union Foundation v. Superior Court*, 3 Cal. 5th 1032, 1043-1044 (2017).

¹²³ *Id.* at 1043.

¹²⁴ *Id.* at 1044.

¹²⁵ *Voice of San Diego v. Superior Court of San Diego County*, 66 Cal. App. 5th 669, 672-673 (2021), review denied (Oct. 27, 2021).

location would have a chilling effect on the public's willingness to cooperate with contact tracing efforts.¹²⁶ The court ruled that the value of the county's ability to conduct effective contact tracing clearly outweighed the public's interest in obtaining information about the exact outbreak locations, concluding that the evidence did not support the news media's contentions that a member of the public can better avoid COVID-19 infection if he or she knows of the particular locations where outbreaks occurred.¹²⁷

Two other areas in which a public interest in nondisclosure has been upheld involve public records disclosure that would adversely affect the deliberative process of a local agency, or the personal security of a public official. In *Times Mirror Co. v. Superior Court*,¹²⁸ for example, the State's refusal to release the Governor's schedule and appointment calendar out of concern for the Governor's personal safety was upheld. Additionally, the State asserted that the disclosure of appointment calendars and schedules would "chill the flow of information" to the Governor and inhibit the free exchange of ideas in private meetings. The breadth of the request, however, may affect the balancing of interests. The public interest in nondisclosure may be less where the request is carefully focused and confined to a few documents.¹²⁹

The Governor's office won another Public Records Act case on the "deliberative process privilege" and the exemption for "correspondence of and to the Governor"¹³⁰ justifications in 1998 when the office refused to disclose applications submitted to the Governor for an appointment to a vacancy on a board of supervisors.¹³¹

On the local level, a city's refusal to disclose the telephone records of council members was upheld to protect the same "deliberative process privilege."¹³²

Far more often, however, courts have found the public interest in disclosure outweighs the interest in confidentiality. Similarly, the Attorney General has issued

¹²⁶ *Id.* at 692-693.

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ *Times Mirror Co. v. Superior Court (State of California)*, 53 Cal. 3d 1325 (1991).

¹²⁹ *Id.* at 1344-46.

¹³⁰ Gov't Code § 7928.000.

¹³¹ *California First Amendment Coalition v. Superior Court (Wilson)*, 67 Cal. App. 4th 159 (1998); see also *Wilson v. Superior Court (Los Angeles Times)*, 51 Cal. App. 4th 1136 (1997), as modified.

¹³² *Rogers v. Superior Court (City of Burbank)*, 19 Cal. App. 4th 469 (1993).

several opinions favoring disclosure. Some illustrative cases and Attorney General opinions in this area include the following:

- *Becerra v. Superior Court of City & Cty. of San Francisco (First Amendment Coalition et al.)*¹³³

Penal Code Section 832.7 generally requires disclosure of all responsive records in the possession of the Department of Justice, regardless of whether the records pertain to officers employed by the department or by another public agency and regardless of whether the department or another public agency created the records. Government Code Section 7922.000 may apply to records that are subject to disclosure under Penal Code Section 832.7, but while an agency may invoke the exception based on the concern that segregating nonexempt from exempt information would be unduly burdensome, for the exception to apply to withhold responsive records the agency must establish a clear overbalance on the side of confidentiality. The Department of Justice failed to make such a sufficient showing, despite arguing they faced an "'onerous burden of reviewing, redacting, and disclosing records regarding other agencies' officers, which involves 'potentially millions of records'" to disclose records under Penal Code Section 832.7.

- *Connell v. Superior Court (Intersource, Inc.)*¹³⁴

Records relating to unpaid state warrants are public records and must be disclosed. The public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest in preventing possible fraud that could be assisted through the release of too much information about the State's warrant system. The fact that the request was made solely for commercial purposes and profit did not affect the balancing test.¹³⁵

- *Copley Press, Inc. v. Superior Court (M.P.R. - a minor)*¹³⁶

As a matter of law, no compelling reason exists to seal the court records of a settlement reached between the insurer for a school district and a minor student who was sexually assaulted at school. The amount of settlement is a matter of public record.

¹³³ 44 Cal. App. 5th 897 (2020).

¹³⁴ 56 Cal. App. 4th 601 (1997).

¹³⁵ Government Code section 7921.300 states that the Public Records Act "does not allow limitations on access to a public record based upon the purpose for which the record is being requested, if the record is otherwise subject to disclosure."

¹³⁶ 63 Cal. App. 4th 367 (1998).

- *CBS, Inc. v. Block*¹³⁷

The possibility that public disclosure of applications for concealed weapons permits would discourage the filing of new applications, or that such disclosure might increase applicants' vulnerability to attack, did not justify nondisclosure.

- *Braun v. City of Taft (Polston)*¹³⁸

A City's nondisclosure of personnel records and letters appointing an employee and then rescinding the appointment was not justified by the theory that future applicants would not be candid if they knew personal information would be made public.

- *Humane Society of U.S. v. Superior Court (The Regents of the University of California)*¹³⁹

A public university's nondisclosure of certain information relating to an academic study was justified because the interest in protecting the academic research process outweighed the interest in public disclosure. Disclosure would "fundamentally impair" the academic research process and the public would suffer because the "'quantity and quality' of . . . academic research on important issues of public interest would be adversely affected."¹⁴⁰

- *Los Angeles Unified School District v. Superior Court (Los Angeles Times)*¹⁴¹

A school district's decision to redact the names of teachers in a statistical model measuring each teacher's effect on students' standardized test scores was proper because the detrimental interference with the district's ability to function properly clearly outweighed the interest in public disclosure. The scores had already been released to the public categorized by school, grade, subject, and demographics; to require additional disclosure would sow discord among parents and teachers.

¹³⁷ 42 Cal. 3d 646 (1986).

¹³⁸ 154 Cal. App. 3d 332 (1984).

¹³⁹ 214 Cal. App. 4th 1233 (2013).

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at 1263.

¹⁴¹ 228 Cal. App. 4th 222 (2014).

- *Long Beach Police Officers Assn. v. City of Long Beach (Los Angeles Times)*¹⁴²

In a request by a newspaper for the names of peace officers involved in a fatal shooting, the California Supreme Court held that vague safety concerns – which apply equally to all officers involved in shootings that result in severe injury or death – were outweighed by the public's interest in such incidents.¹⁴³ The California Supreme Court held that in order for names of peace officers involved in such incidents to be exempt from disclosure, there must be a particularized showing of safety concerns regarding those officers.

- 90 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 40 (2007)

County recorder's accounting records that include a payment receipt showing the documentary transfer tax amount is subject to inspection under the Public Records Act. While the statutory scheme allows the documentary transfer tax to appear on a separate paper rather than on the recorded property conveyance document, that procedure provides only limited privacy protection for property owners and does not make the documentary transfer tax amount confidential.

- 81 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 383 (1998)

Claims for senior citizens' exemptions from assessment of a parcel tax levied by a school district are subject to inspection by members of the general public. The concern that the residents' privacy would be compromised by solicitors targeting senior citizens was insufficient to overcome the public interest in disclosure.

X. WHAT IS THE PROPER PROCEDURE FOR COMPLYING WITH A PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUEST?

The following is a brief outline of the proper response procedure, as required by Government Code Sections 7922.525 *et seq.*

A. The agency has ten calendar days to determine whether to grant the request. Grounds for refusing a request include:

- The request does not seek records which are “reasonably segregable” from records which are exempt from disclosure;¹⁴⁴

¹⁴² 59 Cal. 4th 59 (2014).

¹⁴³ Since the *Long Beach* decision, amendments to Penal Code Section 832.7 require that peace officer records relating to an incident involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by a peace officer or custodial officer or an incident in which the use of force by a peace officer or custodial officer against a person resulted in death or in great bodily injury must be made available to the public under the Public Records Act.

¹⁴⁴ Gov't Code § 7922.525.

- The request does not reasonably describe an identifiable record;¹⁴⁵
- The request would require the agency to create new records not currently in existence; or¹⁴⁶
- The request seeks records which are exempt from disclosure.¹⁴⁷

Note, however, that the Public Records Act requires the disclosure of “reasonably segregable” portions of records. This means that if portions of a record are exempt and other parts of the same record are not, the non-exempt portions of the document must be disclosed.¹⁴⁸

B. In “unusual circumstances” the agency may take up to an additional 14 calendar days to make the determination whether to grant the request. “Unusual circumstances” must be one of the following:

- The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other locations separate from the office processing the request;¹⁴⁹
- The need to search for, collect, and examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records demanded in a single request;¹⁵⁰
- The need for consultation with another agency having a substantial interest in the request or among two or more components of the agency having an interest in the subject matter of the request;¹⁵¹ or
- The need to compile data, to write programming language or a computer program, or to construct a computer report to extract data.¹⁵²
- The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located if the state of emergency affects the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to

¹⁴⁵ Gov't Code § 7922.530(a).

¹⁴⁶ Based upon the definition of “writing,” Gov't Code § 7920.545, and the requirement that a requested record be “identifiable,” Gov't Code § 7922.530(a). See note 22.

¹⁴⁷ Gov't Code § 7922.530(a).

¹⁴⁸ Gov't Code § 7922.525.

¹⁴⁹ Gov't Code § 7922.535(c)(1).

¹⁵⁰ Gov't Code § 7922.535(c)(2).

¹⁵¹ Gov't Code § 7922.535(c)(3).

¹⁵² Gov't Code § 7922.535(c)(4).

staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the requested records are located.¹⁵³

If the agency intends to use this additional time to respond, the agency must provide written notification to the requester that the additional time is required, the reason for the delay, and the date on which a determination will be given.¹⁵⁴

C. When the agency has made a determination, the requester must be promptly notified of the agency's determination. This notification should be in writing and should include the following information:

- Whether the request is being granted or denied;¹⁵⁵
- If the request is being granted, the estimated date and time when the records will be made available (or where the records are located on the agency's website);¹⁵⁶
- If the request was made in writing and is being denied, in whole or in part, the response must be in writing and include the extent and the reasons for the denial;¹⁵⁷
- The name and title or position of the person responsible for the denial;¹⁵⁸
- The cost or an estimate of the cost of copying the records, if a copy is requested, and a request for pre-payment. Note that this is only the direct cost of duplication, or a statutory fee, if applicable, and does not include staff time to research, retrieve, or compile the records.¹⁵⁹ However, if the document requested is in electronic form, the agency may charge the full cost of reproducing the document when the record is one that is produced only at otherwise regularly scheduled intervals, or the request would require data compilation, extraction, or programming to produce the record.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵³ Gov't Code § 7922.535(c)(5).

¹⁵⁴ Gov't Code § 7922.535(b).

¹⁵⁵ Gov't Code § 7922.535(a).

¹⁵⁶ *Id.*

¹⁵⁷ Gov't Code §§ 7922.540(a), 7922.535.

¹⁵⁸ Gov't Code § 7922.540(b).

¹⁵⁹ Gov't Code § 7922.530(a); *North County Parents Organization v. Dep't of Education*, 23 Cal. App. 4th 144 (4 Dist. 1994).

¹⁶⁰ Gov't Code § 7922.575 ; see also *Nat'l Lawyers Guild v. City of Hayward*, 9 Cal. 5th 488 (2020) (finding that retrieving and editing raw video footage in response to a public records request does not qualify as "data extraction" within the meaning of the Public Records Act and therefore public agencies may not recover their costs for that process).

- The option to inspect the requested records at a mutually convenient time during office hours.¹⁶¹
 - A requester who inspects a disclosable record on the agency's premises has the right to use their own equipment on those premises, within reasonable limits necessary to protect the safety of the records or to prevent unnecessary burden on the orderly function of the agency and its employees, without being charged any fees or costs, to photograph or otherwise copy or reproduce the record in a manner that does not require the equipment to make physical contact with the record.¹⁶²
 - If in response to a public records request the agency directs a member of the public to the location of that public record on its website, the agency must still promptly provide a copy of the record itself if the member of the public requests a copy due to his or her inability to access or reproduce the public record from the website.¹⁶³
- D. In addition to the above requirements, if the local agency determines that the request should be denied and the reason for the denial is not solely because of a statutory exemption, the agency must also:**
- Assist the member of the public to identify records and information that are responsive to the request or to the purpose of the request, if stated;¹⁶⁴
 - Describe the information technology and physical location in which the records exist;¹⁶⁵
 - Provide suggestions for overcoming any practical basis for denying access to the records or the information sought.¹⁶⁶

Alternatively, a local agency may forego these requirements if it instead makes available an index of the record.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶¹ Gov't Code § 7922.525.

¹⁶² Gov't Code § 7922.530(c). However, Health and Safety Code Section 19851 provides separate procedures for obtaining duplicates of official copies of building plans.

¹⁶³ Gov't Code § 7922.545.

¹⁶⁴ Gov't Code § 7922.600.

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ *Id.*

¹⁶⁷ Gov't Code § 7922.605.

- E. Upon payment of the cost of duplication, the agency must make the records “promptly available.”¹⁶⁸**
- F. Please note that the agency may not use this procedure to “delay or obstruct the inspection or copying” of public records.¹⁶⁹**
- G. The local agency may provide guidelines for “faster, more efficient, or greater” access to records than provided by the Act.¹⁷⁰**

XI. WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT?

Unlike other open government laws, the Public Records Act does not criminally penalize a local agency for its failure to comply with the Act. Nor does it subject a local agency to money damages for a violation.¹⁷¹ However, if a person requesting public records believes records have been improperly withheld, he or she may ask a court to compel a local agency to disclose the records.¹⁷² Any person who prevails in enforcing his or her rights under the Act in court is entitled to receive court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.¹⁷³

Courts have deemed a person to be the “prevailing party” for purposes of awarding costs and fees if filing of the lawsuit motivated the local agency to produce any documents.¹⁷⁴ The production of just one document can be sufficient to trigger an award of costs and fees.¹⁷⁵ In the past, where the court determined the litigation was not what ultimately motivated the release of records, costs and fees were denied.¹⁷⁶ One court held that an award of attorneys' fees was appropriate even though no additional records were produced as a result of the lawsuit.¹⁷⁷ The local agency in that case had repeatedly refused to accept a requester's oral request to inspect public records and forced the requester to make her request in writing, constituting a general

¹⁶⁸ Gov't Code § 7922.530(a).

¹⁶⁹ Gov't Code § 7922.500.

¹⁷⁰ Gov't Code § 7922.505.

¹⁷¹ *County of Santa Clara v. Superior Court (Naymark)*, 171 Cal. App. 4th 119, 130 (6 Dist. 2009).

¹⁷² Gov't Code §§ 7923.000 and 7923.005; see also *Stevenson v. City of Sacramento*, 55 Cal. App. 5th 545 (3 Dist. 2020) (appellant seeking injunctive relief under Gov't Code § 6258 [now §§ 7923.000 and 7923.005] may be required to post a bond pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 529 prior to the court issuing a preliminary injunction on appellant's behalf).

¹⁷³ Gov't Code § 7923.115.

¹⁷⁴ *Los Angeles Times v. Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority*, 88 Cal. App. 4th 1381, 1391 (2 Dist. 2001); *Rogers v. Superior Court*, 19 Cal App. 4th 469, 482 (2 Dist. 1993); *Nat'l Conference of Black Mayors v. Chico Cmty. Publ'g, Inc.*, 25 Cal. App. 5th 570 (3 Dist. 2018) (newspaper that fought third party effort to prevent disclosure of public records sought by the newspaper was not entitled to attorneys' fees under the Public Records Act because newspaper did not bring an action against the City to compel disclosure under the Act).

¹⁷⁵ *Los Angeles Times*, 88 Cal. App. 4th at 1392.

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 1391; *Crews v. Willows Unified School District*, 217 Cal. App. 4th 1368, 1381-82 (3 Dist. 2013).

¹⁷⁷ *Galbiso v. Orosi Public Utility District*, 167 Cal. App. 4th 1063, 1086-1089 (5 Dist. 2008).

denial of access to all public records and justifying an award of attorneys' fees under the circumstances.

XII. CONCLUSION

This Handbook provides a brief overview of some of the most important provisions of the Public Records Act that frequently arise for local government agencies. There are, however, many other provisions not covered by the scope of this Handbook. Additionally, each factual situation contains nuances specific to the particular situation that may impact the analysis. Because it is important to comply with the Public Records Act within a relatively short time frame, it is critical to seek the advice of counsel if there is any question as to the appropriate course of action.

PART TWO.

ELECTRONIC RECORDS

ELECTRONIC RECORDS

Advances in computer technology have significantly altered the method of communication with and between public officials and employees, but these technological developments have outpaced public records legislation. Email, electronic documents created on word processors, and web pages (including social media pages) do not readily fit into the categories of disclosure under decades-old laws.

The courts have had to fit the round peg of electronic documents into the square hole of state law on several occasions. In *Aguimatang v. California State Lottery*, the Court of Appeal rejected a defendant's argument that the plaintiff's computer records "were not made at or near the time of the event" and therefore did not qualify as an admissible "writing" under the evidentiary rules for business records.¹⁷⁸ The records were recorded on magnetic tape on the day the events of the case took place, but were not printed out until twenty-two months later. The court concluded that the magnetic tape, not just the printout, constituted a "writing" under the Evidence Code:

Chanquin cites no authority holding that the retrieval, rather than the entry, of computer data must be made at or near the time of the event. Thus, although to qualify as a business record the "writing" must be made at or near the time of the event, "writing" is not limited to the commonly understood forms of writing but is defined very broadly to include all "means of recording upon any tangible thing any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof." Evid. Code § 250. Here, the "writing" is the magnetic tape. The data entries on the magnetic tapes are made contemporaneously with the Lotto transactions, hence qualify as business records. The computer printout does not violate the best evidence rule, because a computer printout is considered an "original." Evid. Code § 255.¹⁷⁹

Similarly, in *People v. Martinez*, the California Supreme Court held that records from a state computer system of a defendant's prior criminal convictions were admissible as "official records" under the Evidence Code.¹⁸⁰

In an attempt to catch up, in 2002 the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 1962 ("AB 1962"), modifying the definition of "writing" under the Public Records Act and the Evidence Code to include "photographing, photocopying, transmitting by electronic mail or facsimile, and every other means of recording upon any

¹⁷⁸ *Aguimatang v. California State Lottery*, 234 Cal. App. 3d 769 (3 Dist. 1991).

¹⁷⁹ *Id.* at 798.

¹⁸⁰ *People v. Martinez*, 22 Cal. 4th 106 (2000).

tangible thing, any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof," and clarifying that the definition applied "regardless of the manner in which the record has been stored."¹⁸¹

The legislative reports for AB 1962 cited to *Aquimatang* and *Martinez* to establish that the amendment was declaratory of existing law. The reports also observed that in an earlier case, a court of appeal stated that the definition of writing in the Public Records Act was "intended to cover every conceivable kind of record that is involved in the governmental process and will pertain to any new form of record-keeping instrument as it is developed."¹⁸² Under the 2002 legislation, emails and other electronic documents are records subject to disclosure and present their own unique issues for local governments.

In 2009, the State Legislature enacted rules relating to the discovery of electronically stored information, similar to the rules enacted by the Federal Government in 2006. In 2006, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure were revised to require parties in federal lawsuits to address the production and preservation of electronic records.¹⁸³ Under the 2006 Rules, a public entity should have an electronic retention practice and policy that ensures that electronic documents relevant to federal litigation are appropriately preserved. Rule 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure authorizes federal courts to impose sanctions on parties and their attorneys who fail to comply with discovery obligations and court orders.

City websites, in turn, raise questions about public rights of access. Websites are an important means of providing residents with access to information. An improperly framed policy on website use, however, could result in violations of the Brown Act, infringe upon residents' First Amendment rights, and even violate disability access laws. Consequently, it is important to establish clear policies governing website design and use.

This Part Two on Electronic Records will begin by discussing the types of email that are public records, and what exemptions under the Public Records Act might justify nondisclosure. Other unique issues raised by the use of email are also explored, such as emails sent or received by public officials and employees on nongovernmental accounts, email threads and the potential risk of using email to create an unlawful serial meeting under the Brown Act. We then look at the Public Records Act requirements for disclosure of other types of electronic records, including Geographic Information Systems.

¹⁸¹ Stats. 2002, c. 945 (A.B. 1962—Hollingsworth) (amending Gov't Code § 6252 (now Gov't Code §§ 7920.500 et seq.) and Evid. Code § 250).

¹⁸² Assembly Committee on Judiciary, Report on AB 1962, May 14, 2002 (citing *San Gabriel Tribune v. Superior Court (City of West Covina)*, 143 Cal. App. 3d 762, 774 (1 Dist. 1983)).

¹⁸³ Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.

The discussion then turns to other concerns raised by electronic records, including litigation discovery and metadata. We close with a discussion of city websites, including some of the legal issues that a public entity should consider when establishing and running a website.

I. EMAIL

Given that email can be a public record under Government Code Section 7920.545, in most circumstances a public entity is under an obligation to disclose email upon request. However, there are a number of complications, and despite AB 1962's attempt to respond to the changed method of communication, the bill provided nothing in the way of specifics.

A. Is the Email a Public Record?

Under the Public Records Act, certain exemptions might apply to justify withholding an email. But a fundamental question – one that must be considered before determining whether an exemption applies – is whether the document qualifies as a “public record” of the local agency.

(1) Personal Messages

Documents disclosable under the Public Records Act must be “prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency,” and must contain information “relating to the conduct of the public's business.”¹⁸⁴ Although this covers a very broad range of documents, it does not cover every document.

For example, emails on entirely personal subjects unrelated to local agency business would not relate to the conduct of the public's business, and therefore would not constitute “public records” under Section 7920.530.¹⁸⁵ A harder determination is whether a personal email that only mentions a city issue in passing would relate to the conduct of the public's business. In 2017, the California Supreme Court held the determination of whether a particular email qualifies as a public record, particularly for emails kept in personal accounts, will involve the consideration of a number of factors and may not always be clear.¹⁸⁶ The court suggested examining the content and context of the email, the purpose for which it was written and to whom, and whether the email was prepared by an employee purporting to act within the scope of his or her employment.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁴ Gov't Code § 7920.530(a).

¹⁸⁵ *City of San Jose*, 2 Cal. 5th 608, 618-19.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at 618.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.*

(2) Emails Sent or Received Using Personal Devices and Personal Accounts

Staff frequently asks whether emails sent or received on a nongovernmental account (such as personal Gmail, Yahoo Mail, or Hotmail accounts), or from a home computer or smartphone, and which pertain to local agency business, qualify as a public record. The California Supreme Court decided this very issue, and held in a unanimous decision that the presumptive right of access of the PRA extends to emails and texts sent or received on nongovernmental accounts, whether on private or government-issued devices, used by local agency employees or officials that relate to the business of that local agency.¹⁸⁸

In *City of San Jose v. Superior Court*, a request for 32 categories of public records was filed with the City of San Jose.¹⁸⁹ The request included emails and text messages sent or received on private electronic devices used by the mayor, two City council members, and their staff.¹⁹⁰ The City argued such emails were outside the reach of the PRA, both because the emails were not directly accessible to the City and thus did not qualify as writings “prepared, owned, used or retained” by the City under the Section 7920.530 definition of “public records,” and because neither employees nor officials are included within the governmental entities listed in the definition of “local agency” under Section 7920.510.¹⁹¹ The Court found neither argument persuasive when considering the legislative intent of the PRA and the constitutional directive to a broadly construed right of public access.¹⁹²

The California Supreme Court found no indication “the Legislature meant to allow public officials to shield communications about official business simply by directing them through personal accounts.”¹⁹³ The Court did acknowledge the inherent balance that must be struck between the public’s rights of access and an individual employee’s or official’s right of privacy, and sought to offer some limited guidance for how searches should be conducted for records sent or received on nongovernmental accounts that pertain to the public’s business.¹⁹⁴

Foremost, the California Supreme Court stated it is the local agency itself that is in the best position to adopt policies that will reduce the likelihood of public records being held in the private, nongovernmental accounts of local agency employees

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* at 629.

¹⁸⁹ *Id.* at 614.

¹⁹⁰ *Id.* at 615.

¹⁹¹ *Id.* at 619-20.

¹⁹² *Id.* at 620-21.

¹⁹³ *Id.* at 624.

¹⁹⁴ *Id.* at 627-29.

or officials that pertain to the public's business.¹⁹⁵ Barring such a policy, the Court stated that a local agency's first step upon receiving a PRA request that implicates nongovernmental accounts should be to communicate the request to the individual or individuals in question.¹⁹⁶ A local agency may then reasonably rely on those individuals "to search *their own* personal files, accounts and devices for responsive material."¹⁹⁷ Citing both federal precedent under the FOIA and a holding by the Washington Supreme Court under its state public records law, the California Supreme Court also discussed an employee or official submitting an affidavit that would give the local agency, requester, and ultimately the trial court reassurance that responsive records were appropriately searched on nongovernmental accounts.¹⁹⁸ Such an approach also strikes "an appropriate balance" with the individual's right of privacy in their personal affairs.¹⁹⁹

The California Supreme Court's ruling in *City of San Jose v. Superior Court* is likely to have far-reaching consequences for public agencies; however, a number of questions remain unanswered by the court's decision. Since the City of San Jose refused to produce any emails from a nongovernmental account in response to the original PRA request, disputes over the content of specific emails and whether or not they fall under the definition of "public record" will likely be decided in subsequent proceedings.²⁰⁰ Similarly, the decision does not address at what point a suggested search in response to a PRA request would become an unwarranted invasion on the privacy of a local agency employee or official.²⁰¹ In responding to requests for communications sent or received on an individual's nongovernmental account, it is advisable to consult with your legal counsel. Counsel should also be consulted if an agency requires access to potentially responsive documents or communications that are on an employee's private device and not accessible to the agency (for example, documents saved on an employee's home computer hard drive). Our office is also available to help draft policies on how to reduce the likelihood that public records will be held in an agency employee's or official's private nongovernmental account, how to conduct searches into nongovernmental accounts when necessary, and how to work with employees so the employees properly search their private, nongovernmental computers and smartphones, when necessary.²⁰²

¹⁹⁵ *Id.* at 628.

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ *Id.* at 618.

²⁰¹ *Id.* at 627.

²⁰² Private, nongovernmental devices should never be seized by the agency, or accessed without the employee's consent, even if the agency believes the device contains material responsive to a PRA request.

B. Some Email may be Protected by the Deliberative Process Privilege or Mental Process Principle

Emails differ from traditional printed documents: they may be prepared quickly and sent without proofreading, they may be conversational, or they may substitute for face-to-face or telephone communications. As described by the California Supreme Court, “the ease and immediacy of electronic communication has encouraged a commonplace tendency to share fleeting thoughts and random bits of information, with varying degrees of import, often to broad audiences.”²⁰³ As a result, they often reflect preliminary ideas and concepts, and may be subject to the deliberative process privilege, which was mentioned earlier in the discussion on the Public Records Act.²⁰⁴ Alternatively, the mental process principle may provide a basis for withholding emails. Before applying the deliberative process privilege to emails sent to a legislative body member, you should familiarize yourself with the Brown Act requirements regarding disclosure, discussed below in Section G.

The deliberative process privilege and the mental process principle are very similar, and sometimes courts blur the distinction. Generally speaking, the deliberative process privilege is targeted at protecting from disclosure the decision making process of governmental agencies. Without that protection, candid discussion may be discouraged within an agency, thus undermining its ability to perform its functions.²⁰⁵ It is sometimes referred to as the “executive privilege,”²⁰⁶ but has been applied to records of both the executive branch (e.g., the governor) and the legislative branch (e.g., a city council).²⁰⁷ The mental process principle, on the other hand, appears to apply only to the members of an agency's legislative body when those members are enacting legislation, and protects from disclosure those records that would allow an inquiry into the “subjective motives or mental processes of legislators.”²⁰⁸ The deliberative process privilege uses a balancing test, whereas the mental process principle does not, making the mental process principle exemption less subjective.²⁰⁹

(1) Deliberative Process Privilege

Although the Public Records Act does not expressly contain a deliberative process exemption, the California Supreme Court held in 1991 that public records

²⁰³ *Id.* at 618.

²⁰⁴ See pages 27 and 28 of this Handbook.

²⁰⁵ *Times Mirror Co. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 3d 1325, 1342 (1991).

²⁰⁶ *Sutter's Place v. Superior Court (City of San Jose)*, 161 Cal. App. 4th 1370, 1378 (6 Dist. 2008).

²⁰⁷ *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d at 1345-46 (governor's calendars and schedule); *Rogers v. Superior Court (City of Burbank)*, 19 Cal. App. 4th 469, 479 (2 Dist. 1993) (city council phone records).

²⁰⁸ *Sutter's Place*, 161 Cal. App. 4th at 1377.

²⁰⁹ *Id.* at 1377, 1379.

may be withheld on deliberative process grounds.²¹⁰ The deliberative process privilege arises under the “catch-all” exemption contained in Section 7922.000 of the Government Code. Under the “catch-all” exemption, a public agency may justify nondisclosure by showing “that on the facts of the particular case the public interest served by not disclosing the record clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record.” To apply the deliberative process privilege:

- First, consider whether the record falls within the scope of the privilege. Generally, records that are predecisional and deliberative (opinion) fall within the scope, but some courts have not strictly applied a predecisional requirement and have permitted purely factual material that exposes the deliberative process to fall within the privilege.²¹¹
- Second, identify the public interest served by nondisclosure of the record. Four public interests that have been identified by the courts are:
 - (1) Protection of the agency's decision-making process so that candid discussion within the agency is not discouraged;²¹²
 - (2) Protection of certain limited communications with members of the public to ensure that the local agency receives the information it needs to make decisions and otherwise function;²¹³
 - (3) Protection against confusion caused by premature exposure of the public to internal agency discussions before a policy is finalized;²¹⁴
 - (4) Protection of the integrity of the decision-making process itself by confirming that “officials should be judged by what they decided, not for matters they considered before making up their minds.”²¹⁵
- Third, identify the public interest served by disclosure of the record. Courts have emphasized that a primary benefit of disclosing a local agency's records to the public is to promote government accountability. The public and the media have a legitimate need to

²¹⁰ *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d at 1347.

²¹¹ *Rogers*, 19 Cal. App. 4th at 479-480 (rejecting a predecisional requirement and withholding from disclosure pure facts, that is, telephone numbers called by staff and city council members).

²¹² *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d at 1342.

²¹³ *Id.* at 1344-45 (disclosure of governor's schedule and appointment calendar would “chill the flow of information” to the governor and inhibit the free exchange of ideas in private meetings).

²¹⁴ *California First Amendment Coalition v. Superior Court (Pete Wilson)*, 67 Cal. App. 4th 159, 170 (3 Dist. 1998).

²¹⁵ *Id.* (internal quotations and citations omitted).

know whether government officials are performing their duties in a responsible and diligent manner.²¹⁶ “Such access permits checks against the arbitrary exercise of official power and secrecy in the political process.”²¹⁷

- Fourth, balance the two public interests, and withhold the record from disclosure only if the identified public interest justifying nondisclosure “clearly outweighs” the public interest justifying disclosure.²¹⁸ In balancing the scales, the weight of an identified public interest in disclosure is “proportionate to the gravity of the governmental tasks sought to be illuminated and the directness with which the disclosure will serve to illuminate.”²¹⁹ Because the public interest in nondisclosure must “clearly outweigh” the public interest in disclosure, if the interests are just about equal, the scales tip in favor of disclosure.

In *California First Amendment Coalition v. Superior Court (Wilson)*, the plaintiffs sought disclosure of records containing the names and qualifications of applicants for a temporary appointment to a local board of supervisors.²²⁰ The Governor’s office looked extensively into the applicants’ backgrounds to determine whether they were qualified for the position. The court upheld nondisclosure of the records under the deliberative process privilege. It reasoned that if the deliberative process privilege did not apply, the Governor would never be able to perform background checks, which is an essential part of selecting an applicant for a government position.²²¹ In balancing the interests, the court concluded that the public’s interest in disclosure of background information revealed in confidence by unsuccessful applicants was not significant and that the public interest in learning about the successful applicant’s background would be satisfied after the appointment.²²²

The *First Amendment Coalition* case shows that the deliberative process privilege can apply to communications where the public interest in disclosure of deliberations prior to a decision is not significant and the outcome of those deliberations is a matter of public knowledge. For instance, the public could ultimately learn a council member’s views about an item the City council is deliberating by attending the public meeting on the item. In such a case, emails

²¹⁶ *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d at 1345.

²¹⁷ *CBS v. Block*, 42 Cal. 3d 646, 651 (1986).

²¹⁸ Gov’t Code §7922.000.

²¹⁹ *Citizens for a Better Environment v. Department of Food & Agriculture*, 171 Cal. App. 3d 704, 715 (3 Dist. 1985).

²²⁰ *California First Amendment Coalition*, 67 Cal. App. 4th at 164.

²²¹ *Id.* at 171-72 (quoting *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d 1325, 1345).

²²² *Id.* at 173-74.

discussing preliminary ideas and concepts about the item may be subject to the deliberative process privilege.

Another example is provided by *Times Mirror Co. v. Superior Court*.²²³ In that case, the Los Angeles Times sought copies of the Governor's appointment calendars and argued that "in a democratic society, the public is entitled to know how [the governor] performs his duties" ²²⁴ Disclosure of who the Governor met with would reveal who was influencing his decisions. The Governor argued disclosure of his calendar would reveal his deliberative process, and could discourage certain people from meeting with him. In balancing these interests, the California Supreme Court concluded that nondisclosure was justified, reasoning that "if the public and the Governor were entitled to precisely the same information, neither would likely receive it."²²⁵ The Court added that the "massive weight" of the request (five years' worth of calendars), outweighed whatever merit there was in favor of disclosure.²²⁶ The Court noted, however, that there may be circumstances under which the public interest in specific information is more compelling, and such a specific, focused request might tip the scales in favor of disclosure.²²⁷

Courts have emphasized the need for evidence in order to satisfy the local agency's burden of proof. In *Citizens for Open Government v. City of Lodi*, the City of Lodi withheld from the administrative record emails between City staff and the City's consultants regarding preparation of a revised EIR.²²⁸ Citizen groups sued, challenging in part the administrative record. Lodi argued the emails were exempt from disclosure pursuant to the deliberative process privilege because disclosure would hamper "candid dialogue and a testing and challenging of the approaches to be taken."²²⁹

The Court of Appeal disagreed, finding that Lodi had failed to establish the conditions for creating the privilege, because Lodi had done nothing more than cite the policy behind the deliberative process privilege without explaining why the facts in this particular case justified invocation of the privilege.²³⁰ However, because the Court of Appeal was deciding the case under the California

²²³ *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d at 1344.

²²⁴ *Id.*

²²⁵ *Id.* at 1345.

²²⁶ *Id.*

²²⁷ *Id.* at 1345-1346.

²²⁸ *Citizens for Open Government v. City of Lodi*, 205 Cal. App. 4th 296, 305 (3 Dist. 2012).

²²⁹ *Id.* at 306.

²³⁰ *Id.* at 307.

Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), and not the Public Records Act, the Court found there was no prejudice and refused to reverse the lower court's ruling.²³¹

In comparison, the public entity in *Humane Society of the United States v. Superior Court*, provided detailed declarations from an employee and expert explaining why disclosing certain research documents would harm the research process.²³² The Humane Society sought disclosure of certain records and communications related to the preparation of a study by the University of California involving housing of egg-laying hens, and the University claimed various privileges including deliberative process.

The detailed declarations of the research project director submitted by the University seemed to sway the court; the court quoted them at length in the decision.²³³ One declaration explained how researchers at the University tried new ideas and approaches, frequently brainstorming by email, using shorthand expressions of incomplete thoughts. To be efficient, the researchers did not keep detailed records of how they communicated, and some lines of inquiry that began in email were further discussed and dismissed as part of hallway conversations. Because of that, much of what they said in emails would be easily misinterpreted. Additionally, mistakes along the way are part of the research process. The quality and quantity of work would be stifled if researchers were aware that their informal communications would be made available broadly. While the Humane Society tried to characterize the declaration as mere speculation, the court credited the declarant as an expert in the field, giving the declaration great weight.²³⁴ In balancing the public interests, the court concluded that disclosure of the emails "would fundamentally impair the academic research process."²³⁵

Given the pervasiveness of email today, the deliberative process privilege seems well-suited to protect predecisional email communications from disclosure. Nevertheless, California courts have approved the use of the deliberative process privilege sparingly, and require local agencies to provide particularized factual evidence in support of its use. Prior to invoking this privilege, it is advisable to consult your legal counsel.

²³¹ *Id.* at 311.

²³² *Humane Society of the United States v. Superior Court (Regents of the University of California)*, 214 Cal. App. 4th 1233, 1240 (3 Dist. 2013).

²³³ *Id.* at 1241-1244.

²³⁴ *Id.* at 1258.

²³⁵ *Id.* at 1263.

(2) Mental Process Principle

The Public Records Act exempts from disclosure those records that are exempted or prohibited from disclosure pursuant to federal or state law.²³⁶ Under California state common law, a court is prohibited from inquiring into the motives or subjective mental processes of legislators in enacting a particular piece of legislation except as those motives may be disclosed on the face of the legislative acts, or inferred from their operation.²³⁷ This “mental process principle” permits a local agency to withhold public records that would reveal the mental processes or subjective motives of its legislative body members when they are acting in a legislative capacity. Unlike the deliberative process privilege, which relies on a balancing test,²³⁸ records reflecting the “mental processes” of legislators are not subject to a balancing test.²³⁹

Under applicable circumstances, the mental process principle may be used to justify nondisclosure of emails of legislative body members, such as city council members. For example, emails sent or received by a city council member could arguably be withheld under the mental process principle when they: (1) discuss the reason the member voted for or against a particular ordinance, (2) involve the gathering of information on which the member based their legislative decision, or (3) expose the motives for the member's vote on a legislative matter.

C. Exception for Notes, Drafts and Interagency/Intra-agency Memoranda

The deliberative process privilege may help a local agency keep sensitive emails from public disclosure, but a far more effective tool is to simply have a policy in place to regularly purge intra-agency or interagency emails that are not subject to the local agency's records retention schedule. Under the Public Records Act, “[p]reliminary drafts, notes, or interagency or intra-agency memoranda that are not retained by the public agency in the ordinary course of business” may not be subject to disclosure.²⁴⁰ A written policy of deleting emails more than 120 days old (or some similar duration) would help establish that emails are not retained “in the ordinary course of business.” A software modification that automatically deletes older emails would ensure that they are not retained, provided staff is notified of the pending purge and takes steps to retain those emails that, based on their content, must be retained under the local agency's records retention schedule.

²³⁶ Gov't Code § 7927.705.

²³⁷ *Sutter's Place*, 161 Cal. App. 4th at 1375.

²³⁸ Gov't Code § 7922.000.

²³⁹ See *Times Mirror Co.*, 53 Cal. 3d at 1339 fn. 9-10 (noting that these records might arguably be exempt under the mental process principle through operation of Section 7927.705).

²⁴⁰ Gov't Code § 7927.500. For a discussion on the conditions that must be met to utilize Section 7927.500, see pages 11-12 of this Handbook.

There are a few caveats, however. First, note that deleting an email is not the end of the story. Popular email programs such as Microsoft Outlook have “deleted items” folders that retain messages for a time after “deletion,” in order to give the user an opportunity to “undo” an accidental deletion. If a local agency received a request for an email that had been deleted, but was still on the computer in the “deleted items” folder, it technically would still be in the possession of the agency and may be subject to disclosure. To eliminate this potential issue from arising, an agency must ensure that the deletion becomes final and irreversible. If the agency desires or is required to save a copy of certain emails, then it should print and file such emails, or store them electronically in a location that is not subject to automatic purging.

Second, note that the Section 7927.500 exemption is not absolute. The full text of the exemption provides that drafts, notes, and inter/intra-agency memoranda are nondisclosable “provided that the public interest in withholding those records clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure.” Accordingly, even emails “that are not retained by the public agency in the ordinary course of business” may be subject to disclosure, if the records were not deleted prior to receipt of the Public Records Act request, and a reviewing court concludes that the public interest in disclosure is not “clearly outweighed” by the interest in nondisclosure. This is a significant hurdle for a public agency to overcome.

D. Additional Exemptions that may be Applicable to Email

In addition to those described above, there are a number of other exemptions that may be applicable to emails exchanged between employees or officials of a public agency. For example, emails to and from legal counsel may be protected by the evidentiary privileges recognized under Section 7927.705; certain personal financial data may be exempt under Section 7925.005; and personnel and medical files may be withheld under Section 7927.700. The same care should be used in reviewing responsive emails as any other material that may be subject to disclosure, and Part One, Section IX (What Public Records are Exempt from Disclosure under the Public Records Act?) of this Handbook should be consulted for additional information.

E. The Problem with Threads

Emails elicit a response. The response typically elicits another response. If multiple people received the message, responses from all of the recipients are common. And, in all of those responses, the original message is typically quoted, either in part or in full, generating a “thread” of messages. The question necessarily arises, when there is a thread of 20 messages, and one of them is responsive to a public records request, must the other 19 messages also be produced? For example, a resident makes a request for all emails discussing the possible construction of a new library and locates the following thread:

Only the oldest two messages (sent at 12:00 and 12:05) refer to the study session on the library construction. The rest of the messages are on a different topic, a topic that may be politically sensitive. Nevertheless, all of the responses to the original message included a copy of the original message and every message that followed it, and so they all contain a reference to the library construction. As a result, it would be difficult to argue that only the 12:00 and 12:05 messages should be disclosed if this is the only copy of the email available.

On the other hand, if an earlier version of the email containing only the oldest two messages is available, a local agency could argue that the thread containing all five messages may be withheld. So long as the earlier version of the two responsive emails is disclosed, the email discussing employee compensation is only a duplicate of the oldest two messages. The subsequent messages are not responsive to the request. The Public Records Act does not require disclosure of all duplicates of a responsive record. Keep in mind, however, two important considerations. First, while one appellate court has ruled that non-responsive information may be redacted from emails exchanged between two agency employees, if challenged in court, a public agency will have to explain in detail

Original Message

From: City Clerk
To: Joe Employee, Jane Employee, City Manager
Date: April 2, 2023 12:15 p.m.
Subject: RE: Question

More money and lots more money.

Original Message

From: City Manager
To: Joe Employee, Jane Employee, City Clerk
Date: April 2, 2023 12:10 p.m.
Subject: RE: Question

I didn't know we were discussing compensation. What are the proposals?

Original Message

From: City Clerk
To: Joe Employee, Jane Employee, City Manager
Date: April 2, 2023 12:05 p.m.
Subject: RE: Question

I think the study session on the new library is next month. It will be at the same meeting as we discuss council compensation.

Original Message

From: Joe Employee
To: Jane Employee, City Clerk, City Manager
Date: April 2, 2023 12:00 p.m.
Subject: Question

Do you know when the Council is going to have a study session on possibly constructing a new library?

the information that was redacted.²⁴¹ Second, in litigation, a different standard may apply and all versions of the email may have to be disclosed.

One way to avoid the problem is to configure email so previous messages are not quoted in replies sent by staff. Under the example above, if the local agency did not allow quoted messages in replies, the first two messages mentioning the library construction would be disclosed as “stand-alone” emails, but the later messages regarding compensation would not because they would no longer be integrated into the prior emails. Accordingly, a city should balance its concern in avoiding unwanted disclosures against the usefulness of having an entire thread available, and may wish to consider configuring email programs to eliminate quoting emails in replies.

F. Risk of Serial Meetings

Beyond the Public Records Act concerns, the use of email presents a significant opportunity for “serial meetings” prohibited by the Brown Act. A serial meeting is a series of meetings or communications not held at a noticed, public meeting in which ideas are exchanged among a majority of a legislative body directly or through intermediaries to “discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body.”²⁴² Prior to January 1, 2009, the Brown Act specifically forbade the use of technological devices to conduct those communications. In interpreting the prior version of this Brown Act provision, the California Attorney General opined that email is one of these “technological devices.”²⁴³ The 2009 amendments to the Brown Act provisions regarding serial meetings included the removal of the phrase “technological devices” and other specific types of communications, and the insertion in their place of “a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries.”²⁴⁴ At the time of the 2009 amendments, it was considered unlikely that the legislature, in omitting the phrase “technological devices” and expanding the scope to any kind of communication, intended to exclude email from coverage under the Brown Act. Subsequently, Assembly Bill 992, passed in 2020 and effective January 1, 2021, amended certain provisions of the Brown Act until January 1, 2026 to clarify allowable uses of social media under the Act. As amended by AB 992, the Brown Act regulates social media posts to prevent serial meetings.²⁴⁵

²⁴¹ *American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California v. Superior Court (California Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation)*, 202 Cal. App. 4th 55, 82-86 (1 Dist. 2011).

²⁴² Gov’t Code § 54952.2(b)(1).

²⁴³ 84 Ops. Cal. Atty Gen. 30 (2001).

²⁴⁴ Stat. 2008, c. 63, sec. 3 (S.B. 1732 -- Romero (amending Gov’t Code § 54952.2)).

²⁴⁵ Stat. 2020, c. 89, sec. 1 (A.B. 992 -- Mullin (amending Gov’t Code § 54952.2)). For further discussion of use of social media and the Brown Act, please see the 2023 *Brown Act Handbook*, Part One, Section VII(D) (© 2024 Richards, Watson & Gershon).

The primary mechanism for creating serial meetings via email is through the use of “reply all.” For example, if a public employee sends an email to an entire city council, and then one of those council members replies to the entire list of recipients, then a communication would have taken place between a majority of the city council. If the purpose of the council member’s reply was to “discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body,” the communication would constitute a serial meeting in violation of the Brown Act.²⁴⁶ Accordingly, public officials must endeavor to use “reply all” sparingly, if at all. A “reply all” congratulating a council member for receiving an award would be permissible; a “reply all” expressing an opinion about an issue within the subject matter jurisdiction of the city council would not.

G. Disclosure Requirements for Documents at Meetings

Although the deliberative process privilege may apply to many emails, note that the privilege is unlikely to apply if an email concerns an issue under consideration by a legislative body and a majority of the body receive the email. The Brown Act states that notwithstanding the “catch-all” exception in the Public Records Act, “or any other law,” any writings distributed to a majority of a legislative body in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the body are disclosable.²⁴⁷ The statute goes on to clarify that it does not overrule the exceptions for drafts, documents related to pending litigation, personnel files, medical files, and a number of other exceptions, but it does expressly overrule the “catch-all” provision on which the deliberative process privilege is based. Note that Section 7927.705, under which the mental process principle is applied, is not overruled by the Brown Act, and still would be applicable.²⁴⁸

Unlike records disclosable under the Public Records Act, which gives public entities ten days to respond to a request and additional time to produce the documents, a public agency must produce documents under this section of the Brown Act “without delay.”²⁴⁹ In addition, if the email is created by the public agency or a member of the legislative body, it must be made available for inspection *at the meeting*.²⁵⁰ Emails not drafted by the public agency or its legislative body must be made available after the meeting.

This is particularly relevant to emails sent to council members on smartphones, iPads and similar devices, given that a council member could potentially send an

²⁴⁶ Gov’t Code § 54952.2(b)(1).

²⁴⁷ Gov’t Code § 54957.5.

²⁴⁸ Gov’t Code 54957.5(a).

²⁴⁹ *Id.*

²⁵⁰ Gov’t Code § 54957.5(c).

email to other council members while a meeting is going on. Under this section of the Brown Act, an attentive member of the public could insist that they be provided a copy of that email, at the meeting, if the council member sent it to a majority of the other council members. Accordingly, members of a legislative body should consider carefully the consequences of sending an email via smartphone, iPad or other device at a public meeting prior to doing so.

The informality of emails makes them particularly prone to statements that would not be put into conventional written documents. The only certain means of avoiding unwanted disclosure, of course, is simply not to write the email in the first place.

II. DOCUMENTS CREATED USING WORD PROCESSORS, GIS AND OTHER SOFTWARE

A. Disclosure Requirements

(1) Public Records Act

Electronic records are subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act pursuant to Sections 7922.570-7922.585 of the Government Code. A public agency that has information constituting a public record in an electronic format must make that information available in electronic form upon request.²⁵¹ An agency is not required to reconstruct an electronic record if it is no longer available in that format.²⁵² An agency may inform a requester that a requested record is available in electronic format, but the agency is prohibited from adopting a policy of only making information available in electronic format.²⁵³

On the other hand, not every piece of data stored on a computer readily fits the definition of “record.” Unlike word processing documents, information stored in a database or a spreadsheet, for example, may only be displayed in response to the user entering a formula or query. For such data, there are special statutory provisions. With conventional (printed) documents, the public agency may only charge for the direct cost of duplication, not including staff time to research, retrieve or compile the records.²⁵⁴ For electronic records, however, the agency may charge the full cost of reproducing the document if the record is one that is otherwise produced only at regularly scheduled intervals, or the request would

²⁵¹ Gov’t Code § 7922.570.

²⁵² Gov’t Code § 7922.580.

²⁵³ Gov’t Code § 7922.570(c), 7922.580(b).

²⁵⁴ Gov’t Code § 7922.530(a); *North Cnty. Parents Organization v. Dept. of Education*, 23 Cal. App. 4th 144, 147-148 (3 Dist. 1994) (direct costs do not include the ancillary tasks necessarily associated with the retrieval, inspection, and handling of the file from which the copy is extracted).

require data compilation, extraction, or programming to produce the record.²⁵⁵ However, in *National Lawyers Guild v. City of Hayward*, the California Supreme Court recently held that the phrase “data extraction” in this context does not cover the costs of redacting exempt material from digital police body camera footage.²⁵⁶ The Court reasoned that data “extraction” is a technical process of retrieving responsive information to construct a new record, while redacting exempt material from electronic records is similar to other redactions for which costs are not recoverable.²⁵⁷ As such, public agencies may not recover costs for redacting exempt material from otherwise disclosable electronic records.

Many public agencies now possess Geographic Information Systems (“GIS”) that allow them to collect, manage, and analyze large volumes of geographically referenced information. Whether this electronic information is a public record that is subject to disclosure has been the subject of controversy, mainly because public agencies have charged licensing fees to businesses that wanted a copy. Public agencies have argued that the monies recovered from those licensing fees are necessary to support the development and maintenance of the GIS.

In 2013, the California Supreme Court disagreed with that argument. In *Sierra Club v. Superior Court*, the Court held that a GIS-formatted database is a public record that, unless otherwise exempt from disclosure, must be produced upon request and the local agency may only charge the actual cost of duplication.²⁵⁸ The County of Orange had argued that its GIS database was not a public record. The Court disagreed that former Section 6254.9 (now Section 7922.585) excluded a GIS database from the Public Records Act’s disclosure requirements, and concluded that, because the County had not claimed any exemption to justify nondisclosure, the County of Orange could only charge the direct cost of duplication for its GIS database.²⁵⁹

Note, however, that the California Supreme Court was careful to distinguish the database from the software – the mapping system itself was exempt from disclosure under another provision in the Public Records Act.²⁶⁰ The statute expressly exempts computer mapping systems, computer programs, and computer graphic systems, and states that nothing in the statute is intended to

²⁵⁵ Gov’t Code § 7922.575.

²⁵⁶ 9 Cal. 5th 488 (2020).

²⁵⁷ *Id.* at 500.

²⁵⁸ *Sierra Club v. Superior Court (County of Orange)*, 57 Cal. 4th 157, 161 (2013).

²⁵⁹ *Id.* at 175, 176.

²⁶⁰ Gov’t Code § 7922.585(b) (“Computer software developed by a state or local agency is not itself a public record under this chapter.”).

limit any copyright protections. Accordingly, a requester may not seek to obtain the software that creates the records, only the records themselves.²⁶¹

The Public Records Act not only exempts computer software as discussed above, but also a public agency's information security record, if that record has the potential to reveal vulnerabilities or otherwise increase the possibility of an attack on that public agency's information technology system.²⁶² However, the Public Records Act also requires local agencies (except local educational agencies) to create a catalog of "enterprise systems," that must be publicly available on the local agency's website and updated annually.²⁶³ An enterprise system is defined as a "software application or computer system that collects, stores, exchanges and analyzes information" used by the local agency as a system of record, and acts either across multiple agency departments, or collects information about the public.²⁶⁴ While Section 7922.710 requires a city to list these enterprise systems as defined, it does not require a city to disclose the information collected, stored, exchanged, and analyzed by the software application or computer system if that information is otherwise exempt under the Public Records Act. Further, a number of enterprise systems may be excluded from a local agency's listed catalog, such as systems related to 911 dispatch or emergency services, information technology security systems (including firewalls and other cybersecurity systems), and infrastructure and mechanical control systems (for example, systems that manage water or sewage functions).²⁶⁵

Note that the Public Records Act does not contain exceptions for public records created on social media.²⁶⁶ If a social media post is "prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency," and contains information "relating to the conduct of the public's business,"²⁶⁷ it is a public record and is thus subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act, and should also be retained accordingly. This applies to social media posts made by a public entity, including posts by public entity employees and/or officials, and may also apply to posts made by members of the public on social media pages operated by the public entity.

Depending upon the volume of social media posts a public entity produces, it may be difficult to review all posts and comments made on the public entity's social media page to determine whether any given post meets the legal definition of a public record. Additionally, there may be practical issues with

²⁶¹ *Sierra Club*, 57 Cal. 4th at 170-171; see also Gov't Code § 7922.585(b).

²⁶² Gov't Code § 7929.205.

²⁶³ Gov't Code §§ 7922.710 and 7922.715.

²⁶⁴ Gov't Code §§ 7922.700 and 7922.705 (also defining "system of record" as "a system that serves as an original source of data within an agency").

²⁶⁵ See page 100 of this Handbook.

²⁶⁶ Social media is subject to regulation under the Brown Act, pursuant to Assembly Bill 992, enacted in 2020 and effective January 1, 2021 through January 1, 2026. See Stat. 2020, c. 89, sec. 1 (A.B. 992 -- Mullin (amending Gov't Code § 54952.2)).

²⁶⁷ Gov't Code § 7920.530.

retaining social media records. Capturing and archiving images of social media posts may not be a sufficient retention method, because the image would not preserve metadata, subsequent comments, and other interactive features. Archiving these features can be challenging, because social media posts typically are not hosted or archived on storage systems owned by the public entity. Creating independent storage systems for all social media posts may be cost-prohibitive for public entities.

These factors can make it difficult to determine which social media posts need to be retained, and whether a public entity's retention procedures adequately capture an entire social media record. Any concerns about retaining specific social media records should be discussed with legal counsel.

(2) Federal Rule 26

In 2006, revisions to Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure took effect that require parties in federal court to address the production and preservation of electronic records during the discovery phase of litigation. These rule changes did not require a local agency to alter its routine management or storage of electronic information, but do illustrate the importance of having formal written rules for retention of potentially relevant records and data when litigation occurs. It is firmly established that a duty to preserve evidence arises from the moment litigation is "reasonably anticipated."²⁶⁸ Once the duty to issue a legal hold is triggered, the party "must suspend its routine document retention/destruction policy and put in place a 'litigation hold' to ensure the preservation of relevant documents."²⁶⁹

Discovery is the process by which parties involved in litigation in either state or federal courts obtain information from other parties. Under Rule 26, parties in a federal lawsuit may obtain discovery regarding any matter that is relevant to a claim or defense, so long as it is not privileged. According to Rule 26(a) what can be discovered includes "documents," "tangible things," and "electronically stored information," which is broadly defined as "any type of information that is stored electronically."

Rule 26 regulates discovery in three major ways:

- a. Parties must address electronic discovery issues at the beginning of litigation, including the form in which electronic information will be

²⁶⁸ *Rockman Company (USA), Inc. v. Nong Shim Company, Ltd.*, 229 F. Supp. 3d 1109, 1122 (N.D. Cal. 2017).

²⁶⁹ *Zubulake v. UBS Warburg, LLC*, 229 F.R.D. 422, 432 (S.D.N.Y. 2004); accord *In re Napster Inc. Copyright Litig.*, 462 F. Supp. 2d 1060, 1070 (N.D. Cal. 2006).

produced to the other party, the preservation of electronic information, and claims of privilege for electronic information;²⁷⁰

- b. Parties must produce relevant information from electronic sources that are “reasonably accessible,” but may not have to produce information from older or backup systems if production would impose an undue burden or cost. The requesting party can, however, overcome a showing of undue burden or cost if they can establish “good cause” for doing so;²⁷¹ and
- c. Privileges are retained for documents inadvertently disclosed. Such documents may be recalled by the disclosing party. In such cases, the privilege is not waived.²⁷²

The discovery rule does not require a local agency to alter its routine handling of electronically stored information prior to when litigation can reasonably be anticipated. The drafters of the rules recognized that electronic information might be routinely altered, purged or overwritten as part of a system's operation. Under 2006 revisions to Rule 37, the routine purging of outdated electronic information, including the “alteration or overwriting of information...to meet the party's technical and business needs” was permissible, if it was done in accordance with other laws, such as the records retention laws in Government Code Sections 34090-34090.8. Those sections permit a city, for example, to destroy certain city records that are “no longer required” and are more than two years old if authorized by a city council resolution and the written consent of the city attorney. Records that may not be destroyed include: real property title records, court records, records required to be kept by statute, records less than two years old, and the minutes, ordinances, or resolutions of the legislative body, city board, or commissions.

In 2015, the “routine, good faith operation” language was deleted from Rule 37. The revised rule provides limited sanctions for parties who inadvertently cause electronically stored information to be lost because of their failure to take reasonable steps to preserve the information. However, the Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 37(e) point out that “the routine, good-faith operation of an electronic information system would be a relevant factor for the court to consider in evaluating whether a party failed to take reasonable steps to preserve lost information.”

Once litigation can be reasonably anticipated, a local agency has a duty to preserve potentially relevant information for discovery. In some cases, the local agency may have to suspend the routine operation of its information systems in

²⁷⁰ Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)(3)(C).

²⁷¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(B).

²⁷² Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B).

order to preserve information potentially relevant to the litigation. In such cases, it must take “reasonable steps” to prevent the loss of electronically stored information. In evaluating whether a city’s preservation attempts were reasonable, courts should take into account the limited staff and resources that governmental parties may have to devote to preservation efforts.²⁷³ Note that electronically stored information lost despite a city’s reasonable preservation efforts—such as through the failure of a cloud-based storage service, a malignant software attack, or accidental damage to physical hardware—will not give rise to sanctions under Rule 37.

These rules on document preservation highlight the importance of having a written document retention policy. A written policy will show what operations are routine. This will help protect a local agency from sanctions if litigation occurs and allow its attorneys to discuss its routine computer operations with the court and other parties. Such a policy should set specific limits for how long information is retained and specific procedures for the routine destruction of electronic data. The policy should also address the steps that the agency will take to preserve potentially relevant information when litigation is reasonably anticipated. These policies should be in accordance with Government Code Sections 34090-34090.8 and any other applicable laws governing the preservation of city records.

The other discovery rules further illustrate how a written policy will aid a local agency in litigation. When litigation begins in federal court, Rule 26(f) requires the parties’ lawyers to confer about “any issues about disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically stored information.” No part of electronic discovery is more important for determining the scope of the preservation obligation than the pre-scheduling conference meet and confer provided under Rule 26(f). Rule 26(f) explicitly directs the parties to discuss the form in which electronic information will be produced, how it will be preserved, and how to address claims that certain information is privileged.

The pre-scheduling conference meet and confer can be the single most important factor to reduce costs and burdens of discovery. In order for a local agency’s counsel to be prepared to discuss these issues, the rules note that it is “important for counsel to become familiar with those systems before the conference.” In some cases, counsel may have to identify and interview individuals with special knowledge of the agency’s computer systems.

Rule 26(b) requires the parties to identify whether “reasonably accessible” electronic sources can provide all of the relevant, non-privileged, information. Parties will need to distinguish these “reasonably accessible” sources from those

²⁷³ Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e) Advisory Committee Note.

that are not “reasonably accessible” because of undue burden or cost. Examples of information that might not be reasonably accessible include:

- deleted items,
- fragmented or damaged data,
- information kept on some back-up tape systems for disaster recovery purposes, and
- legacy data remaining from systems no longer in use.

Under Rule 26(a), the parties must produce all of the relevant, non-privileged information from the “reasonably accessible” sources within 14 days of the initial conference during the “initial disclosure,” a requirement unique to federal court where relevant information is disclosed at the outset of the civil discovery period. Discovery from sources that a party deems not “reasonably accessible” can still occur if the requesting party can show that there is no undue burden or cost or upon a showing of “good cause.”

Once discovery begins in federal court a local agency must be prepared to explain how their electronic information systems work, which systems contain information potentially relevant to the litigation, how those systems are accessed, and the costs of accessing archival or older systems. Having a written policy in place will reduce the costs and staff time associated with complying with these discovery rules. It will also aid staff in familiarizing themselves with the operations of the agency's computer data and storage systems as well as any external storage and backup systems, and in explaining these operations to agency counsel and opposing parties. Finally, having a written policy will minimize the likelihood of destroying discoverable materials and thus dramatically reduce the chance that an agency will be hit with discovery sanctions during litigation.

Taken together, these federal discovery rules make it advisable for a local agency to put in writing its procedures for managing electronic information.

In light of these rules and obligations and as a first step to forming or maintaining an already-created written policy on electronically stored information, public agencies should review their operating systems to ensure they understand how electronic information is currently stored and retained. In addition, public agencies should examine their data recovery systems and archival data to determine the type of information contained in these systems, and to understand the costs associated with retrieving such data. Agencies should also regularly review their written policies once implemented to ensure that they remain up to date as new technologies and systems replace old ones.

(3) The California Civil Discovery Act Contains a Process for Electronic Discovery in State Court

In 2009, the California Legislature adopted federal-style procedural rules to permit the discovery of electronically stored information in state court cases pursuant to Assembly Bill ("AB") 5, following the 2006 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.²⁷⁴ Electronically stored information is broadly defined by AB 5²⁷⁵ as any information that is stored in an electronic medium, and includes emails, documents, spreadsheets and any other information stored in computers and other electronic devices.²⁷⁶ These rules make the creation of the above-mentioned written policy on electronically stored information just as applicable to state court litigation as federal court litigation.

Similar to the Federal Rules, a safe harbor exists for spoliation caused by "routine, good faith operation of an electronic information system."²⁷⁷ The state discovery rules specifically provide that a court shall not impose sanctions on a party for failing to provide electronically stored information that has been lost, damaged, altered or overwritten as the result of the routine, good faith operation of an electronic information system, absent exceptional circumstances.²⁷⁸ Accordingly, public agencies should ensure electronically stored information is retained or deleted only in accordance with the adopted policy. Agencies should thus train employees to make sure the document retention policies are appropriately followed at all times.²⁷⁹

Further, as with federal court litigation, once state court litigation is reasonably anticipated, public agencies have a duty to stop automatic destruction processes and preserve potentially relevant electronically stored information in the format in which it currently exists, notwithstanding the normal document retention policy that might otherwise permit destruction.²⁸⁰ In the event litigation is reasonably anticipated, public agencies should ensure that "litigation holds" are applied to electronically stored information potentially relevant to the litigation, so that it is not deleted, whether intentionally or by automatic computer processes. The retention of information that may be potentially relevant to

²⁷⁴ AB 5, Stat. 2009, c. 5 (amending Code of Civ. Proc. §§ 2016.020, 2031.010 through 2031.060, and 2031.210 through 2031.320, and adding Code of Civ. Proc. §§ 1985.8 and 2031.285).

²⁷⁵ See Code of Civ. Proc. §§ 1985.8, 2016.020, and 2031.010 et seq.

²⁷⁶ Code of Civ. Proc. § 2016.020(e).

²⁷⁷ Code of Civ. Proc. § 2031.320(d).

²⁷⁸ Code of Civ. Proc. § 2031.060(i)(1).

²⁷⁹ Code of Civ. Proc. § 2031.060(i)(2).

²⁸⁰ *Coca-Cola Bottling Co. v. Superior Court (Jones)*, 233 Cal. App. 3d 1273, 1293 n. 10 (4 Dist. 1991) (party litigant has a duty not to lose or destroy relevant evidence).

anticipated litigation should also be a part of the agency's written policy on electronically stored information.

In light of a 2017 California Supreme Court decision outlining the broad scope of discovery, agencies are advised to consult legal counsel in determining the breadth of a litigation hold. Documents and information that the agency believes to be protected under a right to privacy argument should still be preserved, if even potentially relevant to the litigation. In *Williams v. Superior Court*, the Court stated that “the right to discovery in this state is a broad one, to be construed liberally so that parties may ascertain the strength of their case and at trial the truth may be determined.”²⁸¹ The Court determined that the defendant in *Williams* was obligated to disclose the personal information of individuals who may have had no bearing on or relation to the claims asserted by the plaintiff. It further stated that the party opposing discovery has the burden of showing that a privacy right exists that outweighs the potential relevance of the information requested. The same burden applies when the party opposing discovery argues undue hardship. In both instances, the burden is a high one. Agencies should therefore be mindful that they may have to produce a broader scope and larger volume of documents and electronically stored information than was required in prior years, and accordingly should, in consultation with counsel, broaden the scope of their document retention policy and litigation holds.

When instituting a legal hold, or responding to discovery requests in litigation, attorneys and clients must work together to understand how and where electronic documents, records (including social media posts), and emails are maintained and to determine how best to locate, review, and retain responsive documents.

B. Metadata

Word processing documents most readily fit the definition of “record,” and they also present the greatest potential for inadvertent disclosures. A modern word processing document is comprised of far more than simple words on a page. Microsoft Word documents typically contain information about the author or editor, the author's organization, the time the document was created, modified or accessed, the amount of time spent editing the document, and even what earlier versions of the document looked like. This

The image shows a screenshot of the 'Document1 Properties' dialog box in Microsoft Word, specifically the 'Summary' tab. The dialog box has a blue title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar are five tabs: 'General', 'Summary' (which is selected and highlighted in yellow), 'Statistics', 'Contents', and 'Custom'. The 'Summary' tab contains several text input fields with labels to their left: 'Title:' (filled with 'Letter to D.S.'), 'Subject:' (empty), 'Author:' (filled with 'Benjamin B. Bickelbaum'), 'Manager:' (empty), 'Company:' (filled with 'City of Whoville'), 'Category:' (empty), 'Keywords:' (empty), 'Comments:' (empty), 'Hyperlink base:' (empty), and 'Template:' (filled with 'Normal'). At the bottom left of the dialog is a checkbox labeled 'Save preview picture' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom right are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

²⁸¹ *Williams v. Superior Court (Marshalls of CA, LLC)*, 3 Cal. 5th 531, 538 (2017).

“metadata,” which literally means data about data, is automatically attached to documents by modern word processors. For instance, some metadata appears in Microsoft Word under the “Home” menu, by selecting “Properties.”

Although metadata can be useful information, it can also result in unwanted disclosures. For instance, as the dialog box above shows, Microsoft Word automatically inserts the name and company of the author of the document, and there are numerous other fields that can be filled in. If a local agency does not want this sort of information disclosed as a general rule, the word processor should be configured to not record this information.

More significantly, many word processors have a “tracked changes” function. When public officials and employees work with multiple drafts of a document, especially when multiple people work on the same document, they frequently make use of a feature that highlights every change made to the document. That way, when a party to a proposed contract wants to delete a provision or insert a line, it is easy for the other party to see the change. It is simple to turn this feature on and off, but it is also simple to turn the display of tracked changes on and off, while still having the word processor keep track of the changes. As a result, it is not uncommon for documents to be transmitted electronically with changes tracked, without the knowledge of the author. If the author deleted a paragraph, the person reviewing the tracked changes could restore that paragraph. The implications become particularly significant if the author had deleted the text because it was deemed inaccurate or sensitive.

Moreover, recall that drafts are only nondisclosable if it is the public agency's policy to not retain them in the course of business. If a city routinely saves documents with changes tracked, then arguably it has preserved the earlier drafts of the document. This could thwart a city's policy to avoid preserving drafts. Consequently, it should be common practice to remove any tracking from a document upon finalization, or better yet, to not use tracking in the first place.

Similarly, most word processors have an “undo” button, which is useful for correcting typos or to recover inadvertently deleted text. Many word processors can “undo” a string of actions, and can even “undo” actions repeatedly until the document is a blank page. If a city official sends that document to someone making a public records request, the individual could click on “undo” repeatedly to see every step that the author took in drafting the document. This presents the same problems as with “tracked changes” – sensitive or inaccurate information that the author meant to delete could be included in the metadata. Accordingly, in using word processors, public agencies should ensure that they are configured to eliminate the “undo” trail when a document is saved.

In addition to all of the above strategies, there are several programs available that can remove metadata after a document has been completed, or at the time it is emailed. However, the use of such programs on documents that are subject to a public records request would be of questionable legality. Under the Public Records Act, a request for a public document must include the exact document, and on the face of it, stripping metadata from a document that is requested in electronic form potentially would violate this requirement.²⁸² Depending on your document retention schedule, you may be able to strip metadata from some older documents upon archiving them, but deleting metadata from documents that the local agency is required to retain may violate document retention requirements.

If the requester does not expressly ask that the document be provided in electronic format, the statute does not prohibit the agency from supplying it in printed form. Accordingly, a local agency may wish to adopt a policy of providing electronic records in printed form unless a requester expressly asks for an electronic version, and providing records in .pdf format when requesters ask for electronic versions. If the requester expressly asks for the original document format, legal counsel should be consulted.

It is unclear how the new federal electronic document discovery rules would apply to metadata. Rule 26 does not specifically address metadata, but the comment to the revision mentions metadata and states that “[w]hether this information should be produced may be among the topics discussed in the Rule 26(f) conference.” Consequently, there is the potential for the disclosure of metadata in litigation, which further highlights the importance of establishing standard practices for creating and handling metadata. During litigation, it is often advisable to maintain sources of electronically stored information in native formats with metadata, to preserve the ability to produce the data if necessary.

III. CITY WEBSITES

A significant percentage of California cities now provide at least basic information about their government on city-run websites. Posting certain commonly requested information on a web page is a way to reduce the staff time necessary to respond to public records requests. City websites also provide a method to increase public participation in local government, such as more recent requirements for posting of public meeting agendas electronically. However, city website practices may have legal ramifications, and it is advisable for a city to draft and implement a policy on the permitted uses of its website to

²⁸² See Gov’t Code § 7922.530(a) (“Upon request, an exact copy shall be provided unless impracticable to do so.”); *Rosenthal v. Hansen*, 34 Cal. App. 3d 754 (1973).

avoid violating legal restrictions such as those related to mass mailings and use of public funds for “express advocacy,” and also to avoid creating a “public forum.”

A. Websites and the “Mass Mailing” Prohibitions

The Political Reform Act prohibits the sending of newsletters and other so-called “mass mailings” at public expense.²⁸³ A “mass mailing” is defined as the mailing or distribution at public expense of 200 or more items within a calendar month featuring the name, office, photograph or other reference to an elected officer of the agency.²⁸⁴ The underlying intent is to preclude elected officials from using newsletters as indirect campaign flyers for themselves.

In brief, Section 89002 of the Government Code provides a four-prong test to determine the legality of mass mailings. A mass mailing is prohibited if each of the following elements is present:

- a. a delivery of a tangible item,
- b. that “features” or includes reference to, an elected official,
- c. distributed at public expense regardless of the cost, or produced at public expense where the cost of production exceeds \$50.00, or
- d. in a quantity of 200 or more per calendar month.²⁸⁵

On the face of it, the regulation would not apply to web pages, because they would not constitute “a delivery of a tangible item.”

The FPPC, which interprets the Political Reform Act, has yet to render an official opinion on the applicability of the mass mailing rule to websites. However, numerous advice letters issued by the FPPC have concluded that the prohibitions on publicly funded mass mailings contained in Government Code Sections 89001 and 89002 do not apply to websites or web pages because they do not constitute a tangible item.

In 1998, the FPPC responded to an inquiry as to whether a committee, advocating the passage of a bond measure expected to be placed on the ballot by a school board, may obtain a link from a “school district website to a web page” advocating the passage of the bond measure. The FPPC advised that,

According to [former] Regulation 18901(a)(1) [now Section 89002 of the Government Code], a publicly-funded mailing is a prohibited

²⁸³ Gov’t Code § 89001.

²⁸⁴ Gov’t Code § 89002(a).

²⁸⁵ *Id.*

mass mailing if it is delivered as a tangible item to the recipient at his or her residence, place of employment or business, or post office box. Consistent with [former] Regulation 18901, the ban is applicable to tangible items only. Since distribution over the Internet is not a distribution of a tangible item, Internet pages are not prohibited mass mailings under the [Political Reform] Act.²⁸⁶

Even though providing a link to an express advocacy website may not qualify as a “mass mailing,” it could violate other laws, as will be discussed below in Section B.

A second advice letter similarly concluded that web pages are not covered under the mass mailing prohibitions of the Political Reform Act. That advice letter was issued by the FPPC in 1999 in response to a request for advice by the County of Lake. The inquiry was whether the County could include on its web page photographs and a short biography for each member serving on its board of supervisors.²⁸⁷ The FPPC letter reiterated that former FPPC Regulation 18901 did not apply to the actions listed above because “web pages are not considered tangible items” and not subject to mass mailing restrictions.²⁸⁸

Since those advice letters were issued, the FPPC has continued to reaffirm its conclusion that distribution of information over the Internet, including websites, is not distribution of tangible items. In 2013, a city attorney requested advice regarding whether the mass mailing provisions prohibit City staff from listing the mayor’s bed and breakfast business on the city’s website along with other places of lodging in the city. The FPPC advised that the mass mailing provision does not prohibit the listing of the mayor’s business on the city’s website because providing information over the Internet is not distribution of a tangible item.²⁸⁹ The FPPC also recommended a review of laws pertaining to use of public resources.²⁹⁰ In 2019, the FPPC issued an informal advice letter concluding that the mass mailing prohibition does not apply to “tag” members of the Fountain Valley City Council on the City’s Facebook page because the mass mailing provision does not apply to distribution over the Internet, this includes Facebook.²⁹¹

Given the foregoing, city web pages provide a unique opportunity for elected officials to communicate with their constituents. Council members could each maintain their own page on the website, drawing attention to issues of interest to

²⁸⁶ Foote Advice Letter, No. A-98-114, 1998 WL 289895 (1998) (citation omitted).

²⁸⁷ Peterson Advice Letter, No. A-99-013, 1999 WL 100857 (1999).

²⁸⁸ *Id.*

²⁸⁹ Pierik Advice Letter, No. A-13-012 (2013).

²⁹⁰ *Id.*

²⁹¹ Burns Informal Assistance, No. I-19-145, 2019 WL 6458461 (2019). The FPPC cautioned, however, that Facebook “tagging” should also be analyzed to make sure that it did not result in a contribution under the Political Reform Act.

the community. There are, however, some limitations on what the web pages can contain, as discussed below.

B. Avoiding Express Advocacy

Although websites and web pages are not currently covered under the mass mailing restrictions of FPPC Regulation Section 18901, public agencies must still be mindful of other regulations and laws that might be violated by its decisions to permit links from official websites. For example, the Political Reform Act prohibits the use of public moneys for election campaigns.²⁹² Consequently, a city's web page must not indicate support or approval of, or advocate for, a candidate for elective office or a ballot measure.

The leading California case setting forth the basic rule with respect to government involvement in political campaigns is *Stanson v. Mott*.²⁹³ In *Stanson*, the California Supreme Court addressed the question of whether the State Director of Beaches and Parks was authorized to expend public funds in support of certain state bond measures for the enhancement of state and local recreational facilities. The court concluded that the Director of Beaches and Parks lacked such authority and set forth the basic rule that "in the absence of clear and explicit legislative authorization, a public agency may not expend public funds to promote a partisan position in an election campaign."²⁹⁴ Only impartial "informational" communications would be permissible, such as a fair presentation of the facts in response to a citizen's request for information.²⁹⁵

The *Stanson* Court also recognized that the line between improper "campaign" expenditures and proper "informational" activities is not always clear. "[T]he determination of the propriety or impropriety of the expenditure depends upon a careful consideration of such factors as the style, tenor and timing of the publication; no hard and fast rule governs every case."²⁹⁶ The California legislature also codified the holding of *Stanson* in Government Code Section 54964.²⁹⁷

²⁹² Gov't Code § 85300. See also *Howard Jarvis Taxpayer Assn. v. Newsom*, 39 Cal. App. 5th 158, 161-162 (2019) (invalidating limited exception to this prohibition).

²⁹³ *Stanson v. Mott*, 17 Cal. 3d 206 (1976).

²⁹⁴ *Id.* at 209-10.

²⁹⁵ *Id.* at 221.

²⁹⁶ *Id.* at 222 (citations omitted).

²⁹⁷ Government Code Section 54964 prohibits the expenditure of public funds "to support or oppose the approval or rejection of a ballot measure, or the election or defeat of a candidate, by the voters." The statute does not prohibit expenditures to provide information to the public about the possible effects of a ballot measure on the activities, operations, or policies of the local agency, if the informational activities are not otherwise prohibited by the Constitution or state law and the information provided constitutes an accurate, fair, and impartial presentation of relevant facts to aid the voters in reaching an informed judgment regarding the ballot measure.

The *Stanson* test was reaffirmed by the California Supreme Court in *Vargas v. City of Salinas*.²⁹⁸ Prior to *Vargas*, courts attempting to interpret and apply *Stanson* used varying tests to determine the permissibility of expenditures. For example, in *California Common Cause v. Duffy*, an appellate court held that a local sheriff's use of public facilities and personnel to distribute postcards critical of then-Supreme Court Justice Rose Bird was "political" and not "informational" as permitted by *Stanson* because the cards presented only one side of Justice Bird's fitness to be retained in office.²⁹⁹ In another appellate decision, *Schroeder v. City Council of Irvine*, Irvine's "Vote 2000" Program was upheld.³⁰⁰ The program encouraged voter registration, without specifically advocating a particular position on any measure. Although the city had taken a public position in favor of the proposed ballot measure, the materials it distributed did not advocate any particular vote on the measure and rarely mentioned the measure at all. The *Schroeder* court held that the funds spent on the Vote 2000 program would be political expenditures and unlawful under *Stanson* only if the communications expressly advocated, or taken as a whole unambiguously urged, the passage or defeat of the measure.³⁰¹ Because the city presented a neutral position on "Measure F," at least in the campaign materials, the court upheld the program as valid.

However, in *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, the California Supreme Court decided that "express advocacy" is an insufficient standard. In *Vargas*, proponents of a local ballot initiative to repeal the city's utility users tax ("Measure O") sued the city alleging improper government expenditures. The court held that even if a communication does not expressly advocate for either side of an issue, a *Stanson* analysis must nonetheless be conducted to determine whether the activity was for informational or campaigning purposes based on its style, tenor, and timing.³⁰² Although the court did not specifically refer to the *Schroeder* analysis in its opinion, the court clearly stated that the "express advocacy" standard does not meaningfully address potential constitutional problems arising from the use of public funds for campaign activities that were identified in *Stanson*. Thus, local governments must look to *Vargas* rather than *Schroeder* for the proper standard to evaluate whether an expenditure is permissible.

A variety of factors led to the *Vargas* court's conclusion that the communications were informational, including the fact that the publications avoided argumentative or inflammatory rhetoric and did not urge citizens to vote in a particular manner. The challenged expenditures were made pursuant to general appropriations in the city's regular annual budget pertaining to the maintenance

²⁹⁸ *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, 46 Cal. 4th 1 (2009).

²⁹⁹ *California Common Cause v. Duffy*, 200 Cal. App. 3d 730, 746-747 (4 Dist. 1987).

³⁰⁰ *Schroeder v. City Council of Irvine*, 97 Cal. App. 4th 174, 187-188 (4 Dist. 2002).

³⁰¹ *Id.*

³⁰² *Vargas*, 46 Cal. 4th at 8.

of the city's website, the publication of the city's regular quarterly newsletter, and the ordinary provision of information to the public regarding the city's operations. The Supreme Court found that the city engaged in informational rather than campaign activity when it posted on the city's website the minutes of city council meetings relating to the council's action along with reports prepared by various municipal departments and presented by officials at city council meetings.³⁰³ Similarly, the city did not engage in campaign activity by producing a one-page document listing the program reductions that the city council voted to implement should Measure O be approved, or in making copies of the document available to the public at the city clerk's office and public libraries.³⁰⁴ The court reasoned that viewed from the perspective of an objective observer, the document clearly constituted an informational statement that merely advised the public of specific plans that the city council voted to implement should Measure O be approved.

Finally, the court found that the city engaged in permissible informational activity by mailing to city residents the fall 2002 "City Round-Up" newsletter containing articles describing proposed reductions in city services. Although under some circumstances the mailing of material relating to a ballot measure to a large number of voters shortly before an upcoming election would constitute campaign activity, a number of factors supported the court's conclusion that the mailing of the newsletter constituted informational rather than campaign activity: it was a regular edition of the newsletter that was mailed to all city residents as a general practice, the style and tenor of the publication was entirely consistent with an ordinary municipal newsletter and readily distinguishable from traditional campaign material, and the article provided residents with important information about the tax in an objective and nonpartisan manner.³⁰⁵

The Supreme Court illustrated the insufficiency of the "express advocacy" standard by suggesting that if the City of Salinas were to post billboards throughout the City prior to an election stating, "'IF MEASURE O IS APPROVED, SIX RECREATION CENTERS, THE MUNICIPAL POOL, AND TWO LIBRARIES WILL CLOSE,' it would defy common sense to suggest that the City had not engaged in campaign activity even though such advertisements would not have violated the express advocacy standard."³⁰⁶

Vargas and *Stanson* reflect that local agencies must exercise caution when communicating to voters about local measures. The same prohibitions on the use

³⁰³ *Id.* at 37.

³⁰⁴ *Id.* at 37-38 (stating, "not only [did] the document in question not advocate or recommend how the electorate should vote on the ballot measure, but its style and tenor [was] not at all comparable to traditional campaign material"). The fact that the city only made the document available at the City clerk's office and in public libraries to people who sought it out reinforced the document's informational nature.

³⁰⁵ *Id.* at 38.

³⁰⁶ *Id.* at 32.

of public moneys to support or oppose a ballot measure or a candidate for political office would likely also apply to public agency websites. This is because the time and expense of maintaining a website and adding links to other websites may result in a form of “in kind” contribution from the public agency to the particular candidate or campaign committee. “Professional services, including the creation and maintenance of a website for a candidate, could conceivably result in a contribution from the county to the candidate.”³⁰⁷

Public officials must ensure that there is no inclusion of information or links on their websites that contain words of express advocacy or that unambiguously promote or suggest a particular position in a campaign. Public officials must also avoid any actions which, based on their “style, tenor and timing”, may lead to a determination that a city website contains impermissible advocacy. Unfortunately, there is no hard and fast rule to assist public officials in distinguishing improper partisan campaign expenditures from permissible expenditures for “informational activities.” Whether a communication is permissible will be based on a combination of these factors, and public officials should therefore seek the advice of legal counsel on a case-by-case basis. Assistance may also be obtained from the FPPC.

Note also that public officials could potentially face personal liability if a court concluded that they used public funds for a partisan campaign. The *Stanson* opinion concluded that public officials “may properly be held to a higher standard than simply the avoidance of ‘fraud, corruption or actual malice’ in their handling of public funds.”³⁰⁸ Instead, public officials must exercise “‘due care,’ i.e., reasonable diligence, in authorizing the expenditure of public funds, and may be subject to personal liability for improper expenditures made in the absence of such due care.”³⁰⁹ If public officials published a web page that conveyed a partisan slant, a court could conclude that the officials failed to exercise this due care.

C. Public Forum

In addition to the mass mailing and express advocacy considerations, the existence of city websites also raises the issue of whether a website constitutes a “public forum” in which any member of the public would have a right to post information or links, or engage in debate or discourse. The decisions of public agencies on what sort of content to include on web pages, whether to allow external links to be posted, and what type of links to permit, have the potential to infringe upon rights guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States

³⁰⁷ *Peterson Advice Letter*, No. A-99-013, 1999 WL 100857 (1999).

³⁰⁸ *Stanson*, 17 Cal. 3d at 226.

³⁰⁹ *Id.* at 226-27.

Constitution, the California Constitution's "Liberty of Speech Clause," and other legal principles.

In relevant part, the First Amendment provides that, "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech."³¹⁰ Similarly, the "Liberty of Speech Clause" provides that, "A law may not restrain or abridge liberty of speech or press."³¹¹

The United States Supreme Court uses the "public forum" doctrine to evaluate the constitutionality of government regulation of private speech on public property. This doctrine classifies public property according to three categories of public forum status: (i) traditional public forums - areas traditionally used for expressive activity such as streets, sidewalks and parks; (ii) designated public forums - areas dedicated by the government for expressive activity, either generally or for limited purposes; and (iii) nonpublic forums.

"Public forum" status directly impacts the degree to which a public agency may regulate private expression on public property. For example, if a public agency's website were deemed a "nonpublic forum," then the agency would have considerable discretion in determining which applications for website links to accept. By contrast, if a public agency's website was deemed a "traditional public forum" or a "designated public forum," then the agency's discretion would be substantially diminished.

Two cases addressing whether city websites constitute public forums are discussed below.

(1) Putnam Pit, Inc. v. City of Cookeville

The case of *Putnam Pit, Inc. v. City of Cookeville* provides an example of how the First Amendment may limit a public agency's authority to control external links on its website. *Putnam Pit* is a federal case discussing the validity of a website link policy under the First Amendment.³¹² This case involved a free speech claim by a small, free website newspaper publisher, against the City of Cookeville, Tennessee.

The case arose from Cookeville's refusal to establish a link from its website to the website of the publisher's on-line newspaper, the "*Putnam Pit*." The "*Putnam Pit*" website focused on commentary critical of the City of Cookeville and its officials and staff. At the time that the publisher initially requested and was denied the link, "several for-profit and non-profit entities were linked to the . . . [Cookeville]

³¹⁰ U.S. CONST. amend I.

³¹¹ CAL. CONST. art. I, § 2(a).

³¹² *Putnam Pit, Inc. v. City of Cookeville*, 221 F.3d 834 (2000).

Web site, including a local technical college, two Internet service providers, a law firm, a local computer club, a truck product manufacturer and distributor, and a site with information about Cookeville."³¹³ However, prior to the publisher's request, Cookeville "had no stated policy" on who could be linked to the city's website.³¹⁴ Upon learning of the publisher's request, the city manager decided to permit links only "from the Cookeville Website to other sites, which would promote the economic welfare, tourism, and industry of the city."³¹⁵ Pursuant to this policy, the city manager subsequently denied the publisher's request for a link from the Cookeville website to the "*Putnam Pit*" website and then removed several links to other websites from the Cookeville website.³¹⁶

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that based on the facts presented, the city's website was a nonpublic forum under the First Amendment, and that the city could impose reasonable restrictions but could not engage in viewpoint discrimination.³¹⁷ The court also ruled the publisher was entitled to a trial regarding whether Cookeville discriminated against him based upon viewpoint when the city manager denied him a link on the website. Facts that could potentially constitute viewpoint discrimination included statements by the city manager that he thought the "*Putnam Pit*" consisted only of the publisher's "opinions," "which he didn't care for" and actions by the city manager who indicated to the publisher that he would not be permitted a link even if the "*Putnam Pit*" were a non-profit entity.³¹⁸

(2) Vargas v. City of Salinas

In *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, the California Supreme Court also considered whether a city website constituted a public forum.³¹⁹ In *Vargas*, city residents placed an initiative on the ballot to repeal the city's long-standing utility users tax. The city staff prepared a series of reports addressing the impact the loss of the tax would have on the city's budget, including the reduction and elimination of services and programs, and posted those reports on the city's web page. The initiative supporters contended that they had a right to provide their own information on the web page, which the city rejected.

³¹³ *Id.* at 841.

³¹⁴ *Id.*

³¹⁵ *Id.*

³¹⁶ *Id.*

³¹⁷ *Id.* at 843-845.

³¹⁸ The court further concluded that, "[t]he city's actions, some of which appear to be tied to the city's interests, and others which appear less clearly relevant to the purpose of the city's Web site, lead us to REVERSE the district court's grant of summary judgment because [the publisher] has raised a material issue of fact regarding whether the city discriminated against him and his Web site based upon viewpoint." *Putnam Pit, Inc.*, 221 F.3d at 846.

³¹⁹ *Vargas*, 46 Cal. 4th at 37, n.18.

The Supreme Court concluded that the city's web page was not a public forum because the city had not opened its website to permit others to post material of their choice.³²⁰

D. Public Forum Analysis

The *Putnam Pit* and *Vargas* courts applied the public forum analysis of the First Amendment to the city's action with respect to the website, treating the website as analogous to physical public property. As previously mentioned, the United States Supreme Court has established that, for such analyses, the extent of permissible government restrictions on expressive activity are governed by whether the activity occurs in (i) a traditional public forum; (ii) a designated public forum; or (iii) a nonpublic forum.³²¹

(1) Traditional public forum

Traditional public forums are “places which by long tradition or by government fiat have been devoted to assembly and debate.” Typically such places have included public streets, sidewalks and parks.³²² Government regulations that restrict the “content” of expressive activity in such forums “must withstand strict scrutiny.”³²³ This means that if the government wishes to restrict expressive activity based on content, such restrictions must serve a “compelling state interest” and must be “narrowly tailored” to serve that interest. However, if the government imposes content-neutral restrictions on the “time, place and manner” of expressive activity in public forums, then such restrictions must serve a “significant public interest,” must be “narrowly tailored” to that interest and must leave open “alternative avenues of communication.”³²⁴

(2) Designated public forum

The Supreme Court has held that “[i]n a designated public forum, the government ‘intentionally opens a nontraditional public forum for public discourse.’”³²⁵ An example of a designated public forum is the public comment session at a city council meeting. In a designated public forum, the government may restrict the content of the expressive activity to that which is within the scope of the public

³²⁰ *Id.*

³²¹ *Perry Ed. Ass’n v. Perry Local Ed. Ass’n*, 460 U.S. 37, 45-46 (1983).

³²² *Putnam Pit, Inc.*, 221 F.3d at 842 (citing *Perry*, 460 U.S. at 45).

³²³ *Id.* at 843.

³²⁴ *Id.* (citing *Perry*, 460 U.S. at 45).

³²⁵ *Id.* (citing *Cornelius v. NAACP Legal Defense & Educ. Fund, Inc.*, 473 U.S. 788, 802 (1985)).

forum. For example, in the case of a city council meeting, the government may restrict speech to only permit discussion of city business.³²⁶

Once the government opens a nontraditional public forum to a class of persons, the restrictions applicable to those to whom the forum is opened must also withstand strict scrutiny. Thus, as in the case of public forums, regulations governing designated speakers in designated public forums must serve a “compelling state interest” and must be “narrowly tailored” to serve that interest.³²⁷ Accordingly, it is important for a city to avoid creating a designated public forum on its website so as not to establish rights where none previously existed, or at least to have a clear policy on who may post on the city’s website.

(3) Nonpublic forum

Nonpublic forums are those places that are not typically used for public debate or the free exchange of ideas. Accordingly, “the First Amendment does not forbid a viewpoint-neutral exclusion of speakers who would disrupt a nonpublic forum and hinder its effectiveness for its intended purpose.”³²⁸

Examples of nonpublic forums include highway rest areas and advertising on a municipal bus.³²⁹ In a nonpublic forum government may prohibit speech or expressive activity, so long as such restrictions are reasonable in light of the government’s interest and do not attempt to suppress the speaker’s activity based on disagreement with the speaker’s views.³³⁰

(4) Public entity websites as nonpublic forums

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Putnam Pit* concluded that the City of Cookeville’s website was a “nonpublic” forum under the First Amendment because the website was not open to the public, and before and after the city adopted a website link policy, links had been established on an individualized basis.³³¹ This determination is significant because a government entity, as previously discussed, has more discretion to regulate public expression in a nonpublic forum than it does in a “traditional public forum” (such as a park) or in a “designated public forum” (a place expressly opened for free speech by the public). The court also emphasized that the city had legitimate interests “in

³²⁶ See *White v. City of Norwalk*, 900 F.2d 1421, 1425 (1990) (concluding that city councils have authority to limit speech through the imposition of agendas and rules of order and decorum).

³²⁷ *Perry*, 460 U.S. at 46.

³²⁸ *Putnam Pit*, 221 F.3d at 845 (quoting *Cornelius*, 473 U.S. at 811).

³²⁹ *Jacobson v. Bonine*, 123 F.3d 1272, 1274 (1997); *Children of the Rosary v. City of Phoenix*, 154 F.3d 972, 978 (1998).

³³⁰ *Perry*, 460 U.S. at 46.

³³¹ *Putnam Pit, Inc.*, 221 F.3d at 844.

keeping links that are consistent with the purpose of the site—providing information about city services, attractions and officials.”³³²

Despite the fact that the court in *Putnam Pit* determined that the city’s website was a nonpublic forum, giving the city broad discretion to limit access to its website links, the court stated that the city could not deny links “solely based on the controversial views” the publisher espouses.³³³ The court concluded that the city’s “requirement that websites eligible to be linked to the city’s site promote the city’s tourism, industry and economic welfare gives broad discretion to city officials, raising the possibility of discriminatory application of the policy based on viewpoint.”³³⁴ Accordingly, the court remanded the case to the district court for further proceedings on the issue of whether the city improperly exercised its authority to restrict access to links on its website in a discriminatory manner in violation of the publisher’s First Amendment rights.

The *Vargas* court also concluded that the city’s website was a nonpublic forum, and the city could exclude the initiative proponents from posting information on the site.³³⁵ In contrast to *Putnam Pit*, in *Vargas* the city did not permit access to the web page by either proponents or opponents of the ballot initiative.³³⁶

Limiting use of a city website only to city-related activities may result in a court finding that the public forum analysis is not appropriate under the facts, and that the issue should be evaluated instead under the doctrine of governmental speech.³³⁷ The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Free Speech clause does not apply to government speech, because the Free Speech Clause restricts government regulation of private speech and does not regulate government speech.³³⁸ Under the government speech doctrine, the government has the right to speak for itself and a government entity may exercise this same freedom to express its views when it receives assistance from private sources for the purpose of delivering a government-controlled message.³³⁹

In *Sutcliffe v. Epping School District*, an advocacy group challenged the Town of Epping after the town refused to include the group’s hyperlink on the town’s website.³⁴⁰ The group wanted to present opinions countering the town’s budget proposals regarding town and school activities. The group contended its hyperlink should have been allowed because the town had included a hyperlink

³³² *Id.* at 845.

³³³ *Id.*

³³⁴ *Id.* at 845-46 (citations omitted).

³³⁵ *Vargas*, 46 Cal. 4th at 37 n.18.

³³⁶ See *Id.*

³³⁷ *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460, 467 (2009).

³³⁸ *Id.*

³³⁹ *Id.* at 468.

³⁴⁰ *Sutcliffe v. Epping School District*, 584 F.3d 314, 333 (2009).

to a one-day event put on by “SUE”, which was part of a state university-sponsored program and was to be held among town residents to foster community spirit, civic discourse, and the organization of community-defined projects and action groups. By unwritten practice, the town had previously allowed only hyperlinks that would promote providing information about the town, and did not permit links that were political or advocated for certain candidates. A written policy established after the group’s request limited hyperlinks to those for governmental agencies or events and programs coordinated or sponsored by the town.

The federal appeals court ruled in *Sutcliffe* that a government entity has the right to express itself on means of communication that the government owned. The town engaged in government speech because the town created the website and selected which hyperlinks to place on its website to convey information about the town to its citizens and the outside world and, by choosing only certain hyperlinks to place on that website, communicated an important message about itself.³⁴¹ Hyperlinks were added only with approval by the Board of Selectmen. The court also rejected the group’s claim that the town engaged in viewpoint discrimination, because the SUE event was a town-sponsored and financially-supported event, and nonpartisan.³⁴² The court also concluded that a public forum analysis did not apply under the facts, because the town’s website is not a traditional public forum, and the website was not a designated public forum because there was no evidence that the town intentionally opened a nontraditional public forum for public discourse.³⁴³

Accordingly, in drafting and administering website link policies, a public agency should be mindful that “nonpublic forum status does not mean that the government can restrict speech in whatever way it likes.”³⁴⁴ A public agency may not deny requests to post information and links simply because they do not agree with a requesting party’s views or the views espoused on the requesting party’s website, but an across-the-board policy that does not discriminate on the basis of viewpoint should withstand judicial scrutiny. Reserving the website only for the public agency’s activities and purposes may also help the public agency demonstrate that it is engaging in government speech, and has not created a public forum.

E. Chat Rooms, Forums, and Social Media

Note that the conclusion would have likely been different in *Vargas* if the website had contained a chat room, or other technology promoting open public

³⁴¹ *Id.* at 331.

³⁴² *Id.* at 331-332.

³⁴³ *Id.* at 333-334.

³⁴⁴ *Putnam Pit Inc.*, 221 F.3d at 846 (citations omitted).

discussion. The term “chat room” generally refers to an area of a website that allows for a real-time interactive discussion between whoever wishes to participate, with every participant seeing what every other participant types in. Chat rooms allow visitors to access web pages to state their views on a topic of discussion, and in unmoderated chat rooms, to say anything about any subject. Many popular social media services, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, include a system of public comment threads that similarly promote public discussion.

In *Vargas*, the California Supreme Court did not address chat rooms or social media services. However, in the prior appellate court decision, which was superseded on other grounds by the California Supreme Court, the appellate court had little trouble concluding that a chat room on a city web page would constitute a public forum:

As noted above, “electronic communication media may constitute public forums. Websites that are accessible free of charge to any member of the public where members of the public may read the views and information posted, and post their own opinions, meet the definition of a public forum”³⁴⁵

Ampex Corp. v. Cargle and *ComputerXpress, Inc. v. Jackson*, were “anti-SLAPP” motions brought by defendants in defamation and libel actions, which are motions to strike a “Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation.” In order to have a viable anti-SLAPP motion, the statements at issue must be made in a public forum, and both opinions concluded that chat rooms on the websites were public forums.

The federal courts increasingly hold that chat rooms and other forms of social media may constitute public forums. In 2017, the U.S. Supreme Court described cyberspace, and social media, as follows: “While in the past there may have been difficulty in identifying the most important places (in a spatial sense) for the exchange of views, today the answer is clear. It is cyberspace—the ‘vast democratic forums of the Internet’ in general [citation omitted], and social media in particular.”³⁴⁶

With the recent ruling in the United States Supreme Court in *Lindke v. Freed*³⁴⁷ officials now have clearer direction as to how to keep their social media sites

³⁴⁵ *Vargas v. City of Salinas*, 37 Cal. Rptr. 3d 506, 527 (2005) (citing *Ampex Corp. v. Cargle*, 128 Cal. App. 4th 1569, 1576 (2005); *ComputerXpress, Inc. v. Jackson*, 93 Cal. App. 4th 993, 1006-07 (2001)).

³⁴⁶ See *Packingham v. North Carolina*, 137 S. Ct. 1730, 1735–36 (2017) (Supreme Court ruled that a North Carolina statute prohibiting sex offenders from accessing social networking websites violated the First Amendment because even assuming that the statute was content neutral, the statute could not survive intermediate scrutiny because it was not narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest).

³⁴⁷ 601 U.S. 187 (2024)

“personal” and not expose their social media sites to a First Amendment challenge.

In that case, the City Manager of Port Huron, Michigan maintained a personal Facebook page where he posted about his personal life and his job. Once the COVID-19 pandemic began, he also posted both personal and job-related information about COVID-19. When a member of the public who opposed the city’s COVID-19 position expressed his displeasure on the City Manager’s Facebook page, the City Manager first deleted some comments and then banned him from the page. The man sued, claiming a First Amendment right to comment on the City Manager’s Facebook page.

The Supreme Court determined that officials’ social media accounts will be considered personal, and not subject to the First Amendment claims of others, unless the official: (1) possesses actual authority to speak on the agency’s behalf (“state action”); and (2) purports to exercise that authority when the public official posts on social media.

The Court reasoned that public officials themselves have the “First Amendment right to speak about their jobs and exercise editorial control over speech and speakers on their personal platforms.” However, this is not the case for social media activities that are considered state action. Determining whether a public official’s social media activity constitutes state action, which prevents blocking specific comments or commenters, is a “fact-intensive inquiry.” But, if the official does not possess actual authority to speak on behalf of the agency, the appearance or function of the social media account will not matter.

To create a presumption of “personal use,” the Court suggests a social media account carry a label (i.e., “this is the personal page of [public official]” or a disclaimer (i.e., “the views expressed are strictly my own”) but the presumption is not irrebuttable.

Two key takeaways officials should consider if they decide to block a comment or commenter are:

1. *Avoid State Action.* For a post to be state action, the official must have actual authority to speak on behalf of the public agency through statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage. To qualify as “custom” or “usage,” the official’s social media use on behalf of the public agency must be “permanent and well settled” and that authority must extend to the type of speech in question.
2. Emphasize Personal Use. Courts will look at several factors such as: biography description (“personal page” v. “official page”), page maintenance (“individual” v. “public agency”), the type of posts

("repetition of readily available information" v. "public announcement unavailable anywhere else").

Officials should also discuss the use of their social media accounts with legal counsel to determine if it is "official" or "personal." If a social media account is "personal" then a public official can decide which comments are allowed on the site and who can be banned from the site. However, if the social media account is "official" then a public official must be cognizant of the First Amendment rights of anyone who visits their social media site.

F. Accessibility Requirements

One other concern in designing a local agency's website is whether it is accessible to individuals with disabilities. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (the "ADA"), local governments must ensure that they provide qualified individuals with disabilities equal access to their programs and services, including by making reasonable modifications to rules, policies, or practices; removing architectural, communication, or transportation barriers; or providing auxiliary aids or services, unless doing so would fundamentally alter the nature of their programs or services or would impose an undue burden.³⁴⁸ Local governments must take appropriate steps to ensure that their communications with applicants, participants, members of the public, and companions are as effective as communications with others, and furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to afford individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in and enjoy the benefits of a government service, program or activity.³⁴⁹

Based on these requirements, the U.S. Department of Justice takes the position that state and local government websites must be designed to be accessible to individuals with disabilities. In March 2022, the U.S. Department of Justice issued guidance describing how state and local governments and businesses open to the public can make sure that their websites are accessible to people with disabilities as required by the ADA.³⁵⁰ The DOJ will pursue enforcement actions, settlements and consent decrees to ensure that governmental websites are accessible.³⁵¹ In designing and maintaining an agency's web page to ensure

³⁴⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 12131 et seq.

³⁴⁹ 28 C.F.R. 35.160(a) and (b)(1).

³⁵⁰ See *U.S. Department of Justice Guidance on Web Accessibility and the ADA* (issued March 18, 2022), DOJ 22-262 (D.O.J.), 2022 WL 820126; also available at <https://www.ada.gov/resources/web-guidance/>.

³⁵¹ See U.S. Department of Justice, *Accessibility of State and Local Government Websites to People with Disabilities* (available at <http://www.ada.gov/websites2.htm> or https://archive.ada.gov/websites2_pmt.pdf; U.S. Department of Justice, *ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Governments*, Chapter 5, "Website Accessibility Under Title II of the ADA" (available at <https://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap5toolkit.htm> or https://archive.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/ch5_toolkit.pdf). See *Barden v. City of Sacramento*, 292 F.3d 1073, 1076-1077 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding that the ADA must be construed broadly to apply to normal functions of a municipal entity in order to effectively implement the ADA's fundamental purpose of providing a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities).

compliance with First Amendment and Brown Act requirements, an agency should make sure it is designed for accessibility as well, in order to minimize the potential for litigation and adverse decisions.

There are currently no federal regulations addressing website accessibility requirements for state and local governments. However, in August, 2023, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a notice of proposed rulemaking entitled “Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability; Accessibility of Web Information and Services of State and Local Government Entities proposing to amend its title II ADA regulation to provide technical standards to assist public entities in complying with their obligations to make their websites and mobile apps accessible to individuals and disabilities.³⁵² The public comment period ended on October 3, 2023, and final regulation on this topic is scheduled to be issued by April, 2024. Pending adoption of federal standards, many state and local governments have used draft regulations issued during a prior Department of Justice rule-making process that started in 2010, but was ended in 2017.³⁵³ Those draft standards are often used by state and local governments as a guide for best practices in considering accessibility issues. In addition, even without specific technical standards applicable to local governments, there are a number of regulations and guidelines that may be used to design accessible public websites. Other federal laws may impose accessibility requirements on local government websites, depending on the circumstances. For example, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination based on disability by federal agencies and recipients of federal assistance, and consequently recipients of federal funds may need to meet federal accessibility requirements.³⁵⁴ Section 508 of the Workforce Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, also requires programs and activities funded by federal agencies to be accessible to people with disabilities, including federal employees and members of the public, and covers ICT developed, procured, maintained, or used by federal agencies.³⁵⁵ The Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires in part that telecommunications products and services be accessible to people with disabilities.³⁵⁶ Potential sources of website design standards include:

³⁵² 88 Fed. Reg. 51948 (August 4, 2023), 2010 WL 2888003(F.R.)

³⁵³ See 75 Fed. Reg. 43460 (July 26, 2010), 2010 WL 2888003(F.R.); 81 Fed. Reg. 28658 (May 9, 2016), 2016 WL 2609932(F.R.); and 82 Fed. Reg. 60932 (December 26, 2017), 2017 WL 6555806(F.R.).

³⁵⁴ 29 U.S.C. § 794.

³⁵⁵ 29 U.S.C. § 794d; see 36 C.F.R. Part 1194; Appendix A to Part 1194—Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act: Application and Scoping Requirements; Appendix C to Part 1194—Functional Performance Criteria and Technical Requirements; and Appendix D to Part 1194—Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards as Originally Published on December 21, 2000.

³⁵⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 255.

- The Federal Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Final Standards and Guidelines, set forth at 36 C.F.R. parts 1193 and 1194;³⁵⁷ and
- The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.³⁵⁸

While these sources do not expressly apply to city websites, they provide various methods of ensuring that a web page is accessible, including providing text equivalents for graphics, ensuring that information conveyed with color is also available without color, and using high contrast color choices. Many state and local agencies have incorporated the federal requirements into the design of their information technology systems, including their websites.³⁵⁹

Providing accommodations for persons with disabilities to use public websites is not particularly onerous; in fact, the Department of Justice has stated that “implementing accessibility features is not difficult and will seldom change the layout or appearance of web pages.”³⁶⁰

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The law related to electronic documents continues to evolve as computer technology advances and public officials respond and adapt to those advances. The advent of email, text messages, and other forms of social media has expanded the opportunities for collaboration greatly, but has simultaneously expanded the potential for inadvertent Brown Act violations, as well as unwanted disclosure of preliminary or sensitive information when emails and text messages must be disclosed in response to a Public Records Act request. When using email, public officials should refrain from using “reply all” to avoid serial meetings, and should be aware of the disclosure requirements of the Brown Act for documents related to items discussed at a public meeting. Public officials should also be sensitive to the risk that the Public Records Act may require disclosure of emails or text messages in which they discuss public business, and not treat them as casual conversation. While the deliberative process privilege may apply to protect some such emails or text messages, the doctrine has been applied sparingly by

³⁵⁷ 82 Fed. Reg. 5790 (January 18, 2017), 2017 WL 168818 (F.R.), as amended by 83 Fed. Reg. 2912 (January 22, 2018), 2018 WL 488398 (F.R.). These federal regulations were enacted pursuant to Section 508 of the Workforce Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794d), and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. § and 255).

³⁵⁸ Available at <http://www.w3.org/>. The revised Section 508 standards contained in the federal regulations are based on WCAG 2.0 developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

³⁵⁹ In California, state websites must meet both the web accessibility standards in California Government Code §§ 7405 and 11135, which adopted the Section 508 standards and the Priority 1 and 2 level checkpoints of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 (WCAG 2.0 “AA” Conformance Level) developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

³⁶⁰ U.S. Department of Justice, Accessibility of State and Local Government Websites to People with Disabilities, <http://www.ada.gov/websites2.htm>.

California courts. A clear policy regarding the deletion of emails and text messages will also help to reduce unwanted exposure, although an agency must be able to suspend its usual deletion procedures to preserve electronic records potentially relevant to state or federal litigation.

Although federal and state laws continue to develop, electronic documents and information other than emails (for example, posts on social media websites, such as Facebook³⁶¹ or Twitter,³⁶² that are deemed to be a public forum or otherwise relate to an agency's public business) may be subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act, California discovery rules, and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26(a). An agency must make electronic records available in an electronic format if requested in response to a Public Records Act request. An agency may also have to disclose electronic records in litigation and even metadata may be discoverable. Thus, it is important to avoid the automatic creation of metadata, to the extent possible. Public officials should also consult with their information technology departments to ensure that metadata is not inadvertently inserted into electronic records when they are created.

With respect to websites, caution must be taken to ensure a public agency's website does not indicate support or approval of, or promote or advocate for, a candidate for elective office. Likewise, a public agency website cannot be used to advocate for or against an initiative election. In addition to avoiding express advocacy that unambiguously suggests a particular position in a campaign, public officials must also avoid any actions which, based on their "style, tenor and timing," may lead to a determination that a public agency website contains impermissible advocacy.

The content of a website link policy, and the manner in which such a policy is implemented, are critical in a public agency's ability to regulate the information and links that will be permitted on its website. It is important that a public agency does not arbitrarily discriminate in denying requests for website links. The establishment and adherence to a specific written policy regarding website links would likely assist a public agency in avoiding the litigation challenges faced by the City of Cookeville in the *Putnam Pit* case, and should assist generally in avoiding violations of the First Amendment. A uniform policy, such as that upheld in the *Vargas* opinion, may serve as a viable defense to such challenges.

³⁶¹ See *Davison v. Randall*, 912 F. 3d 666 (2019) (county official's Facebook page deemed a public form). See also *German v. Eudaly*, 2018 WL 3212020 (2018) [on facts presented, judge ruled that a city commissioner did not violate a public activist's right to petition the government when the commissioner blocked the activist from seeing the commissioner's nonofficial Facebook page and denied a public records request to see the Facebook page, but granted the activist leave to amend her complaint to show that the commissioner acted in her official capacity when using her nonofficial Facebook page].

³⁶² See *One Wisconsin Now v. Kremer*, 354 F. Supp. 3d 940 (2019) (interactive portions of state legislators' Twitter accounts constituted a designated public forum under the First Amendment).

We have several recommendations for drafting website policies. First, the website link policy should contain a “statement of purpose” indicating that neither the public agency’s website nor its links list are “forums” for expressive activity by the public. The following is our suggested language for that portion of the policy, for the hypothetical City of Anytown:

“This policy governs the establishment of external links on the City of Anytown’s official website. For purposes of this policy, an ‘external link’ is a hyperlink from the City of Anytown’s website to a website maintained by another party. Neither the City of Anytown’s website nor the external links listed on such website constitute a forum for expressive activity by members of the public. Rather, the purpose of the City of Anytown’s website and the external links list is to provide information about officials, services, and attractions related to City of Anytown. This policy is declaratory of the City of Anytown’s existing administrative practice regarding the establishment of external links on its website.”

Second, the website link policy should specifically designate the types of organizations that are eligible to have a link established to their website. We think eligibility may be limited to nonprofit entities (as Cookeville chose to do), but it does not have to be so restricted. We also recommend that the website specifically exclude links to sites that have as their purpose the election or defeat of specific candidates or the passage or defeat of specific ballot measures, regardless of political position. In our opinion, implementation of these suggestions will strengthen a public agency’s position if it ever becomes necessary to defend a decision to deny a request for a link from a public agency’s website.

Finally, the agency should ensure that its web page complies with the accessibility requirements of the ADA, such as providing text equivalents for graphics, ensuring that information conveyed with color is also available without color, and using high contrast color choices.

PART THREE.

THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

The California Public Records Act

DIVISION 10. ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1. Preliminary Provisions

Article 1. Short Titles

7920.000. This division shall be known and may be cited as the California Public Records Act.

7920.005. This division recodifies the provisions of former Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of this title. The act that added this division, and the act that consists of conforming revisions to reflect the addition of this division, shall be known and may be cited as the "CPRA Recodification Act of 2021."

Article 2. Effect of Recodification

7920.100. Nothing in the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021 is intended to substantively change the law relating to inspection of public records. The act is intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. Every provision of this division and every other provision of this act, including, without limitation, every cross-reference in every provision of the act, shall be interpreted consistent with the nonsubstantive intent of the act.

7920.105. (a) A provision of this division, or any other provision of the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, insofar as it is substantially the same as a previously existing provision relating to the same subject matter, shall be considered as a restatement and continuation thereof and not as a new enactment.

(b) A reference in a statute to a previously existing provision that is restated and continued in this division, or in any other provision of the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, shall, unless a contrary intent appears, be deemed a reference to the restatement and continuation.

(c) A reference in a statute to a provision of this division, or any other provision of the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, which is substantially the same as a previously existing provision, shall, unless a contrary intent appears, be deemed to include a reference to the previously existing provision.

7920.110. (a) A judicial decision interpreting a previously existing provision is relevant in interpreting any provision of this division, or any other provision of the

CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, which restates and continues that previously existing provision.

(b) However, in enacting the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, the Legislature has not evaluated the correctness of any judicial decision interpreting a provision affected by the act.

(c) The CPRA Recodification Act of 2021 is not intended to, and does not, reflect any assessment of any judicial decision interpreting any provision affected by the act.

7920.115. (a) An opinion of the Attorney General interpreting a previously existing provision is relevant in interpreting any provision of this division, or any other provision of the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, which restates and continues that previously existing provision.

(b) However, in enacting the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, the Legislature has not evaluated the correctness of any Attorney General opinion interpreting a provision affected by the act.

(c) The CPRA Recodification Act of 2021 is not intended to, and does not, reflect any assessment of any Attorney General opinion interpreting any provision affected by the act.

7920.120. (a) A judicial decision or Attorney General opinion on the constitutionality of a previously existing provision is relevant in determining the constitutionality of any provision of this division, or any other provision of the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, which restates and continues that previously existing provision.

(b) However, in enacting the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, the Legislature has not evaluated the constitutionality of any provision affected by the act, or the correctness of any judicial decision or Attorney General opinion on the constitutionality of any provision affected by the act.

(c) The CPRA Recodification Act of 2021 is not intended to, and does not, reflect any determination of the constitutionality of any provision affected by the act.

Article 3. Effect of Division

7920.200. The provisions of this division shall not be deemed in any manner to affect the status of judicial records as it existed immediately before the effective date of the provision that is continued in this section, nor to affect the rights of litigants, including parties to administrative proceedings, under the laws of

discovery of this state, nor to limit or impair any rights of discovery in a criminal case.

CHAPTER 2. Definitions

7920.500. For purposes of Article 3 (commencing with Section 7928.200) of Chapter 14 of Part 5, “elected or appointed official” includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) A state constitutional officer.
- (b) A Member of the Legislature.
- (c) A judge or court commissioner.
- (d) A district attorney.
- (e) A public defender.
- (f) A member of a city council.
- (g) A member of a board of supervisors.
- (h) An appointee of the Governor.
- (i) An appointee of the Legislature.
- (j) A mayor.
- (k) A city attorney.
- (l) A police chief or sheriff.
- (m) A public safety official.
- (n) A state administrative law judge.
- (o) A federal judge or federal defender.
- (p) A member of the United States Congress or appointee of the President of the United States.

7920.505. (a) The following provisions are continuations of provisions that were included in former Section 6254 as that section read when it was repealed by the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021:

- (1) Section 7921.500.

- (2) Sections 7923.600 to 7923.625, inclusive.
- (3) Section 7923.700.
- (4) Sections 7923.800 and 7923.805.
- (5) Section 7924.505.
- (6) Section 7925.000.
- (7) Section 7925.005.
- (8) Section 7925.010.
- (9) Section 7926.000.
- (10) Section 7926.100.
- (11) Section 7926.200.
- (12) Section 7926.210.
- (13) Section 7926.220, except the continuation of former Section 6254.14(b).
- (14) Section 7926.225, except the continuation of former Section 6254.14(b).
- (15) Section 7926.230, except the continuation of former Section 6254.14(b).
- (16) Section 7926.235.
- (17) Section 7927.000.
- (18) Section 7927.100.
- (19) Section 7927.200.
- (20) Section 7927.300.
- (21) Section 7927.500.
- (22) Section 7927.700.
- (23) Section 7927.705.
- (24) Section 7928.000.
- (25) Section 7928.100.

(26) Sections 7928.405 and 7928.410.

(27) Section 7928.705.

(28) Section 7929.000.

(29) Section 7929.200.

(30) Section 7929.205.

(31) Chapter 18 (commencing with Section 7929.400) of Part 5.

(32) Section 7929.605.

(b) The provisions listed in subdivision (a) may be referred to as "former Section 6254 provisions."

(c) Subdivision (a) does not include any provision that was first codified in one of the specified numerical ranges after the effective date of the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021.

7920.510. As used in this division, "local agency" includes any of the following:

(a) A county.

(b) A city, whether general law or chartered.

(c) A city and county.

(d) A school district.

(e) A municipal corporation.

(f) A district.

(g) A political subdivision.

(h) Any board, commission, or agency of the foregoing.

(i) Another local public agency.

(j) An entity that is a legislative body of a local agency pursuant to subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 54952.

7920.515. As used in this division, "member of the public" means any person other than a member, agent, officer, or employee of a federal, state, or local agency

who is acting within the scope of that membership, agency, office, or employment.

7920.520. As used in this division, “person” includes any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association.

7920.525. (a) As used in this division, “public agency” means any state or local agency.

(b) As used in Article 5 (commencing with Section 7926.400) of Chapter 5 of Part 5, “public agency” means an entity specified in subdivision (c) of Section 7926.400.

7920.530. (a) As used in this division, “public records” includes any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public’s business prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics.

(b) “Public records” in the custody of, or maintained by, the Governor’s office means any writing prepared on or after January 6, 1975.

7920.535. As used in this division, “public safety official” means the following parties, whether active or retired:

(a) A peace officer as defined in Sections 830 to 830.65, inclusive, of the Penal Code, or a person who is not a peace officer, but may exercise the powers of arrest during the course and within the scope of the person’s employment pursuant to Section 830.7 of the Penal Code.

(b) A public officer or other person listed in Section 1808.2 or 1808.6 of the Vehicle Code.

(c) An “elected or appointed official” as defined in Section 7920.500.

(d) An attorney employed by the Department of Justice, the State Public Defender, or a county office of the district attorney or public defender, the United States Attorney, or the Federal Public Defender.

(e) A city attorney and an attorney who represents cities in criminal matters.

(f) An employee of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation who supervises inmates or is required to have care or custody of a prisoner.

(g) A sworn or nonsworn employee who supervises inmates in a city police department, a county sheriff’s office, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, federal, state, or a local detention facility, or a local juvenile hall, camp,

ranch, or home, and a probation officer as defined in Section 830.5 of the Penal Code.

(h) A federal prosecutor, a federal criminal investigator, and a National Park Service Ranger working in California.

(i) The surviving spouse or child of a peace officer defined in Section 830 of the Penal Code, if the peace officer died in the line of duty.

(j) State and federal judges and court commissioners.

(k) An employee of the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a public defender who submits verification from the Attorney General, district attorney, or public defender that the employee represents the Attorney General, district attorney, or public defender in matters that routinely place that employee in personal contact with persons under investigation for, charged with, or convicted of, committing criminal acts.

(l) A nonsworn employee of the Department of Justice or a police department or sheriff's office that, in the course of employment, is responsible for collecting, documenting, and preserving physical evidence at crime scenes, testifying in court as an expert witness, and other technical duties, and a nonsworn employee that, in the course of employment, performs a variety of standardized and advanced laboratory procedures in the examination of physical crime evidence, determines their results, and provides expert testimony in court.

7920.540. (a) As used in this division, "state agency" means every state office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, and commission or other state body or agency, except those agencies provided for in Article IV (except Section 20 thereof) or Article VI of the California Constitution.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or any other law, "state agency" also means the State Bar of California, as described in Section 6001 of the Business and Professions Code.

7920.545. As used in this division, "writing" means any handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, photocopying, transmitting by electronic mail or facsimile, and every other means of recording upon any tangible thing any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof, and any record thereby created, regardless of the manner in which the record has been stored.

PART 2. DISCLOSURE AND EXEMPTIONS GENERALLY

CHAPTER 1. Right of Access to Public Records

7921.000. In enacting this division, the Legislature, mindful of the right of individuals to privacy, finds and declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state.

7921.005. A state or local agency may not allow another party to control the disclosure of information that is otherwise subject to disclosure pursuant to this division.

7921.010. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no state or local agency shall sell, exchange, furnish, or otherwise provide a public record subject to disclosure pursuant to this division to a private entity in a manner that prevents a state or local agency from providing the record directly pursuant to this division.

(b) Nothing in this section requires a state or local agency to use the State Printer to print public records.

(c) Nothing in this section prevents the destruction of a public record pursuant to law.

(d) This section shall not apply to contracts entered into before January 1, 1996, between the County of Santa Clara and a private entity, for the provision of public records subject to disclosure under this division.

CHAPTER 2. General Rules Governing Disclosure

Article 1. Nondiscrimination

7921.300. This division does not allow limitations on access to a public record based upon the purpose for which the record is being requested, if the record is otherwise subject to disclosure.

7921.305. (a) Notwithstanding the definition of "member of the public" in Section 7920.515, an elected member or officer of any state or local agency is entitled to access to public records of that agency on the same basis as any other person. Nothing in this section shall limit the ability of elected members or officers to access public records permitted by law in the administration of their duties.

(b) This section does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, existing law.

7921.310. Notwithstanding Section 7921.305 or any other provision of law, when the members of a legislative body of a local agency are authorized to access a

writing of the body or of the agency as permitted by law in the administration of their duties, the local agency, as defined in Section 54951, shall not discriminate between or among any of those members as to which writing or portion thereof is made available or when it is made available.

Article 2. Voluntary Disclosure

7921.500. Unless disclosure is otherwise prohibited by law, the provisions listed in Section 7920.505 do not prevent any agency from opening its records concerning the administration of the agency to public inspection.

7921.505. (a) As used in this section, "agency" includes a member, agent, officer, or employee of the agency acting within the scope of that membership, agency, office, or employment.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, if a state or local agency discloses to a member of the public a public record that is otherwise exempt from this division, this disclosure constitutes a waiver of the exemptions specified in:

(1) The provisions listed in Section 7920.505.

(2) Sections 7924.510 and 7924.700.

(3) Other similar provisions of law.

(c) This section, however, does not apply to any of the following disclosures:

(1) A disclosure made pursuant to the Information Practices Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798) of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code) or a discovery proceeding.

(2) A disclosure made through other legal proceedings or as otherwise required by law.

(3) A disclosure within the scope of disclosure of a statute that limits disclosure of specified writings to certain purposes.

(4) A disclosure not required by law, and prohibited by formal action of an elected legislative body of the local agency that retains the writing.

(5) A disclosure made to a governmental agency that agrees to treat the disclosed material as confidential. Only persons authorized in writing by the person in charge of the agency shall be permitted to obtain the information. Any information obtained by the agency shall only be used for purposes that are consistent with existing law.

(6) A disclosure of records relating to a financial institution or an affiliate thereof, if the disclosure is made to the financial institution or affiliate by a state agency responsible for regulation or supervision of the financial institution or affiliate.

(7) A disclosure of records relating to a person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Business Oversight, if the disclosure is made to the person who is the subject of the records for the purpose of corrective action by that person, or, if a corporation, to an officer, director, or other key personnel of the corporation for the purpose of corrective action, or to any other person to the extent necessary to obtain information from that person for the purpose of an investigation by the Department of Business Oversight.

(8) A disclosure made by the Commissioner of Business Oversight under Section 450, 452, 8009, or 18396 of the Financial Code.

(9) A disclosure of records relating to a person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Managed Health Care, if the disclosure is made to the person who is the subject of the records for the purpose of corrective action by that person, or, if a corporation, to an officer, director, or other key personnel of the corporation for the purpose of corrective action, or to any other person to the extent necessary to obtain information from that person for the purpose of an investigation by the Department of Managed Health Care.

(10) A disclosure made through the sharing of information between the Independent System Operator and a state agency.

Article 3. Disclosure to District Attorney and Related Matters

7921.700. A state or local agency shall allow an inspection or copying of any public record or class of public records not exempted by this division when requested by a district attorney.

7921.705. (a) If a district attorney makes a request to a state or local agency to inspect or receive a copy of a public record or class of public records not exempted by this division, and the state or local agency fails or refuses to allow inspection or copying within 10 working days of that request, the district attorney may petition a court of competent jurisdiction to require the state or local agency to allow the requested inspection or copying.

(b) Unless the public interest or good cause in withholding the requested records clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure, the court may require the public agency to allow the district attorney to inspect or copy those records.

7921.710. Disclosure of records to a district attorney under the provisions of this division shall effect no change in the status of the records under any other provision of law.

CHAPTER 3. General Rules Governing Exemptions from Disclosure

Article 1. Justification for Withholding of Record

7922.000. An agency shall justify withholding any record by demonstrating that the record in question is exempt under express provisions of this division, or that on the facts of the particular case the public interest served by not disclosing the record clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record.

Article 2. Social Security Numbers and Related Matters

7922.200. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in order to protect against the risk of identity theft, a local agency shall redact social security numbers from a record before disclosing the record to the public pursuant to this division.

(b) Nothing in this division shall be construed to require a local agency to disclose a social security number.

(c) This section does not apply to a record maintained by a county recorder.

7922.205. Nothing in this division shall be construed to require the disclosure by a county recorder of any "official record," if a "public record" version of that record is available pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 27300) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3.

7922.210. Nothing in this division shall be construed to require the disclosure by a filing office of any "official filing," if a "public filing" version of that record is available pursuant to Section 9526.5 of the Commercial Code.

PART 3. PROCEDURES AND RELATED MATTERS

CHAPTER 1. Request for a Public Record

Article 1. General Principles

7922.500. Nothing in this division shall be construed to permit an agency to delay or obstruct the inspection or copying of public records.

7922.505. Except as otherwise prohibited by law, a state or local agency may adopt requirements for itself that allow for faster, more efficient, or greater access to records than prescribed by the minimum standards set forth in this division.

Article 2. Procedural Requirements Generally

7922.525. (a) Public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of a state or local agency and every person has a right to inspect any public record, except as otherwise provided.

(b) Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be available for inspection by any person requesting the record after deletion of the portions that are exempted by law.

7922.530. (a) Except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law, each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, shall make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable. Upon request, an exact copy shall be provided unless impracticable to do so.

(b) A requester who inspects a disclosable record on the premises of the agency has the right to use the requester's equipment on those premises, without being charged any fees or costs, to photograph or otherwise copy or reproduce the record in a manner that does not require the equipment to make physical contact with the record, unless the means of copy or reproduction would result in either of the following:

(1) Damage to the record.

(2) Unauthorized access to the agency's computer systems or secured networks by using software, equipment, or any other technology capable of accessing, altering, or compromising the agency's electronic records.

(c) The agency may impose any reasonable limits on the use of the requester's equipment that are necessary to protect the safety of the records or to prevent the copying of records from being an unreasonable burden to the orderly function of the agency and its employees. In addition, the agency may impose any limit that is necessary to maintain the integrity of, or ensure the long-term preservation of, historic or high-value records.

7922.535. (a) Each agency, upon a request for a copy of records, shall, within 10 days from receipt of the request, determine whether the request, in whole or in part, seeks copies of disclosable public records in the possession of the agency and shall promptly notify the person making the request of the determination and the reasons therefor. If the agency determines that the request seeks disclosable public records, the agency shall also state the estimated date and time when the records will be made available.

(b) In unusual circumstances, the time limit prescribed in this article and Article 1 (commencing with Section 7922.500) may be extended by written notice from the head of the agency or a designee to the person making the request, setting forth the reasons for the extension and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched. No notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension for more than 14 days.

(c) As used in this section, "unusual circumstances" means the following, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request:

(1) The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request.

(2) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records that are demanded in a single request.

(3) The need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the agency having substantial subject matter interest therein.

(4) The need to compile data, to write programming language or a computer program, or to construct a computer report to extract data.

(5) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located when the state of emergency currently affects, due to the state of emergency, the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the requested records are located.

(A) This paragraph shall not apply to a request for records created during and related to the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "state of emergency" means a state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2).

7922.540. (a) A response to a written request for inspection or copies of public records that includes a determination that the request is denied, in whole or in part, shall be in writing.

(b) The notification of denial shall set forth the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial.

(c) An agency shall justify withholding any record by complying with Section 7922.000.

7922.545. (a) In addition to maintaining public records for public inspection during its office hours, a public agency may comply with Section 7922.525 by posting any public record on its internet website and, in response to a request for a public record posted on the internet website, directing a member of the public to the location on the internet website where the public record is posted.

(b) However, if after the public agency directs a member of the public to the internet website, the member of the public requesting the public record requests a copy of the public record due to an inability to access or reproduce the public record from the internet website, the public agency shall promptly provide a copy of the public record pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 7922.530.

Article 3. Information in Electronic Format

7922.570. (a) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, any agency that has information that constitutes an identifiable public record not exempt from disclosure pursuant to this division that is in an electronic format shall make that information available in an electronic format when requested by any person.

(b) When applicable, the agency shall do the following:

(1) The agency shall make the information available in any electronic format in which it holds the information.

(2) The agency shall provide a copy of an electronic record in the format requested if the requested format is one that the agency has used to create copies for its own use or for provision to other agencies.

(c) If a request is for information in other than electronic format, and the information also is in electronic format, an agency may inform the requester that the information is available in electronic format.

7922.575. (a) The cost of duplication of an electronic record pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 7922.570 shall be limited to the direct cost of producing a copy of a record in an electronic format.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the requester shall bear the cost of producing a copy of the record, including the cost to construct a record, and the cost of programming and computer services necessary to produce a copy of the record when either of the following applies:

(1) In order to comply with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 7922.570, the public agency would be required to produce a copy of an electronic record and the record is one that is produced only at otherwise regularly scheduled intervals.

(2) The request would require data compilation, extraction, or programming to produce the record.

7922.580. (a) Nothing in Section 7922.570 or 7922.575 shall be construed to require a public agency to reconstruct a record in an electronic format if the agency no longer has the record available in an electronic format.

(b) Nothing in Section 7922.570 or 7922.575 shall be construed to permit an agency to make information available only in an electronic format.

(c) Nothing in Section 7922.570 or 7922.575 shall be construed to require a public agency to release an electronic record in the electronic form in which it is held by the agency if its release would jeopardize or compromise the security or integrity of the original record or of any proprietary software in which it is maintained.

(d) Nothing in Section 7922.570 or 7922.575 shall be construed to permit public access to records held by any agency to which access is otherwise restricted by statute.

7922.585. (a) As used in this section, "computer software" includes computer mapping systems, computer programs, and computer graphics systems.

(b) Computer software developed by a state or local agency is not itself a public record under this division. The agency may sell, lease, or license the software for commercial or noncommercial use.

(c) This section shall not be construed to create an implied warranty on the part of the State of California or any local agency for errors, omissions, or other defects in any computer software as provided pursuant to this section.

(d) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the public record status of information merely because it is stored in a computer. Public records stored in a computer shall be disclosed as required by this division.

(e) Nothing in this section is intended to limit any copyright protections.

Article 4. Duty to Assist in Formulating Request

7922.600. (a) When a member of the public requests to inspect a public record or obtain a copy of a public record, the public agency, in order to assist the member of the public make a focused and effective request that reasonably

describes an identifiable record or records, shall do all of the following, to the extent reasonable under the circumstances:

(1) Assist the member of the public to identify records and information that are responsive to the request or to the purpose of the request, if stated.

(2) Describe the information technology and physical location in which the records exist.

(3) Provide suggestions for overcoming any practical basis for denying access to the records or information sought.

(b) The requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the public agency is unable to identify the requested information after making a reasonable effort to elicit additional clarifying information from the requester that will help identify the record or records.

(c) The requirements of subdivision (a) are in addition to any action required of a public agency by Article 1 (commencing with Section 7922.500) or Article 2 (commencing with Section 7922.525).

7922.605. This article shall not apply to a request for public records if any of the following applies:

(a) The public agency makes the requested records available pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 7922.500) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 7922.525).

(b) The public agency makes an index of its records available.

(c) The public agency determines that the request should be denied and bases that determination solely on an exemption listed in Section 7920.505.

CHAPTER 2. Agency Regulations, Guidelines, Systems, and Similar Matters

Article 1. Agency Regulations and Guidelines

7922.630. Every agency may adopt regulations in accordance with this article stating the procedures to be followed when making its records available.

7922.635. (a) The following state and local bodies shall establish written guidelines for accessibility of records:

(1) All regional water quality control boards.

(2) Bay Area Air Pollution Control District.

- (3) California Coastal Commission.
- (4) Department of Business Oversight.
- (5) Department of Consumer Affairs.
- (6) Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
- (7) Department of General Services.
- (8) Department of Industrial Relations.
- (9) Department of Insurance.
- (10) Department of Justice.
- (11) Department of Managed Health Care.
- (12) Department of Motor Vehicles.
- (13) Department of Parks and Recreation.
- (14) Department of Real Estate.
- (15) Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- (16) Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (17) Department of Water Resources.
- (18) Division of Juvenile Justice.
- (19) Employment Development Department.
- (20) Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District.
- (21) Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District.
- (22) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
- (23) Public Employees' Retirement System.
- (24) Public Utilities Commission.
- (25) San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District.
- (26) San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

- (27) Secretary of State.
- (28) State Air Resources Board.
- (29) State Board of Equalization.
- (30) State Department of Developmental Services.
- (31) State Department of Health Care Services.
- (32) State Department of Public Health.
- (33) State Department of Social Services.
- (34) State Department of State Hospitals.
- (35) State Water Resources Control Board.
- (36) Teachers' Retirement Board.
- (37) Transportation Agency.

(b) A copy of these guidelines shall be posted in a conspicuous public place at the offices of these bodies, and a copy of the guidelines shall be available upon request, free of charge, to any person requesting that body's records.

7922.640. (a) Guidelines and regulations adopted pursuant to this article shall be consistent with all other sections of this division and shall reflect the intention of the Legislature to make the records accessible to the public.

(b) Guidelines and regulations adopted pursuant to this article shall not operate to limit the hours public records are open for inspection as prescribed in Article 1 (commencing with Section 7922.500) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 7922.525).

Article 2. Internet Resources

7922.680. If a local agency, except a school district, maintains an internet resource, including, but not limited to, an internet website, internet web page, or internet web portal, which the local agency describes or titles as "open data," and the local agency voluntarily posts a public record on that internet resource, the local agency shall post the public record in an open format that meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Retrievable, downloadable, indexable, and electronically searchable by commonly used internet search applications.

- (b) Platform independent and machine readable.
- (c) Available to the public free of charge and without any restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the public record.
- (d) Retains the data definitions and structure present when the data was compiled, if applicable.

Article 3. Catalog of Enterprise Systems

7922.700. For purposes of this article:

(a) "Enterprise system" means a software application or computer system that satisfies all of the following conditions:

- (1) It collects, stores, exchanges, and analyzes information that the agency uses.
- (2) It is a multidepartmental system or a system that contains information collected about the public.
- (3) It is a system of record.

(b) An "enterprise system" does not include any of the following:

- (1) Information technology security systems, including firewalls and other cybersecurity systems.
- (2) Physical access control systems, employee identification management systems, video monitoring, and other physical control systems.
- (3) Infrastructure and mechanical control systems, including those that control or manage street lights, electrical, natural gas, or water or sewer functions.
- (4) Systems related to 911 dispatch and operation or emergency services.
- (5) Systems that would be restricted from disclosure pursuant to Section 7929.210.
- (6) The specific records that the information technology system collects, stores, exchanges, or analyzes.

7922.705. For purposes of this article, "system of record" means a system that serves as an original source of data within an agency.

7922.710. (a) In implementing this division, each local agency, except a local educational agency, shall create a catalog of enterprise systems.

(b) The local agency shall complete and post the catalog as required by this article by July 1, 2016, and thereafter shall update the catalog annually.

7922.715. (a) The catalog of enterprise systems required by Section 7922.710 shall be made publicly available upon request in the office of the person or officer designated by the agency's legislative body.

(b) If the agency has an internet website, the catalog shall be posted in a prominent location on the agency's internet website.

7922.720. (a) The catalog of enterprise systems required by Section 7922.710 shall disclose a list of the enterprise systems utilized by the agency.

(b) For each system, the catalog shall also disclose all of the following:

(1) Current system vendor.

(2) Current system product.

(3) A brief statement of the system's purpose.

(4) A general description of categories or types of data.

(5) The department that serves as the system's primary custodian.

(6) How frequently system data is collected.

(7) How frequently system data is updated.

(c) If, on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the information described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b) clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record, the local agency may instead provide a system name, brief title, or identifier of the system.

7922.725. (a) This article shall not be interpreted to limit a person's right to inspect public records pursuant to this division.

(b) Nothing in this article shall be construed to permit public access to records held by an agency to which access is otherwise restricted by statute or to alter the process for requesting a public record, as set forth in this division.

PART 4. ENFORCEMENT

CHAPTER 1. General Principles

7923.000. Any person may institute a proceeding for injunctive or declarative relief, or for a writ of mandate, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to enforce

that person's right under this division to inspect or receive a copy of any public record or class of public records.

7923.005. In a proceeding under Section 7923.000, the court shall set the times for hearings and responsive pleadings with the object of securing a decision as to the matters at issue at the earliest possible time.

CHAPTER 2. Enforcement Procedure

Article 1. Petition to Superior Court

7923.100. Whenever it is made to appear, by verified petition to the superior court of the county where the records or some part thereof are situated, that certain public records are being improperly withheld from a member of the public, the court shall order the officer or other person charged with withholding the records to disclose those records or show cause why that person should not do so.

7923.105. The court shall decide the case after the court does all of the following:

(a) Examine the record in camera, if permitted by subdivision (b) of Section 915 of the Evidence Code.

(b) Examine any papers filed by the parties.

(c) Consider any oral argument and additional evidence as the court may allow.

7923.110. (a) If the court finds that the public official's decision to refuse disclosure is not justified under Section 7922.000 or any provision listed in Section 7920.505, the court shall order the public official to make the record public.

(b) If the court finds that the public official was justified in refusing to make the record public, the court shall return the record to the public official without disclosing its content, together with an order supporting the decision refusing disclosure.

7923.115. (a) If the requester prevails in litigation filed pursuant to this chapter, the court shall award court costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the requester. The costs and fees shall be paid by the public agency and shall not become a personal liability of the public official involved.

(b) If the court finds that a requester's case pursuant to this chapter is clearly frivolous, the court shall award court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the public agency.

(c) This article does not limit a requester's right to obtain fees and costs pursuant to this section or any other law.

Article 2. Writ Review and Contempt

7923.500. (a) An order of the court, either directing disclosure by a public official or supporting the decision of the public official refusing disclosure, is not a final judgment or order within the meaning of Section 904.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure from which an appeal may be taken, but shall be immediately reviewable by petition to the appellate court for the issuance of an extraordinary writ.

(b) Upon entry of any order pursuant to this chapter, a party shall, in order to obtain review of the order, file a petition within 20 days after service upon the party of a written notice of entry of the order, or within a further time, not exceeding an additional 20 days, as the trial court may for good cause allow.

(c) If the notice is served by mail, the period within which to file the petition shall be increased by five days.

(d) A stay of an order or judgment shall not be granted unless the petitioning party demonstrates that the party will otherwise sustain irreparable damage and probable success on the merits.

(e) Any person who fails to obey the order of the court shall be cited to show cause why that person is not in contempt of court.

PART 5. SPECIFIC TYPES OF PUBLIC RECORDS

CHAPTER 1. Crimes, Weapons, and Law Enforcement

Article 1. Law Enforcement Records Generally

7923.600. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of records of complaints to, or investigations conducted by, or records of intelligence information or security procedures of, the office of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, the Office of Emergency Services and any state or local police agency, or any investigatory or security files compiled by any other state or local police agency, or any investigatory or security files compiled by any other state or local agency for correctional, law enforcement, or licensing purposes.

(b) A customer list that an alarm or security company provides to a state or local police agency at the agency's request is a record subject to this article.

7923.605. (a) Notwithstanding Section 7923.600, a state or local law enforcement agency shall disclose the names and addresses of persons involved in, or witnesses other than confidential informants to, the incident, the description of any property involved, the date, time, and location of the incident, all diagrams,

statements of the parties involved in the incident, the statements of all witnesses, other than confidential informants, to the victims of an incident, or an authorized representative thereof, an insurance carrier against which a claim has been or might be made, and any person suffering bodily injury or property damage or loss, as the result of the incident caused by arson, burglary, fire, explosion, larceny, robbery, carjacking, vandalism, vehicle theft, or a crime as defined by subdivision (b) of Section 13951, unless the disclosure would endanger either of the following:

- (1) The safety of a witness or other person involved in the investigation.
- (2) The successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation.

(b) However, this article does not require the disclosure of that portion of those investigative files that reflects the analysis or conclusions of the investigating officer.

7923.610. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a state or local law enforcement agency shall make public all of the following information, except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation:

- (a) The full name and occupation of every individual arrested by the agency.
- (b) The individual's physical description including date of birth, color of eyes and hair, sex, height, and weight.
- (c) The time and date of arrest.
- (d) The time and date of booking.
- (e) The location of the arrest.
- (f) The factual circumstances surrounding the arrest.
- (g) The amount of bail set.
- (h) The time and manner of release or the location where the individual is currently being held.
- (i) All charges the individual is being held upon, including any outstanding warrants from other jurisdictions, parole holds, and probation holds.

7923.615. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a state or local law enforcement agency shall make public the information described in paragraph (2), except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of

information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation.

(2) Subject to the restrictions imposed by Section 841.5 of the Penal Code, paragraph (1) applies to the time, substance, and location of all complaints or requests for assistance received by the agency and the time and nature of the response thereto, including, to the extent the information regarding crimes alleged or committed or any other incident investigated is recorded:

(A) The time, date, and location of occurrence.

(B) The time and date of the report.

(C) The name and age of the victim.

(D) The factual circumstances surrounding the crime or incident.

(E) A general description of any injuries, property, or weapons involved.

(b) (1) The name of a victim of any crime defined by Section 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 287, 288, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6 of, or former Section 288a of, the Penal Code may be withheld at the victim's request, or at the request of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor.

(2) When a person is the victim of more than one crime, information disclosing that the person is a victim of a crime defined in any of the sections of the Penal Code set forth in this article may be deleted at the request of the victim, or the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, in making the report of the crime, or of any crime or incident accompanying the crime, available to the public in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(c) (1) Subject to the restrictions imposed by Section 841.5 of the Penal Code, the names and images of a victim of human trafficking, as defined in Section 236.1 of the Penal Code, and of that victim's immediate family, other than a family member who is charged with a criminal offense arising from the same incident, may be withheld at the victim's request until the investigation or any subsequent prosecution is complete.

(2) For purposes of this article, "immediate family" has the same meaning as that provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 422.4 of the Penal Code.

7923.620. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, if the requester declares under penalty of perjury that the request is made for a scholarly,

journalistic, political, or governmental purpose, or that the request is made for investigation purposes by a licensed private investigator as described in Chapter 11.3 (commencing with Section 7512) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, a state or local law enforcement agency shall make public the following information, except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation:

(1) Subject to the restrictions of Section 841.5 of the Penal Code and this article, the current address of every individual arrested by the agency.

(2) Subject to the restrictions of Section 841.5 of the Penal Code and this article, the current address of the victim of a crime. However, the address of the victim of any crime defined by Section 220, 236.1, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 287, 288, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6 of, or former Section 288a of, the Penal Code shall remain confidential.

(b) Address information obtained pursuant to this section shall not be used directly or indirectly, or furnished to another, to sell a product or service to any individual or group of individuals, and the requester shall execute a declaration to that effect under penalty of perjury.

(c) This section shall not be construed to prohibit or limit a scholarly, journalistic, political, or government use of address information obtained pursuant to this section.

7923.625. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, commencing July 1, 2019, a video or audio recording that relates to a critical incident, as defined in subdivision (e), may be withheld only as follows:

(a) (1) During an active criminal or administrative investigation, disclosure of a recording related to a critical incident may be delayed for no longer than 45 calendar days after the date the agency knew or reasonably should have known about the incident, if, based on the facts and circumstances depicted in the recording, disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation, such as by endangering the safety of a witness or a confidential source. If an agency delays disclosure pursuant to this section, the agency shall provide in writing to the requester the specific basis for the agency's determination that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation and the estimated date for disclosure.

(2) After 45 days from the date the agency knew or reasonably should have known about the incident, and up to one year from that date, the agency may

continue to delay disclosure of a recording if the agency demonstrates that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation. After one year from the date the agency knew or reasonably should have known about the incident, the agency may continue to delay disclosure of a recording only if the agency demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation. If an agency delays disclosure pursuant to this paragraph, the agency shall promptly provide in writing to the requester the specific basis for the agency's determination that the interest in preventing interference with an active investigation outweighs the public interest in disclosure and provide the estimated date for the disclosure. The agency shall reassess withholding and notify the requester every 30 days. A recording withheld by the agency shall be disclosed promptly when the specific basis for withholding is resolved.

(b) (1) If the agency demonstrates, on the facts of the particular case, that the public interest in withholding a video or audio recording clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure because the release of the recording would, based on the facts and circumstances depicted in the recording, violate the reasonable expectation of privacy of a subject depicted in the recording, the agency shall provide in writing to the requester the specific basis for the expectation of privacy and the public interest served by withholding the recording and may use redaction technology, including blurring or distorting images or audio, to obscure those specific portions of the recording that protect that interest. However, the redaction shall not interfere with the viewer's ability to fully, completely, and accurately comprehend the events captured in the recording and the recording shall not otherwise be edited or altered.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), if the agency demonstrates that the reasonable expectation of privacy of a subject depicted in the recording cannot adequately be protected through redaction as described in paragraph (1) and that interest outweighs the public interest in disclosure, the agency may withhold the recording from the public, except that the recording, either redacted as provided in paragraph (1) or unredacted, shall be disclosed promptly, upon request, to any of the following:

(A) The subject of the recording whose privacy is to be protected, or the subject's authorized representative.

(B) If the subject is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the subject whose privacy is to be protected.

(C) If the subject whose privacy is to be protected is deceased, an heir, beneficiary, designated immediate family member, or authorized legal representative of the deceased subject whose privacy is to be protected.

(3) If disclosure pursuant to paragraph (2) would substantially interfere with an active criminal or administrative investigation, the agency shall provide in writing to the requester the specific basis for the agency's determination that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation, and provide the estimated date for the disclosure of the video or audio recording. Thereafter, the recording may be withheld by the agency for 45 calendar days, subject to extensions as set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(c) An agency may provide greater public access to video or audio recordings than the minimum standards set forth in this section.

(d) For purposes of this section, a peace officer does not include any peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(e) For purposes of this section, a video or audio recording relates to a critical incident if it depicts any of the following incidents:

(1) An incident involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by a peace officer or custodial officer.

(2) An incident in which the use of force by a peace officer or custodial officer against a person resulted in death or in great bodily injury.

(f) This section does not alter, limit, or negate any other rights, remedies, or obligations with respect to public records regarding an incident other than a critical incident as described in subdivision (e).

7923.630. (a) Immediately before the CPRA Recodification Act of 2021, the other provisions in this article comprised a single subdivision of former Section 6254 (subdivision (f) of Section 29 of Chapter 385 of the Statutes of 2019).

(b) Dividing the substance of those provisions into multiple code sections was not intended to affect the construction of those provisions or their relation to each other.

Article 2. Obtaining Access to Law Enforcement Records

7923.650. The exemption of records of complaints to, or investigations conducted by, any state or local agency for licensing purposes under Article 1 (commencing with Section 7923.600) shall not apply when a district attorney requests inspection of those records.

7923.655. (a) A state or local law enforcement agency shall not require a victim of an incident, or an authorized representative of a victim, to show proof of the victim's legal presence in the United States in order to obtain the information

required to be disclosed by that law enforcement agency pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 7923.600).

(b) If, for identification purposes, a state or local law enforcement agency requires a victim of an incident, or an authorized representative of a victim, to provide identification in order to obtain information required to be disclosed by that law enforcement agency pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 7923.600), the agency shall at a minimum accept any of the following:

(1) A current driver's license or identification card issued by any state in the United States.

(2) A current passport issued by the United States or a foreign government with which the United States has a diplomatic relationship.

(3) A current Matricula Consular card.

Article 3. Records of Emergency Communications to Public Safety Authorities

7923.700. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of a record obtained pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 2891.1 of the Public Utilities Code.

Article 4. Records Specifically Relating to Crime Victims

7923.750. (a) This division does not require disclosure of a video or audio recording that was created during the commission or investigation of the crime of rape, incest, sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse that depicts the face, intimate body part, or voice of a victim of the incident depicted in the recording. An agency shall justify withholding that type of video or audio recording by demonstrating, pursuant to Section 7922.000 and subdivision (a) of Section 7922.540, that on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the recording clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the recording.

(b) When balancing the public interests as required by this section, an agency shall consider both of the following:

(1) The constitutional right to privacy of the person or persons depicted in the recording.

(2) Whether the potential harm to the victim caused by disclosing the recording may be mitigated by redacting the recording to obscure images showing intimate body parts and personally identifying characteristics of the victim or by distorting portions of the recording containing the victim's voice, provided that the redaction does not prevent a viewer from being able to fully and accurately

perceive the events captured on the recording. The recording shall not otherwise be edited or altered.

(c) A victim of a crime described in subdivision (a) who is a subject of a recording, the parent or legal guardian of a minor subject, a deceased subject's next of kin, or a subject's legally authorized designee, shall be permitted to inspect the recording and to obtain a copy of the recording. Disclosure under this subdivision does not require that the record be made available to the public pursuant to Section 7921.505.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any other exemption provided by this division.

7923.755. (a) This division does not require disclosure of a record of the California Victim Compensation Board that relates to a request for assistance under Article 1 (commencing with Section 13950) of Chapter 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2.

(b) This section shall not apply to a disclosure of the following information, if no information is disclosed that connects the information to a specific victim, derivative victim, or applicant under Article 1 (commencing with Section 13950) of Chapter 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2:

(1) The amount of money paid to a specific provider of services.

(2) Summary data concerning the types of crimes for which assistance is provided.

Article 5. Firearm Licenses and Related Records

7923.800. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of any of the following information contained in an application for a license to carry a firearm, issued by the sheriff of a county or the chief or other head of a municipal police department pursuant to Section 26150, 26155, 26170, or 26215 of the Penal Code:

(a) Information that indicates when or where the applicant is vulnerable to attack.

(b) Information that concerns the applicant's medical or psychological history, or that of members of the applicant's family.

7923.805. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of the home address or telephone number of any of the following individuals, as set forth in an application for a license to carry a firearm, or in a license to carry a firearm, issued by the sheriff of a county

or the chief or other head of a municipal police department, pursuant to Section 26150, 26155, 26170, or 26215 of the Penal Code:

- (a) A prosecutor.
- (b) A public defender.
- (c) A peace officer.
- (d) A judge.
- (e) A court commissioner.
- (f) A magistrate.

CHAPTER 2. Election Materials and Petitions

Article 1. Voter Information

7924.000. (a) Except as provided in Section 2194 of the Elections Code, both of the following are confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person:

- (1) The home address, telephone number, email address, precinct number, or other number specified by the Secretary of State for voter registration purposes.
- (2) Prior registration information shown on an affidavit of registration.

(b) The California driver's license number, the California identification card number, the social security number, and any other unique identifier used by the State of California for purposes of voter identification shown on an affidavit of registration, or added to the voter registration records to comply with the requirements of the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 20901 et seq.), are confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person.

(c) The signature of the voter that is shown on an affidavit of registration is confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person.

(d) For purposes of this section, "home address" means street address only, and does not include an individual's city or post office address.

7924.005. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 7920.510, 7920.515, 7920.520, 7920.530, 7920.540, 7920.545, 7922.545, subdivision (a) of Section 7920.525, subdivision (b) of Section 7922.540, and Sections 7922.500 to 7922.535, inclusive, information compiled by a public officer or public employee that reveals the identity of a person who has requested a bilingual ballot or ballot pamphlet, in accordance with any federal or state law, or other data that would reveal the identity of the

requester, is not a public record and shall not be provided to any person other than a public officer or public employee who is responsible for receiving the request and processing it.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not prohibit a person, otherwise authorized by law, from examining election materials, including, but not limited to, an affidavit of registration, provided that a request for a bilingual ballot or ballot pamphlet is subject to the restrictions in subdivision (a).

Article 2. Initiative, Referendum, Recall, and Other Petitions and Related Materials

7924.100. As used in this article, "petition" means any petition to which a registered voter has affixed the voter's own signature.

7924.105. As used in this article, "proponent of the petition" means the following:

(a) For a statewide initiative or referendum measure, the person who submits a draft of a petition proposing the measure to the Attorney General with a request that the Attorney General prepare a title and summary of the chief purpose and points of the proposed measure.

(b) For other initiative and referendum measures, the person who publishes a notice of intention to circulate a petition, or, where publication is not required, who files the petition with an elections official.

(c) For a recall measure, the person defined in Section 343 of the Elections Code.

(d) For a petition circulated pursuant to Section 5091 of the Education Code, the person having charge of the petition who submits the petition to the county superintendent of schools.

(e) For a petition circulated pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 35700) of Chapter 4 of Part 21 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Education Code, the person designated as chief petitioner under Section 35701 of the Education Code.

(f) For a petition circulated pursuant to Part 46 (commencing with Section 74000) of Division 7 of Title 3 of the Education Code, the person designated as chief petitioner under Section 74102, 74133, or 74152 of the Education Code.

7924.110. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 7920.510, 7920.515, 7920.520, 7920.530, 7920.540, 7920.545, 7922.545, subdivision (a) of Section 7920.525, subdivision (b) of Section 7922.540, and Sections 7922.500 to 7922.535, inclusive, the following are not public records:

(1) A statewide, county, city, or district initiative, referendum, or recall petition.

(2) A petition circulated pursuant to Section 5091 of the Education Code.

(3) A petition for reorganization of school districts submitted pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 35700) of Chapter 4 of Part 21 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Education Code.

(4) A petition for reorganization of community college districts submitted pursuant to Part 46 (commencing with Section 74000) of Division 7 of Title 3 of the Education Code.

(5) A memorandum prepared by a county elections official in the examination of a petition, indicating which registered voters signed that particular petition.

(b) The materials described in subdivision (a) shall not be open to inspection except by the following persons:

(1) A public officer or public employee who has the duty of receiving, examining, or preserving the petition, or who is responsible for preparation of the memorandum.

(2) If a petition is found to be insufficient, by the proponent of the petition and a representative of the proponent as may be designated by the proponent in writing, in order to determine which signatures were disqualified and the reasons therefor.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Fair Political Practices Commission, a district attorney, a city attorney, a school district attorney, and a community college district attorney shall be permitted to examine the materials described in subdivision (a) upon approval of the appropriate superior court.

(d) If the proponent of a petition is permitted to examine a petition and a memorandum pursuant to subdivision (b), the examination shall commence not later than 21 days after certification of insufficiency, and the county elections official shall retain the documents as prescribed in Section 17200 of the Elections Code.

CHAPTER 3. Environmental Protection, Building Standards, and Safety Requirements

Article 1. Pesticide Safety and Efficacy Information Disclosable Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

7924.300. If both of the following conditions are satisfied, nothing in this division exempts from public disclosure the same categories of pesticide safety and

efficacy information that are disclosable under Section 10(d)(1) of the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136h(d)(1)):

(a) The individual requesting the information is not an officer, employee, or agent specified in subdivision (a) of Section 7924.310.

(b) The individual signs the affirmation specified in subdivision (b) of Section 7924.310.

7924.305. (a) The Director of Pesticide Regulation, upon the director's initiative, or upon receipt of a request pursuant to this division for the release of data submitted and designated as a trade secret by a registrant or applicant, shall determine whether any or all of the data so submitted is a properly designated trade secret. In order to assure that the interested public has an opportunity to obtain and review pesticide safety and efficacy data and to comment before the expiration of the public comment period on a proposed pesticide registration, the director shall provide notice to interested persons when an application for registration enters the registration evaluation process.

(b) If the director determines that the data is not a trade secret, the director shall notify the registrant or applicant by certified mail.

(c) The registrant or applicant shall have 30 days after receipt of this notification to provide the director with a complete justification and statement of the grounds on which the trade secret privilege is claimed. This justification and statement shall be submitted by certified mail.

(d) The director shall determine whether the data is protected as a trade secret within 15 days after receipt of the justification and statement or, if no justification and statement is filed, within 45 days of the original notice. The director shall notify the registrant or applicant and any party who has requested the data pursuant to this division of that determination by certified mail. If the director determines that the data is not protected as a trade secret, the final notice shall also specify a date, not sooner than 15 days after the date of mailing of the final notice, when the data shall be available to any person requesting information pursuant to Section 7924.300.

(e) This article does not prohibit any person from maintaining a civil action for wrongful disclosure of a trade secret.

(f) "Trade secret" means data that is nondisclosable under Section 10(d)(1) of the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136h(d)(1)).

7924.310. (a) Unless the applicant or registrant consents to disclosure of information that the applicant or registrant submits to the state pursuant to Article

4 (commencing with Section 12811) of Chapter 2 of Division 7 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the Director of Pesticide Regulation shall not knowingly disclose any of that information to any of the following:

(1) An officer, employee, or agent of any business or other entity engaged in the production, sale, or distribution of pesticides in a country other than the United States, or in a country in addition to the United States.

(2) Any other person who intends to deliver this information to any foreign or multinational business or entity.

(b) To implement this section, the director shall require a person requesting information described in subdivision (a) to sign the following affirmation:

AFFIRMATION OF STATUS

This affirmation is required by Article 1 (commencing with Section 7924.300) of Chapter 3 of Part 5 of Division 10 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

I have requested access to information submitted to the Department of Pesticide Regulation (or previously submitted to the Department of Food and Agriculture) by a pesticide applicant or registrant pursuant to the California Food and Agricultural Code. I hereby affirm all of the following statements:

(1) I do not seek access to the information for purposes of delivering it or offering it for sale to any business or other entity, including the business or entity of which I am an officer, employee, or agent, engaged in the production, sale, or distribution of pesticides in a country other than the United States or in a country in addition to the United States, or to an officer, employee, or agent of such a business or entity.

(2) I will not purposefully deliver or negligently cause the data to be delivered to a business or entity specified in paragraph (1) or its officers, employees, or agents.

I am aware that I may be subject to criminal penalties under Section 118 of the Penal Code if I make any statement of material facts knowing that the statement is false or if I willfully conceal any material fact.

Name of Requester

Name of Requester's Organization

Signature of Requester

Address of Requester

Date

Request No.

Telephone Number of Requester

Name, Address, and Telephone Number of Requester's Client, if the requester has requested access to the information on behalf of someone other than the requester or the requester's organization listed above.

(c) Section 118 of the Penal Code applies to any affirmation made pursuant to this article.

7924.315. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, if the Director of Pesticide Regulation determines that information submitted by an applicant or registrant is needed to determine whether a pesticide, or any ingredient of any pesticide, causes unreasonable adverse effects on health or the environment, the director may disclose that information to any person in connection with a public proceeding conducted under law or regulation.

7924.320. The Director of Pesticide Regulation shall maintain records of the names of persons to whom data is disclosed pursuant to this article and the persons or organizations they represent and shall inform the applicant or registrant of the names and the affiliation of these persons.

7924.325. The Director of Pesticide Regulation may limit an individual to one request per month pursuant to this article if the director determines that a person has made a frivolous request within the past 12-month period.

7924.330. (a) Any officer or employee of the state, or former officer or employee of the state, who, because of this employment or official position, obtains possession of, or has access to, material which is prohibited from disclosure by this article, and who, knowing that disclosure of this material is prohibited by this article, willfully discloses the material in any manner to any person not entitled to receive it, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(b) For purposes of this section, any contractor with the state who is furnished information pursuant to this article, or any employee of any contractor, shall be considered an employee of the state.

7924.335. This article shall be operative only so long as, and to the extent that, enforcement of Section 10(d)(1) of the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 136h(d)(1)) has not been enjoined by federal court

order. If a final and unappealable federal court judgment or decision holds that paragraph invalid, this article shall become inoperative, to the extent of the invalidity.

Article 2. Pollution

7924.500. Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of records that relate to volatile organic compound or chemical substance information received or compiled by an air pollution control officer pursuant to Section 42303.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

7924.505. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of financial data contained in an application for financing under Division 27 (commencing with Section 44500) of the Health and Safety Code, if an authorized officer of the California Pollution Control Financing Authority determines that disclosure of the financial data would be competitively injurious to the applicant and the data is required in order to obtain a guarantee from the United States Small Business Administration.

(b) The California Pollution Control Financing Authority shall adopt rules for review of individual requests for confidentiality under this section and for making available to the public those portions of an application that are subject to disclosure under this division.

7924.510. (a) Any information, analysis, plan, or specification that discloses the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of an air contaminant or other pollution that any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance will produce, which any air pollution control district or air quality management district, or any other state or local agency or district, requires any applicant to provide before the applicant builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, sells, rents, or uses the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, is a public record.

(b) All air or other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from a stationary source, are public records.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d) and Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 99150) of Part 65 of Division 14 of Title 3 of the Education Code, a trade secret is not a public record under this section or Section 7924.700.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all air pollution emission data, including those emission data that constitute trade secrets as defined in subdivision (f), are public records. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for the purposes of this subdivision and data that constitute trade secrets and that are used to calculate emission data are not public records.

(e) Data used to calculate the costs of obtaining emissions offsets are not public records. At the time that an air pollution control district or air quality management district issues a permit to construct to an applicant who is required to obtain offsets pursuant to district rules and regulations, data obtained from the applicant consisting of the year the offset transaction occurred, the amount of offsets purchased, by pollutant, and the total cost, by pollutant, of the offsets purchased is a public record. If an application is denied, the data shall not be a public record.

(f) As used in this section, "trade secret" may include, but is not limited to, any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information that satisfies all of the following requirements:

(1) It is not patented.

(2) It is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service having commercial value.

(3) It gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.

Article 3. Building Standards and Safety Requirements

7924.700. (a) A record of a notice or an order that is directed to the owner of any building and relates to violation of a housing or building code, ordinance, statute, or regulation that constitutes a violation of a standard provided in Section 1941.1 of the Civil Code is a public record.

(b) A record of subsequent action with respect to a notice or order described in subdivision (a) is a public record.

Article 4. Enforcement Orders

7924.900. (a) Every final enforcement order issued by an agency listed in subdivision (b) under any provision of law that is administered by an entity listed in subdivision (b), shall be displayed on the entity's internet website, if the final enforcement order is a public record that is not exempt from disclosure pursuant to this division.

(b) This section applies to the California Environmental Protection Agency and to all of the following entities within the agency:

(1) The State Air Resources Board.

(2) The California Integrated Waste Management Board.

(3) The State Water Resources Control Board, and each California regional water quality control board.

(4) The Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(5) The Department of Toxic Substances Control.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for purposes of this section, an enforcement order is final when the time for judicial review has expired on or after January 1, 2001, or when all means of judicial review have been exhausted on or after January 1, 2001.

(2) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (1), with regard to a final enforcement order issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, this section shall apply only to a final enforcement order adopted by that entity at a public meeting.

(d) An order posted pursuant to this section shall be posted for not less than one year.

(e) The California Environmental Protection Agency shall oversee the implementation of this section.

CHAPTER 4. Financial Records and Tax Records

7925.000. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of information required from any taxpayer in connection with the collection of local taxes if that information is received in confidence and disclosure of it to other persons would result in unfair competitive disadvantage to the person supplying the information.

7925.005. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of a statement of personal worth or personal financial data required by a licensing agency and filed by an applicant with the licensing agency to establish the applicant's personal qualification for the license, certificate, or permit requested.

7925.010. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of any of the following records:

(a) Financial data contained in an application for registration, or registration renewal, as a service contractor, which is filed with the Director of Consumer Affairs pursuant to Chapter 20 (commencing with Section 9800) of Division 3 of

the Business and Professions Code, for the purpose of establishing the service contractor's net worth.

(b) Financial data regarding the funded accounts held in escrow for service contracts held in force in this state by a service contractor.

7925.015. This division does not require the disclosure of records that the Controller and third-party auditors obtain the possession of as a result of an examination of records pursuant to Section 1571 of the Code of Civil Procedure, other than records of property that should have been reported to the Controller as unclaimed property.

CHAPTER 5. Health Care

Article 1. Accreditation

7926.000. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of a final accreditation report of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals that has been transmitted to the State Department of Public Health pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1282 of the Health and Safety Code.

Article 2. Advance Health Care Directive and Related Matters

7926.100. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) and in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of any information that a person provides to the Secretary of State for the purpose of registration in the Advance Health Care Directive Registry.

(b) The information described in subdivision (a) shall be released at the request of a health care provider, a public guardian, or the registrant's legal representative.

Article 3. Contracts and Negotiations

7926.200. The provisions listed in Section 7920.505 do not prevent any health facility from disclosing to a certified bargaining agent relevant financing information pursuant to Section 8 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 158).

7926.205. (a) Nothing in this division or any other provision of law requires disclosure of records of a health plan that is licensed pursuant to the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code) and that is governed by a county board of supervisors, whether paper records, records maintained in the management information system, or records in any other form, that relate to

provider rate or payment determinations, allocation or distribution methodologies for provider payments, formulae or calculations for these payments, and contract negotiations with providers of health care for alternative rates for a period of three years after the contract is fully executed.

(b) Transmission of the records described in subdivision (a), or the information contained therein in an alternative form, to the board of supervisors is not a waiver of exemption from disclosure. The records and information once transmitted to the board of supervisors remain subject to the exemption described in subdivision (a).

(c) (1) This section does not prevent the Joint Legislative Audit Committee from accessing any records in the exercise of its powers pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 10500) of Chapter 4 of Part 2 of Division 2 of Title 2.

(2) This section does not prevent the Department of Managed Health Care from accessing any records in the exercise of its powers pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1340) of Chapter 2.2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

7926.210. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) or in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of any records of a local hospital district, formed pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 32000) of the Health and Safety Code, or a municipal hospital, formed pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 37600) or Article 8 (commencing with Section 37650) of Chapter 5 of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 4, that relate to a contract with an insurer or a nonprofit hospital service plan for inpatient or outpatient services for alternative rates pursuant to Section 10133 of the Insurance Code.

(b) A record described in subdivision (a) shall be open to inspection within one year after the contract is fully executed.

7926.215. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and the provisions listed in Section 7920.505, this division does not require disclosure of records of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation that relate to health care services contract negotiations, and that reveal the deliberative processes, discussions, communications, or any other portion of the negotiations, including, but not limited to, records related to those negotiations, such as meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy of the department, or its staff, or members of the California Medical Assistance Commission, or its staff, who act in consultation with, or on behalf of, the department.

(b) (1) Except for the portion that contains the rates of payment, a contract for health services entered into by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

or the California Medical Assistance Commission on or after July 1, 1993, shall be open to inspection one year after it is fully executed.

(2) If a contract for health services was entered into before July 1, 1993, and amended on or after July 1, 1993, the amendment, except for any portion containing rates of payment, shall be open to inspection one year after it is fully executed.

(c) Three years after a contract or amendment is open to inspection under this section, the portion of the contract or amendment containing the rates of payment shall be open to inspection.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, Section 1060 of the Evidence Code, the entire contract or amendment shall be open to inspection by the California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

(2) The California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office shall maintain the confidentiality of each contract or amendment until the contract or amendment is fully open to inspection by the public.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature that the confidentiality of health care provider contracts, and of the contracting process as provided in this section, shall protect the competitive nature of the negotiation process, and shall not affect public access to other information relating to the delivery of health care services.

7926.220. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of a state agency related to activities governed by Article 2.6 (commencing with Section 14081), Article 2.8 (commencing with Section 14087.5), or Article 2.91 (commencing with Section 14089) of Chapter 7 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, that reveal the special negotiator's deliberative processes, discussions, communications, or any other portion of the negotiations with providers of health care services, impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy, or that provide instruction, advice, or training to employees.

(b) (1) Except for the portion containing the rates of payment, a contract for inpatient services entered into pursuant to one of these articles, on or after April 1, 1984, shall be open to inspection one year after it is fully executed.

(2) If a contract for inpatient services was entered into before April 1, 1984, and amended on or after April 1, 1984, the amendment, except for any portion

containing the rates of payment, shall be open to inspection one year after it is fully executed.

(3) If the California Medical Assistance Commission enters into a contract with a health care provider for other than inpatient hospital services, the contract shall be open to inspection one year after it is fully executed.

(c) Three years after a contract or amendment is open to inspection under this section, the portion of the contract or amendment containing the rates of payment shall be open to inspection.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the entire contract or amendment shall be open to inspection by the California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

(2) The California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office shall maintain the confidentiality of each contract or amendment until the contract or amendment is fully open to inspection by the public.

7926.225. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board and the State Department of Health Care Services that relate to activities governed by former Part 6.3 (commencing with Section 12695), former Part 6.5 (commencing with Section 12700), former Part 6.6 (commencing with Section 12739.5), or former Part 6.7 (commencing with Section 12739.70) of Division 2 of the Insurance Code, or Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 15810) or Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 15870) of Part 3.3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and that reveal any of the following:

(1) The deliberative processes, discussions, communications, or any other portion of the negotiations with entities contracting or seeking to contract with the board or the department, entities with which the board or the department is considering a contract, or entities with which the board or department is considering or enters into any other arrangement under which the board or the department provides, receives, or arranges services or reimbursement.

(2) The impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy of the board or its staff or the department or its staff, or records that provide instructions, advice, or training to their employees.

(b) (1) Except for the portion that contains the rates of payment, a contract entered into pursuant to former Part 6.3 (commencing with Section 12695), former Part 6.5 (commencing with Section 12700), former Part 6.6 (commencing with Section 12739.5), or former Part 6.7 (commencing with Section 12739.70) of

Division 2 of the Insurance Code, or Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 15810) or Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 15870) of Part 3.3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, on or after July 1, 1991, shall be open to inspection one year after its effective date.

(2) If a contract was entered into before July 1, 1991, and amended on or after July 1, 1991, the amendment, except for any portion containing the rates of payment, shall be open to inspection one year after the effective date of the amendment.

(c) Three years after a contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to this section, the portion of the contract or amendment containing the rates of payment shall be open to inspection.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the entire contract or amendment to a contract shall be open to inspection by the California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

(2) The California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office shall maintain the confidentiality of each contract or amendment until the contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to subdivision (c).

7926.230. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board and the State Department of Health Care Services related to activities governed by Part 6.2 (commencing with Section 12693) or former Part 6.4 (commencing with Section 12699.50) of Division 2 of the Insurance Code or Sections 14005.26 and 14005.27 of, or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15850) of Part 3.3 of Division 9 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, if the records reveal any of the following:

(1) The deliberative processes, discussions, communications, or any other portion of the negotiations with entities contracting or seeking to contract with the board or the department, entities with which the board or department is considering a contract, or entities with which the board or department is considering or enters into any other arrangement under which the board or department provides, receives, or arranges services or reimbursement.

(2) The impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy of the board or its staff, or the department or its staff, or records that provide instructions, advice, or training to employees.

(b) (1) Except for the portion that contains the rates of payment, a contract entered into pursuant to Part 6.2 (commencing with Section 12693) or former Part

6.4 (commencing with Section 12699.50) of Division 2 of the Insurance Code, on or after January 1, 1998, or Sections 14005.26 and 14005.27 of, or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15850) of Part 3.3 of Division 9 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code shall be open to inspection one year after its effective date.

(2) If a contract entered into pursuant to Part 6.2 (commencing with Section 12693) or former Part 6.4 (commencing with Section 12699.50) of Division 2 of the Insurance Code or Sections 14005.26 and 14005.27 of, or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15850) of Part 3.3 of Division 9 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, is amended, the amendment shall be open to inspection one year after the effective date of the amendment.

(c) Three years after a contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to this section, the portion of the contract or amendment containing the rates of payment shall be open to inspection.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the entire contract or amendments to a contract shall be open to inspection by the California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office.

(2) The California State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Analyst's Office shall maintain the confidentiality of each contract or amendment until the contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c).

(e) The exemption from disclosure provided pursuant to this section for the contracts, deliberative processes, discussions, communications, negotiations, impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy of the board or its staff, or the department or its staff, shall also apply to the contracts, deliberative processes, discussions, communications, negotiations, impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy of applicants pursuant to former Part 6.4 (commencing with Section 12699.50) of Division 2 of the Insurance Code or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15850) of Part 3.3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

7926.235. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board that relate to activities governed by Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 10700) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code, and that reveal the deliberative processes, discussions, communications, or any other portion of the negotiations with health plans, or the impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work product, theories, or strategy of the board or its staff, or records that provide instructions, advice, or training to employees.

(b) Except for the portion that contains the rates of payment, a contract for health coverage entered into pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 10700) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code, on or after January 1, 1993, shall be open to inspection one year after it has been fully executed.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the entire contract or amendment to a contract shall be open to inspection by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

(2) The committee shall maintain the confidentiality of each contract or amendment until the contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to subdivision (b).

Article 4. In-Home Supportive Services and Personal Care Services

7926.300. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, information regarding persons paid by the state to provide in-home supportive services pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 12300) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or personal care services pursuant to Section 14132.95, 14132.952, 14132.956, or 14132.97 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and information about persons who have completed the form described in subdivision (a) of Section 12305.81 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for the provider enrollment process, is not subject to public disclosure pursuant to this division, except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b) Copies of names, addresses, home telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers, written or spoken languages, if known, and personal email addresses of persons described in subdivision (a) shall be made available, upon request, to an exclusive bargaining agent and to any labor organization seeking representation rights pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 12301.6, or Section 12302.5, of the Welfare and Institutions Code or Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 4. This information shall not be used by the receiving entity for any purpose other than the employee organizing, representation, and assistance activities of the labor organization.

(c) This section applies solely to individuals who provide services under the In-Home Supportive Services Program (Article 7 (commencing with Section 12300) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the Personal Care Services Program pursuant to Section 14132.95 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the In-Home Supportive Services Plus Option Program pursuant to Section 14132.952 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the Community First Choice Option Program pursuant to Section 14132.956 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or the Waiver Personal Care Services Program pursuant to Section 14132.97 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(d) This section does not alter the rights of parties under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 4) or any other labor relations law.

Article 5. Reproductive Health Services Facility

7926.400. For purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Contractor" means an individual or entity that contracts with a reproductive health services facility for services related to patient care.

(b) "Personal information" means any of the following information related to an individual that is maintained by a public agency:

(1) Social security number.

(2) Physical description.

(3) Home address.

(4) Home telephone number.

(5) Statements of personal worth or personal financial data filed pursuant to Section 7925.005.

(6) Personal medical history.

(7) Employment history.

(8) Electronic mail address.

(9) Information that reveals any electronic network location or identity.

(c) "Public agency" means all of the following:

(1) The Department of Consumer Affairs.

(2) The Department of Managed Health Care.

(3) The State Department of Health Care Services.

(4) The State Department of Public Health.

(d) "Reproductive health services facility" means the office of a licensed physician and surgeon whose specialty is family medicine, obstetrics, or

gynecology, or a licensed clinic, where at least 50 percent of the patients of the physician or the clinic are provided with family planning or abortion services.

7926.405. This division does not require disclosure of any personal information received, collected, or compiled by a public agency regarding the employees, volunteers, board members, owners, partners, officers, or contractors of a reproductive health services facility who have notified the public agency pursuant to Section 7926.415 if the personal information is contained in a document that relates to the facility.

7926.410. (a) Any person may institute proceedings for injunctive or declarative relief or writ of mandate in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain access to employment history information of a reproductive health services facility pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 7923.000).

(b) If the court finds, based on the facts of a particular case, that the public interest served by disclosure of employment history information of a reproductive health services facility clearly outweighs the public interest served by not disclosing the information, the court shall order the officer or person charged with withholding the information to disclose employment history information or show cause why that officer or person should not disclose pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7923.100) of Part 4.

7926.415. (a) In order for this article to apply to an individual who is an employee, volunteer, board member, officer, or contractor of a reproductive health services facility, the individual shall notify the public agency to which the individual's personal information is being submitted or has been submitted that the individual falls within the application of this article.

(b) Notification pursuant to subdivision (a) is valid if it complies with all of the following:

(1) It is on the official letterhead of the facility.

(2) It is clearly separate from any other language present on the same page and is executed by a signature that serves no other purpose than to execute the notification.

(3) It is signed and dated by both of the following:

(A) The individual whose information is being submitted.

(B) The executive officer of the reproductive health services facility or designee of the executive officer.

(c) A reproductive health services facility shall retain a copy of all notifications submitted pursuant to this article.

7926.420. The privacy protections for personal information authorized pursuant to this article are effective from the time of notification pursuant to Section 7926.415 until either one of the following occurs:

(a) Six months after the date of separation from a reproductive health services facility for an individual who has served for not more than one year as an employee, contractor, volunteer, board member, or officer of the reproductive health services facility.

(b) One year after the date of separation from a reproductive health services facility for an individual who has served for more than one year as an employee, contractor, volunteer, board member, or officer of the reproductive health services facility.

7926.425. Within 90 days of separation of an employee, contractor, volunteer, board member, or officer of the reproductive health services facility who has provided notice to a public agency pursuant to Section 7926.415, the facility shall provide notice of the separation to the relevant agency or agencies.

7926.430. This section does not prevent a government agency from disclosing data regarding the age, race, ethnicity, national origin, or gender of individuals whose personal information is protected pursuant to this article if the data does not contain individually identifiable information.

Article 6. Websites and Related Matters

7926.500. In implementing this division, each health care district shall maintain an internet website in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 32139 of the Health and Safety Code.

CHAPTER 6. Historically or Culturally Significant Matters

7927.000. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of any of the following:

(a) Records of Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places.

(b) Records of Native American places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code, which are maintained by, or in the possession of, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency.

7927.005. Nothing in this division requires disclosure of records that relate to archaeological site information and reports maintained by, or in the possession of, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a California Native American tribe and a state or local agency.

CHAPTER 7. Library Records and Similar Matters

7927.100. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of library circulation records kept for the purpose of identifying the borrower of items available in libraries, and library and museum materials made or acquired and presented solely for reference or exhibition purposes.

(b) The exemption in this section does not apply to records of fines imposed on the borrowers.

7927.105. (a) As used in this section, the term “patron use records” includes both of the following:

(1) Any written or electronic record that is used to identify a library patron and is provided by the patron to become eligible to borrow or use books and other materials. This includes, but is not limited to, a patron’s name, address, telephone number, or email address.

(2) Any written record or electronic transaction that identifies a patron’s borrowing information or use of library information resources. This includes, but is not limited to, database search records, borrowing records, class records, and any other personally identifiable uses of library resources, information requests, or inquiries.

(b) This section does not apply to either of the following:

(1) Statistical reports of patron use.

(2) Records of fines collected by a library.

(c) All patron use records of a library that is in whole or in part supported by public funds shall remain confidential. A public agency, or a private actor that maintains or stores patron use records on behalf of a public agency, shall not disclose those records to any person, local agency, or state agency, except as follows:

(1) By a person acting within the scope of the person’s duties within the administration of the library.

(2) By a person authorized in writing to inspect the records. The authorization shall be from the individual to whom the records pertain.

(3) By order of the appropriate superior court.

CHAPTER 8. Litigation Records and Similar Matters

7927.200. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of any of the following records:

(a) Records pertaining to pending litigation to which the public agency is a party, until the pending litigation has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled.

(b) Records pertaining to a claim made pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810), until the pending claim has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled.

7927.205. Nothing in this division or any other provision of law requires disclosure of a memorandum submitted to a state body or to the legislative body of a local agency by its legal counsel pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 11126 or Section 54956.9 until the pending litigation has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled. The memorandum is protected by the attorney work-product privilege until the pending litigation has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled.

CHAPTER 9. Miscellaneous Public Records

7927.300. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of geological and geophysical data, plant production data, and similar information relating to utility systems development, or market or crop reports, that are obtained in confidence from any person.

7927.305. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division to the contrary, information regarding family childcare providers, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 8431 of the Education Code, shall not be subject to public disclosure pursuant to this division, except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c).

(b) Consistent with Section 8432 of the Education Code, copies of names, home and mailing addresses, county, home, if known, work, and cellular telephone numbers, and email addresses of persons described in subdivision (a) shall be made available, upon request, to provider organizations that have been determined to be a provider organization pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 8432 of the Education Code. Information shall be made available consistent with the deadlines set in Section 8432 of the Education Code. This information shall not be used by the receiving entity for any purpose other than for purposes of organizing, representing, and assisting family childcare providers.

(c) Consistent with Section 8432 of the Education Code, copies of names, home and mailing addresses, county, home, if known, work, and cellular telephone numbers, and email addresses of persons described in subdivision (a) shall be made available to a certified provider organization, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 8431 of the Education Code. Information shall be made available consistent with the deadlines set in Section 8432 of the Education Code. This information shall not be used by the receiving entity for any purpose other than for purposes of organizing, representing, and assisting family childcare providers.

(d) This section does not prohibit or limit the disclosure of information otherwise required to be disclosed by the California Child Day Care Facilities Act (Chapter 3.4 (commencing with Section 1596.70) of, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 1596.90) of, and Chapter 3.6 (commencing with Section 1597.30) of, Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code), or to an officer or employee of another state public agency for performance of their official duties under state law.

(e) All confidentiality requirements applicable to recipients of information pursuant to Section 1596.86 of the Health and Safety Code shall apply to protect the personal information of providers of small family daycare homes, as defined in Section 1596.78 of the Health and Safety Code, that is disclosed pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c).

(f) A family childcare provider, as defined by subdivision (b) of Section 8431 of the Education Code, may opt out of disclosure of their home and mailing address, home, work, and cellular telephone numbers, and email address from the lists described in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 8432 of the Education Code by complying with the procedure set forth in subdivision (k) of Section 8432 of the Education Code.

CHAPTER 10. Personal Information and Customer Records

7927.400. Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of records that relate to electronically collected personal information, as defined by Section 11015.5, that is received, collected, or compiled by a state agency.

7927.405. Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of the residence or mailing address of any person in any record of the Department of Motor Vehicles except in accordance with Section 1808.21 of the Vehicle Code.

7927.410. Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of the name, credit history, utility usage data, home address, or telephone number of a utility customer of a local agency, except that disclosure of the name, utility usage data, and the home address of a utility customer of a local agency shall be made available upon request as follows:

- (a) To an agent or authorized family member of the person to whom the information pertains.
- (b) To an officer or employee of another governmental agency when necessary for the performance of its official duties.
- (c) Upon court order or the request of a law enforcement agency relative to an ongoing investigation.
- (d) Upon determination by the local agency that the utility customer who is the subject of the request has used utility services in a manner inconsistent with applicable local utility usage policies.
- (e) Upon determination by the local agency that the utility customer who is the subject of the request is an elected or appointed official with authority to determine the utility usage policies of the local agency, provided that the home address of an appointed official shall not be disclosed without the official's consent.
- (f) Upon determination by the local agency that the public interest in disclosure of the information clearly outweighs the public interest in nondisclosure.

7927.415. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510 and 7924.700, nothing in this division requires disclosure of records that are the residence address of any person contained in the records of the Department of Housing and Community Development, if the person has requested confidentiality of that information, in accordance with Section 18081 of the Health and Safety Code.

7927.420. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 827 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, after the death of a foster child who is a minor, the name, date of birth, and date of death of the child shall be subject to disclosure by the county child welfare agency pursuant to this division.

7927.425. This division does not require the disclosure of the following records and information provided to the Controller's office:

- (a) Records related to statements of personal worth or personal financial data, including, but not limited to, wills, trusts, account statements, earnings statements, or other similar records.
- (b) Personal information, as defined by subdivision (a) of Section 1798.3 of the Civil Code, within records, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Social security number.
 - (2) Date of birth.

(3) Federal employer identification number, until the Controller has made payment of the property in full to the owner.

(4) Account number, until the Controller has made payment of the property in full to the owner.

(5) Check number, until the Controller has made payment of the property in full to the owner.

7927.430. A Judicial Council form provided to request service pursuant to Section 26666.10, and the information contained therein, is confidential and shall not be disclosed pursuant to this division.

CHAPTER 11. Preliminary Drafts and Similar Materials

7927.500. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of any preliminary drafts, notes, or interagency or intra-agency memoranda that are not retained by a public agency in the ordinary course of business, if the public interest in withholding those records clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

CHAPTER 12. Private Industry

7927.600. Whenever a city and county or a joint powers agency, pursuant to a mandatory statute or charter provision to collect private industry wage data for salary setting purposes, or a contract entered to implement that mandate, is provided this data by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis that the identity of private industry employers shall remain confidential, the identity of the employers shall not be open to the public or be admitted as evidence in any action or special proceeding.

7927.605. (a) Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of records that are any of the following: corporate financial records, corporate proprietary information including trade secrets, and information relating to siting within the state furnished to a government agency by a private company for the purpose of permitting the agency to work with the company in retaining, locating, or expanding a facility within California.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), incentives offered by a state or a local government agency, if any, shall be disclosed upon communication to the agency or the public of a decision to stay, locate, relocate, or expand, by a company, or upon application by that company to a governmental agency for a general plan amendment, rezone, use permit, building permit, or any other permit, whichever occurs first.

(c) Before publicly disclosing a record that describes state or local incentives offered by an agency to a private business to retain, locate, relocate, or expand the business within California, the agency shall delete information that is exempt pursuant to this section.

CHAPTER 13. Private Records, Privileged Materials, and Other Records Protected by Law From Disclosure

7927.700. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of personnel, medical, or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

7927.705. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records, the disclosure of which is exempted or prohibited pursuant to federal or state law, including, but not limited to, provisions of the Evidence Code relating to privilege.

CHAPTER 14. Public Employee or Official

Article 1. The Governor

7928.000. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of correspondence of and to the Governor or employees of the Governor's office or in the custody of or maintained by the Governor's Legal Affairs Secretary.

(b) Public records shall not be transferred to the custody of the Governor's Legal Affairs Secretary to evade the disclosure provisions of this division.

7928.005. (a) When the Governor leaves office, either voluntarily or involuntarily, public records in the custody or control of the Governor shall be transferred to the State Archives as soon as practical.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, the Governor, by written instrument, the terms of which shall be made public, may restrict public access to any of the transferred public records, or any other writings the Governor may transfer that have not already been made accessible to the public.

(c) With respect to public records, public access, as otherwise provided for by this division, shall not be restricted for a period greater than 50 years or the death of the Governor, whichever is later, nor shall there be any restriction whatsoever with respect to enrolled bill files, press releases, speech files, or writings relating to applications for clemency or extradition in cases that have been closed for a period of at least 25 years. Subject to any restrictions permitted by this section or Section 7928.010, the Secretary of State, as custodian of the State Archives, shall

make all those public records and other writings available to the public as otherwise provided for in this division.

7928.010. (a) (1) For a Governor who held office between 1974 and 1988, Section 7928.005 does not apply to public records or other writings that were in the Governor's direct custody or control at the time of leaving office, except to the extent that the Governor may voluntarily transfer those records or other writings to the State Archives.

(2) Subdivision (a) does not apply to enrolled bill files, press releases, speech files, or writings relating to applications for clemency or extradition.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the public records and other writings of any Governor who held office between 1974 and 1988 may be transferred to any educational or research institution in California. With respect to public records, however, public access, as otherwise provided for by this division, shall not be restricted for a period greater than 50 years or the death of the Governor, whichever is later.

(2) Records or writings shall not be transferred pursuant to this subdivision unless the institution receiving them agrees to maintain, and does maintain, the materials according to commonly accepted archival standards.

(3) An institution receiving public records pursuant to this subdivision shall not destroy any of those records without first receiving the written approval of the Secretary of State, as custodian of the State Archives. The Secretary of State may require that the records be placed in the State Archives rather than being destroyed.

(4) An institution receiving records or writings pursuant to this subdivision shall allow the Secretary of State, as custodian of the State Archives, to copy, at state expense, and to make available to the public, any and all public records, and inventories, indices, or finding aids relating to those records that the institution makes available to the public generally. Copies of those records in the custody of the State Archives shall be given the same legal effect as is given to the originals.

7928.015. (a) The Secretary of State may appraise and manage new or existing records that are subject to Section 7928.005 or 7928.010 to determine whether the records are appropriate for preservation in the State Archives.

(b) For purposes of this section, the Secretary of State shall use professional archival practices, including, but not limited to, appraising the historic value of the records, arranging and describing the records, rehousing the records in

appropriate storage containers, or providing any conservation treatment that the records require.

Article 2. The Legislature

7928.100. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) and in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of any records that are in the custody of, or maintained by, the Legislative Counsel.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to records in the public database maintained by the Legislative Counsel that are described in Section 10248.

Article 3. Online Posting or Sale of Personal Information of Elected or Appointed Official

7928.200. (a) Nothing in this article is intended to preclude punishment instead under Section 69, 76, or 422 of the Penal Code, or any other law.

(b) An interactive computer service or access software provider, as defined in Section 230(f) of Title 47 of the United States Code, shall not be liable under this article unless the service or provider intends to abet or cause imminent great bodily harm that is likely to occur or threatens to cause imminent great bodily harm to an elected or appointed official.

7928.205. (a) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 7922.545, no state or local agency shall publicly post the home address, telephone number, or both the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual.

(b) For purposes of this section, "publicly post" means to intentionally communicate or otherwise make available the information described in subdivision (a) on the internet in an unrestricted and publicly available manner.

(c) This section does not prohibit a state or local agency from publicly posting a legally required notice or publication of an elected or appointed official on the internet.

7928.210. (a) No person shall knowingly post the home address or telephone number of any elected or appointed official, or of the official's residing spouse or child, on the internet knowing that person is an elected or appointed official and intending to cause imminent great bodily harm that is likely to occur or threatening to cause imminent great bodily harm to that individual.

(b) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

(c) A violation of this section that leads to the bodily injury of the official, or the official's residing spouse or child, is a misdemeanor or a felony.

7928.215. (a) For purposes of this section, "publicly post" or "publicly display" means to intentionally communicate or otherwise make available to the general public.

(b) No person, business, or association shall publicly post or publicly display on the internet the home address or telephone number of any elected or appointed official if that official has, either directly or through an agent designated under Section 7928.220, made a written demand of that person, business, or association to not disclose the official's home address or telephone number.

(c) A written demand made under this section by a state constitutional officer, a mayor, or a Member of the Legislature, a city council, or a board of supervisors shall include a statement describing a threat or fear for the safety of that official or of any person residing at the official's home address.

(d) A written demand made under this section by an elected official shall be effective for four years, regardless of whether the official's term has expired before the end of the four-year period.

(e) (1) A person, business, or association that receives the written demand of an elected or appointed official pursuant to this section shall remove the official's home address or telephone number from public display on the internet, including information provided to cellular telephone applications, within 48 hours of delivery of the written demand, and shall continue to ensure that this information is not reposted on the same internet website, subsidiary site, or any other internet website maintained by the recipient of the written demand.

(2) After receiving the elected or appointed official's written demand, the person, business, or association shall not transfer the appointed or elected official's home address or telephone number to any other person, business, or association through any other medium.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not prohibit a telephone corporation, as defined in Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, or its affiliate, from transferring the elected or appointed official's home address or telephone number to any person, business, or association, if the transfer is authorized by federal or state law, regulation, order, or tariff, or necessary in the event of an emergency, or to collect a debt owed by the elected or appointed official to the telephone corporation or its affiliate.

7928.220. (a) An elected or appointed official may designate in writing the official's employer, a related governmental entity, or any voluntary professional

association of similar officials to act, on behalf of that official, as that official's agent with regard to making a written demand pursuant to this article.

(b) An appointed official who is a district attorney, a deputy district attorney, or a peace officer, as defined in Sections 830 to 830.65, inclusive, of the Penal Code, may also designate the official's recognized collective bargaining representative to make a written demand on the official's behalf pursuant to this article.

(c) A written demand made by an agent pursuant to Section 7928.215 shall include a statement describing a threat or fear for the safety of that official or of any person residing at the official's home address.

7928.225. (a) An official whose home address or telephone number is made public as a result of a violation of Section 7928.215 may bring an action seeking injunctive or declarative relief in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) If a court finds that a violation has occurred, it may grant injunctive or declarative relief and shall award the official court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(c) A fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) may be imposed for a violation of the court's order for an injunction or declarative relief obtained pursuant to this section.

7928.230. (a) No person, business, or association shall solicit, sell, or trade on the internet the home address or telephone number of an elected or appointed official with the intent to cause imminent great bodily harm to the official or to any person residing at the official's home address.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, an official whose home address or telephone number is solicited, sold, or traded in violation of subdivision (a) may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) If a jury or court finds that a violation has occurred, it shall award damages to that official in an amount up to a maximum of three times the actual damages but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000).

Article 4. Personal Information of Agency Employee

7928.300. (a) The home addresses, home telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers, and birthdates of all employees of a public agency shall not be deemed to be public records and shall not be open to public inspection, except that disclosure of that information may be made as follows:

(1) To an agent, or a family member of the individual to whom the information pertains.

(2) To an officer or employee of another public agency when necessary for the performance of its official duties.

(3) To an employee organization pursuant to regulations and decisions of the Public Employment Relations Board, except that the home addresses and any phone numbers on file with the employer of employees performing law enforcement-related functions, and the birthdate of any employee, shall not be disclosed.

(4) To an agent or employee of a health benefit plan providing health services or administering claims for health services to public agencies and their enrolled dependents, for the purpose of providing the health services or administering claims for employees and their enrolled dependents.

(b) (1) Unless used by the employee to conduct public business, or necessary to identify a person in an otherwise disclosable communication, the personal email addresses of all employees of a public agency shall not be deemed to be public records and shall not be open to public inspection, except that disclosure of that information may be made as specified in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (a).

(2) This subdivision shall not be construed to limit the public's right to access the content of an employee's personal email that is used to conduct public business, as decided by the Supreme Court in *City of San Jose v. Superior Court* (2017) 2 Cal.5th 608.

(c) Upon written request of any employee, a public agency shall not disclose the employee's home address, home telephone number, personal cellular telephone number, personal email address, or birthdate pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) and an agency shall remove the employee's home address, home telephone number, and personal cellular telephone number from any mailing list maintained by the agency, except if the list is used exclusively by the agency to contact the employee.

Article 5. Employment Contracts of Government Employees and Related Matters

7928.400. Every employment contract between a state or local agency and any public official or public employee is a public record that is not subject to Section 7922.000 and the provisions listed in Section 7920.505.

7928.405. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of records of state agencies related to activities governed by Chapter 10.3 (commencing with Section 3512), Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 3525), and Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4, and Article 19.5 (commencing with Section 8430) of

Chapter 2 of Part 6 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code, that reveal a state agency's deliberative processes, impressions, evaluations, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work products, theories, or strategy, or that provide instruction, advice, or training to employees who do not have full collective bargaining and representation rights under these chapters.

(b) This section shall not be construed to limit the disclosure duties of a state agency with respect to any other records relating to the activities governed by the employee relations acts referred to in this section.

7928.410. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require the disclosure of records of local agencies related to activities governed by Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 4, that reveal a local agency's deliberative processes, impressions, evaluations, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes, research, work products, theories, or strategy, or that provide instruction, advice, or training to employees who do not have full collective bargaining and representation rights under that chapter.

(b) This section shall not be construed to limit the disclosure duties of a local agency with respect to any other records relating to the activities governed by the employee relations act referred to in this section.

CHAPTER 15. Public Entity Spending, Finances, and Oversight

Article 1. Access in General

7928.700. Notwithstanding any contract term to the contrary, a contract entered into by a state or local agency subject to this division, including the University of California, that requires a private entity to review, audit, or report on any aspect of that agency shall be public to the extent the contract is otherwise subject to disclosure under this division.

7928.705. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) and in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of the contents of real estate appraisals or engineering or feasibility estimates and evaluations made for or by a state or local agency relative to the acquisition of property, or to prospective public supply and construction contracts, until all of the property has been acquired or all of the contract agreement obtained.

(b) This section does not affect the law of eminent domain.

7928.710. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative investment" means an investment in a private equity fund, venture fund, hedge fund, or absolute return fund.

(2) "Alternative investment vehicle" means the limited partnership, limited liability company, or similar legal structure through which the public investment fund invests in portfolio companies.

(3) "Portfolio positions" means individual portfolio investments made by the alternative investment vehicles.

(4) "Public investment fund" means any public pension or retirement system, any public endowment or foundation, or a public bank, as defined in Section 57600.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this division or other law, the following records regarding alternative investments in which public investment funds invest are not subject to disclosure pursuant to this division, unless the information has already been publicly released by the keeper of the information:

(1) Due diligence materials that are proprietary to the public investment fund or the alternative investment vehicle.

(2) Quarterly and annual financial statements of alternative investment vehicles.

(3) Meeting materials of alternative investment vehicles.

(4) Records containing information regarding the portfolio positions in which alternative investment funds invest.

(5) Capital call and distribution notices.

(6) Alternative investment agreements and all related documents.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the following information contained in records described in subdivision (b) regarding alternative investments in which public investment funds invest is subject to disclosure pursuant to this division and shall not be considered a trade secret exempt from disclosure:

(1) The name, address, and vintage year of each alternative investment vehicle.

(2) The dollar amount of the commitment made to each alternative investment vehicle by the public investment fund since inception.

(3) The dollar amount of cash contributions made by the public investment fund to each alternative investment vehicle since inception.

(4) The dollar amount, on a fiscal year-end basis, of cash distributions received by the public investment fund from each alternative investment vehicle.

(5) The dollar amount, on a fiscal year-end basis, of cash distributions received by the public investment fund plus remaining value of partnership assets attributable to the public investment fund's investment in each alternative investment vehicle.

(6) The net internal rate of return of each alternative investment vehicle since inception.

(7) The investment multiple of each alternative investment vehicle since inception.

(8) The dollar amount of the total management fees and costs paid on an annual fiscal year-end basis, by the public investment fund to each alternative investment vehicle.

(9) The dollar amount of cash profit received by public investment funds from each alternative investment vehicle on a fiscal year-end basis.

7928.715. Nothing in this division requires disclosure of an identification number, alphanumeric character, or other unique identifying code that a public agency uses to identify a vendor or contractor, or an affiliate of a vendor or contractor, unless the identification number, alphanumeric character, or other unique identifying code is used in a public bidding or an audit involving the public agency.

7928.720. Notwithstanding Sections 7920.510, 7920.515, 7920.520, 7920.530, 7920.540, and 7920.545, and subdivision (a) of Section 7920.525, an itemized statement of the total expenditures and disbursements of any agency provided for in Article VI of the California Constitution shall be open for inspection.

Article 2. Requirements Specific to Online Access

7928.800. In implementing this division, each independent special district shall maintain an internet website in accordance with Section 53087.8.

7928.801. (a) Any executed contract for the purchase of goods or services by a state or local agency, including the price and terms of payment, is a public record subject to disclosure under this division.

(b) Any provision in a written agreement that purports to exclude a contract specified in subdivision (a) from disclosure by agreeing to consider it a confidential or proprietary record of the vendor is void and unenforceable as a matter of law.

(c) This section does not require disclosure of a record that is otherwise exempt from disclosure or prohibited from disclosure pursuant to federal or state law.

CHAPTER 16. Regulation of Financial Institutions and Securities

7929.000. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records contained in, or related to, any of the following:

(a) Applications filed with any state agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of the issuance of securities or of financial institutions, including, but not limited to, banks, savings and loan associations, industrial loan companies, credit unions, and insurance companies.

(b) Examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of, any state agency referred to in subdivision (a).

(c) Preliminary drafts, notes, or interagency or intra-agency communications prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of, any state agency referred to in subdivision (a).

(d) Information received in confidence by any state agency referred to in subdivision (a).

7929.005. (a) Any information reported to the North American Securities Administrators Association/Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and compiled as disciplinary records that are made available to the Department of Business Oversight through a computer system constitutes a public record.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon written or oral request pursuant to Section 25247 of the Corporations Code, the Department of Business Oversight may disclose any of the following:

(1) The information described in subdivision (a).

(2) The current license status of a broker-dealer.

(3) The year of issuance of the license of a broker-dealer.

7929.010. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Customer" means a person or entity that has transacted or is transacting business with or has used or is using the services of a public bank or a person or entity for whom the public bank has acted as a fiduciary with respect to trust property.

(2) "Investment recipient" means an entity in which the public bank invests.

(3) "Loan recipient" means an entity or individual that has received a loan from the public bank.

(4) "Personal data" means social security numbers, tax identification numbers, physical descriptions, home addresses, home telephone numbers, statements of personal worth or any other personal financial data, employment histories, electronic mail addresses, and information that reveals any electronic network location or identity.

(5) "Public bank" has the same meaning as defined in Section 57600.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the following information and records of a public bank and the related decisions of the directors, officers, and managers of a public bank are not subject to disclosure pursuant to this division, unless the information has already been publicly released by the custodian of the information:

(1) Due diligence materials that are proprietary to the public bank.

(2) A memorandum or letter produced and distributed internally by the public bank.

(3) A commercial or personal financial statement or other financial data received from an actual or potential customer, loan recipient, or investment recipient.

(4) Meeting materials of a closed-session meeting, or a closed-session portion of a meeting, of the board of directors, a committee of the board of directors, or executives of a public bank.

(5) A record containing information regarding a portfolio position in which the public bank invests.

(6) A record containing information regarding a specific loan amount or loan term, or information received from a loan recipient or customer pertaining to a loan or an application for a loan.

(7) A capital call or distribution notice, or a notice to a loan recipient or customer regarding a loan or account with the public bank.

(8) An investment agreement, loan agreement, deposit agreement, or a related document.

(9) Specific account information or other personal data received by the public bank from an actual or potential customer, investment recipient, or loan recipient.

(10) A memorandum or letter produced and distributed for purposes of meetings with a federal or state banking regulator.

(11) A memorandum or letter received from a federal or state banking regulator.

(12) Meeting materials of the internal audit committee, the compliance committee, or the governance committee of the board of directors of a public bank.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the following information contained in records described in subdivision (b) is subject to disclosure pursuant to this division and is not a trade secret exempt from disclosure:

(1) The name, title, and appointment year of each director and executive of the public bank.

(2) The name and address of each current investment recipient in which the public bank currently invests.

(3) General internal performance metrics of the public bank and financial statements of the bank, as specified or required by the public bank's charter or as required by federal law.

(4) Final audit reports of the public bank's independent auditors, although disclosure to an independent auditor of any information described in subdivision (b) shall not be construed to permit public disclosure of that information provided to the auditor.

7929.011. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following information and records of a bank, as defined in Section 63010, shall not be subject to disclosure pursuant to this chapter, unless the information has already been publicly released by the custodian of the information:

(1) A commercial or personal financial statement or other financial or project data received from an actual or potential applicant to the bank, loan recipient, or investment recipient.

(2) A record containing information regarding a specific financial assistance, bond or loan amount or term, or information received from an applicant or customer pertaining to a contract for financial assistance, bond or loan or an application related thereto, including an investment agreement, loan agreement, or a related document.

(3) Due diligence materials, or information related to customers, and competitors, including summaries, reports, analyses, recommendations, projections, or estimates related thereto.

(4) Any record containing information claimed to be a trade secret, confidential or proprietary, or to be otherwise exempt from disclosure under this chapter, or under other applicable provisions of law as identified in writing by the information provider.

(b) This section shall apply to the bank solely in relation to the administration of the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2020 (Article 6.7 (commencing with Section 63048.91) of Chapter 2 of Division 1 of Title 6.7), the Venture Capital Program pursuant to Section 63089.99, and the financing of economic development facilities and public development facilities, but only when a participating party is seeking financial assistance with the support of a sponsor, as those terms are defined in Section 63010.

(c) This section shall does not exempt disclosure of bank-produced documents or materials, including staff reports and terms sheets, that are presented to the bank's board of directors for consideration and approval, even if such documents or materials are produced from original information and documents that are otherwise exempted under this section. Any further information or document requested by the bank's board of directors in connection with these bank-produced documents or materials this is provided during, or prior to, the bank board meeting, are also not exempt from disclosure and shall be publicly available in the form provided to the board.

(d) This section shall only apply to documents and information provided to the bank on and after August 1, 2022, and prior to July 1, 2025, and shall continue to apply to those documents and information going forward.

CHAPTER 17. Security Measures and Related Matters

7929.200. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of a document prepared by or for a state or local agency that satisfies both of the following conditions:

(a) It assesses the agency's vulnerability to terrorist attack or other criminal acts intended to disrupt the public agency's operation.

(b) It is for distribution or consideration in a closed session.

7929.205. (a) As used in this section, "voluntarily submitted" means submitted without the Office of Emergency Services exercising any legal authority to compel access to, or submission of, critical infrastructure information.

(b) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of critical infrastructure information, as defined in Section 131(3) of Title 6 of the United States Code, that is voluntarily submitted to

the Office of Emergency Services for use by that office, including the identity of the person who, or entity that, voluntarily submitted the information.

(c) This section does not affect the status of information in the possession of any other state or local governmental agency.

7929.210. (a) Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of an information security record of a public agency, if, on the facts of the particular case, disclosure of that record would reveal vulnerabilities to, or otherwise increase the potential for an attack on, an information technology system of a public agency.

(b) Nothing in this section limits public disclosure of records stored within an information technology system of a public agency that are not otherwise exempt from disclosure pursuant to this division or any other law.

7929.215. Nothing in this division or any other law requires disclosure of a risk assessment or railroad infrastructure protection program filed with the Public Utilities Commission, the Director of Homeland Security, and the Office of Emergency Services pursuant to Article 7.3 (commencing with Section 7665) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of the Public Utilities Code.

CHAPTER 18. State Compensation Insurance Fund

7929.400. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that relate to claims pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 3200) of Part 1 of Division 4 of the Labor Code, to the extent that confidential medical information or other individually identifiable information would be disclosed.

7929.405. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that relate to discussions, communications, or any other portion of negotiations with entities contracting or seeking to contract with the fund, and any related deliberations.

7929.410. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that relate to the impressions, opinions, recommendations, meeting minutes of meetings or sessions that are lawfully closed to the public, research, work product, theories, or strategy of the fund or its staff, on the development of rates, contracting strategy, underwriting, or competitive strategy pursuant to the powers granted to the fund in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11770) of Part 3 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code.

7929.415. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund obtained to provide workers' compensation insurance under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11770) of Part 3 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Any medical claims information.

(b) Policyholder information, provided that this section shall not be interpreted to prevent an insurance agent or broker from obtaining proprietary information or other information authorized by law to be obtained by the agent or broker.

(c) Information on rates, pricing, and claims handling received from brokers.

7929.420. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that are trade secrets pursuant to Section 7930.205, or Article 11 (commencing with Section 1060) of Chapter 4 of Division 8 of the Evidence Code, including, without limitation, instructions, advice, or training provided by the State Compensation Insurance Fund to its board members, officers, and employees regarding the fund's special investigation unit, internal audit unit, and informational security, marketing, rating, pricing, underwriting, claims handling, audits, and collections.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the portions of records containing trade secrets shall be available for review by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, California State Auditor's Office, Division of Workers' Compensation, and the Department of Insurance to ensure compliance with applicable law.

7929.425. (a) Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, this division does not require disclosure of internal audits of the State Compensation Insurance Fund containing proprietary information, or the following records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that are related to an internal audit:

(1) Personal papers and correspondence of any person providing assistance to the fund when that person has requested in writing that the person's papers and correspondence be kept private and confidential. Those papers and correspondence shall become public records if the written request is withdrawn, or upon order of the fund.

(2) Papers, correspondence, memoranda, or any substantive information pertaining to any audit not completed or an internal audit that contains proprietary information.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the portions of records containing proprietary information, or any information specified in subdivision (a), shall be available for review by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, California State Auditor's Office, Division of Workers' Compensation, and the Department of Insurance to ensure compliance with applicable law.

7929.430. (a) For purposes of this section, "fully executed" means the point in time when all of the necessary parties to a contract have signed the contract.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (d), records of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that are contracts entered into pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11770) of Part 3 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code shall be open to inspection one year after the contract has been fully executed.

(c) If a contract entered into pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11770) of Part 3 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code is amended, the amendment shall be open to inspection one year after the amendment has been fully executed.

(d) Three years after a contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to this section, the portion of the contract or amendment containing the rates of payment shall be open to inspection.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law, the entire contract or amendment to a contract shall be open to inspection by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. The committee shall maintain the confidentiality of the contract or amendment thereto until the contract or amendment is open to inspection pursuant to this section.

(f) This section does not apply to a document related to a contract with a public entity that is not otherwise expressly confidential as to that public entity.

CHAPTER 19. Test Materials, Test Results, and Related Matters

7929.600. Nothing in this division requires the disclosure of the results of a test undertaken pursuant to Section 12804.8 of the Vehicle Code.

7929.605. Except as provided in Sections 7924.510, 7924.700, and 7929.610, and in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 99150) of Part 65 of Division 14 of Title 3 of the Education Code, this division does not require disclosure of test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to administer a licensing examination, examination for employment, or academic examination.

7929.610. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions listed in Section 7920.505, upon the request of any Member of the Legislature or upon request of the Governor or the

Governor's designee, test questions or materials that would be used to administer an examination and are provided by the State Department of Education and administered as part of a statewide testing program of pupils enrolled in the public schools shall be disclosed to the requester.

(b) The questions or materials described in subdivision (a) may not include an individual examination that has been administered to a pupil and scored.

(c) The requester may not take physical possession of the questions or materials described in subdivision (a), but may view the questions or materials at a location selected by the department.

(d) Upon viewing this information, the requester shall keep the materials that the requester has seen confidential.

PART 6. OTHER EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE

CHAPTER 1. Introductory Provisions

7930.000. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to assist members of the public and state and local agencies in identifying exemptions to the California Public Records Act. It is the intent of the Legislature that, after January 1, 1999, each addition or amendment to a statute that exempts any information contained in a public record from disclosure pursuant to Section 7927.705 shall be listed and described in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7930.100) pursuant to a bill authorized by a standing committee of the Legislature to be introduced during the first year of each session of the Legislature.

(b) The statutes and constitutional provisions listed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7930.100) may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure. The statutes and constitutional provisions listed and described may not be inclusive of all exemptions. The listing of a statute or constitutional provision in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7930.100) does not itself create an exemption. Requesters of public records and public agencies are cautioned to review the applicable statute or constitutional provision to determine the extent to which it, in light of the circumstances surrounding the request, exempts public records from disclosure.

7930.005. Records or information not required to be disclosed pursuant to Section 7927.705 may include, but shall not be limited to, records or information identified in statutes listed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7930.100).

CHAPTER 2. Alphabetical List

7930.100. The following constitutional provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Crime victims, confidential information or records, The Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008: Marsy's Law, Section 28 of Article I of the California Constitution.

Privacy, inalienable right, Section 1 of Article I of the California Constitution.

7930.105. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, blood test results, written authorization not necessary for disclosure, Section 121010, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, blood test subject, compelling identity of, Section 120975, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, confidentiality of personal data of patients in State Department of Public Health programs, Section 120820, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, confidentiality of research records, Sections 121090, 121095, 121115, and 121120, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, confidentiality of vaccine volunteers, Section 121280, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, confidentiality of information obtained in prevention programs at correctional facilities and law enforcement agencies, Sections 7552 and 7554, Penal Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, disclosure of results of HIV test, penalties, Section 120980, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, personal information, insurers tests, confidentiality of, Section 799, Insurance Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, public safety and testing disclosure, Sections 121065 and 121070, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Research and Confidentiality Act, production or discovery of records for use in criminal or civil proceedings against subject prohibited, Section 121100, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Public Health Records Confidentiality Act, personally identifying information confidentiality, Section 121025, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, test of criminal defendant pursuant to search warrant requested by victim, confidentiality of, Section 1524.1, Penal Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, test results, disclosure to patient's spouse and others, Section 121015, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, test of person under Youth Authority, disclosure of results, Section 1768.9, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Research and Confidentiality Act, financial audits or program evaluations, Section 121085, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Research and Confidentiality Act, violations, Section 121100, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Research and Confidentiality Act, personally identifying research records not to be disclosed, Section 121075, Health and Safety Code.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Research and Confidentiality Act, permittee disclosure, Section 121080, Health and Safety Code.

Administrative procedure, adjudicatory hearings, interpreters, Section 11513, this code.

Adoption records, confidentiality of, Section 102730, Health and Safety Code.

Advance Health Care Directive Registry, exemption from disclosure for registration information provided to the Secretary of State, Section 7926.100, this code.

7930.110. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Aeronautics Act, reports of investigations and hearings, Section 21693, Public Utilities Code.

Agricultural producers marketing, access to records, Section 59616, Food and Agricultural Code.

Aiding disabled voters, Section 14282, Elections Code.

Air pollution data, confidentiality of trade secrets, Sections 7924.510 and 7924.700, this code, and Sections 42303.2 and 43206, Health and Safety Code.

Air toxics emissions inventory plans, protection of trade secrets, Section 44346, Health and Safety Code.

Alcohol and drug abuse records and records of communicable diseases, confidentiality of, Section 123125, Health and Safety Code.

Alcoholic beverage licensees, confidentiality of corporate proprietary information, Section 25205, Business and Professions Code.

Ambulatory Surgery Data Record, confidentiality of identifying information, Section 128737, Health and Safety Code.

Apiary registration information, confidentiality of, Section 29041, Food and Agricultural Code.

Archaeological site information and reports maintained by state and local agencies, disclosure not required, Section 7927.005, this code.

Arrest not resulting in conviction, disclosure or use of records, Sections 432.7 and 432.8, Labor Code.

Arsonists, registered, confidentiality of certain information, Section 457.1, Penal Code.

Assessor's records, confidentiality of information in, Section 408, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Assessor's records, confidentiality of information in, Section 451, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Assessor's records, display of documents relating to business affairs or property of another, Section 408.2, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Assigned risk plans, rejected applicants, confidentiality of information, Section 11624, Insurance Code.

Attorney applicant, investigation by State Bar, confidentiality of, Section 6060.2, Business and Professions Code.

Attorney applicant, information submitted by applicant and State Bar admission records, confidentiality of, Section 6060.25, Business and Professions Code.

Attorney-client confidential communication, Section 6068, Business and Professions Code, and Sections 952 and 954, Evidence Code.

Attorney, disciplinary proceedings, confidentiality before formal proceedings, Section 6086.1, Business and Professions Code.

Attorney, disciplinary proceeding, State Bar access to nonpublic court records, Section 6090.6, Business and Professions Code.

Attorney, law corporation, investigation by State Bar, confidentiality of, Section 6168, Business and Professions Code.

Attorney work product confidentiality in administrative adjudication, Section 11507.6, this code.

Attorney, work product, confidentiality of, Section 6202, Business and Professions Code.

Attorney work product, discovery, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 2018.010) of Title 4 of Part 4, Code of Civil Procedure.

Automated forward facing parking control devices, confidentiality of video imaging records from the devices, Section 40240, Vehicle Code.

Automated traffic enforcement system, confidentiality of photographic records made by the system, Section 21455.5, Vehicle Code.

Automobile Insurance Claims Depository, confidentiality of information, Section 1876.3, Insurance Code.

Automobile insurance, investigation of fraudulent claims, confidential information, Section 1872.8, Insurance Code.

Avocado handler transaction records, confidentiality of information, Section 44984, Food and Agricultural Code.

7930.115. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Bank and Corporation Tax, disclosure of information, Article 2 (commencing with Section 19542) of Chapter 7 of Part 10.2 of Division 2, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Bank employees, confidentiality of criminal history information, Section 4990, Financial Code.

Bank reports, confidentiality of, Section 459, Financial Code.

Basic Property Insurance Inspection and Placement Plan, confidential reports, Section 10097, Insurance Code.

Beef Council of California, confidentiality of fee transactions information, Section 64691.1, Food and Agricultural Code.

Bids, confidentiality of, Section 10304, Public Contract Code.

Birth, death, and marriage licenses, confidential information contained in, Sections 102100, 102110, and 102230, Health and Safety Code.

Birth defects, monitoring, confidentiality of information collected, Section 103850, Health and Safety Code.

Birth, live, confidential portion of certificate, Sections 102430, 102475, 103525, and 103590, Health and Safety Code.

Blood tests, confidentiality of hepatitis and AIDS carriers, Section 1603.1, Health and Safety Code.

Blood-alcohol percentage test results, vehicular offenses, confidentiality of, Section 1804, Vehicle Code.

Business and professions licensee exemption for social security number, Section 30, Business and Professions Code.

7930.120. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Cable television subscriber information, confidentiality of, Section 637.5, Penal Code.

CalFresh, disclosure of information, Section 18909, Welfare and Institutions Code.

California AIDS Program, personal data, confidentiality, Section 120820, Health and Safety Code.

California Apple Commission, confidentiality of lists of persons, Section 75598, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Apple Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or handlers, Section 75633, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Asparagus Commission, confidentiality of lists of producers, Section 78262, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Asparagus Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers, Section 78288, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Avocado Commission, confidentiality of information from handlers, Section 67094, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Avocado Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from handlers, Section 67104, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Cherry Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers, processors, shippers, or grower-handlers, Section 76144, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Children's Services Program, confidentiality of factor replacement therapy contracts, Section 123853, Health and Safety Code.

California Cut Flower Commission, confidentiality of lists of producers, Section 77963, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Cut Flower Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers, Section 77988, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Date Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers and grower-handlers, Section 77843, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Egg Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from handlers or distributors, Section 75134, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Forest Products Commission, confidentiality of lists of persons, Section 77589, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Forest Products Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers, Section 77624, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Iceberg Lettuce Commission, confidentiality of information from handlers, Section 66624, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Kiwifruit Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or handlers, Section 68104, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Navel Orange Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or handlers and lists of producers and handlers, Section 73257, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Pepper Commission, confidentiality of lists of producers and handlers, Section 77298, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Pepper Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or handlers, Section 77334, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Pistachio Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or processors, Section 69045, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Salmon Council, confidentiality of fee transactions records, Section 76901.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

California Salmon Council, confidentiality of request for list of commercial salmon vessel operators, Section 76950 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

California Seafood Council, confidentiality of fee transaction records, Section 78553, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Seafood Council, confidentiality of information on volume of fish landed, Section 78575, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Sheep Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or handlers and lists of producers, Section 76343, Food and Agricultural Code.

California State University contract law, bids, questionnaires, and financial statements, Section 10763, Public Contract Code.

California State University Investigation of Reported Improper Governmental Activities Act, confidentiality of investigative audits completed pursuant to the act, Section 89574, Education Code.

California Table Grape Commission, confidentiality of information from shippers, Section 65603, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Tomato Commission, confidentiality of lists of producers, handlers, and others, Section 78679, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Tomato Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information, Section 78704, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Tourism Marketing Act, confidentiality of information pertaining to businesses paying the assessment under the act, Section 13995.54, this code.

California Victim Compensation Board, disclosure not required of records relating to assistance requests under Article 1 (commencing with Section 13950) of Chapter 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of this code, Section 7923.755, this code.

California Walnut Commission, confidentiality of lists of producers, Section 77101, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Walnut Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or handlers, Section 77154, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Wheat Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from handlers and lists of producers, Section 72104, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Wheat Commission, confidentiality of requests for assessment refund, Section 72109, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Wine Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers or vintners, Section 74655, Food and Agricultural Code.

California Winegrape Growers Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information from producers and vintners, Section 74955, Food and Agricultural Code.

7930.125. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Cancer registries, confidentiality of information, Section 103885, Health and Safety Code.

Candidate for local nonpartisan elective office, confidentiality of ballot statement, Section 13311, Elections Code.

Child abuse information, exchange by multidisciplinary personnel teams, Section 830, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Child abuse report and those making report, confidentiality of, Sections 11167 and 11167.5, Penal Code.

Child care liability insurance, confidentiality of information, Section 1864, Insurance Code.

Child concealer, confidentiality of address, Section 278.7, Penal Code.

Child custody investigation report, confidentiality of, Section 3111, Family Code.

Child day care facility, nondisclosure of complaint, Section 1596.853, Health and Safety Code.

Child health and disability prevention, confidentiality of health screening and evaluation results, Section 124110, Health and Safety Code.

Child sexual abuse reports, confidentiality of reports filed in a contested proceeding involving child custody or visitation rights, Section 3118, Family Code.

Child support, confidentiality of income tax return, Section 3552, Family Code.

Child support, promise to pay, confidentiality of, Section 7614, Family Code.

Childhood lead poisoning prevention, confidentiality of blood lead findings, Section 124130, Health and Safety Code.

Children and families commission, local, confidentiality of individually identifiable information, Section 130140.1, Health and Safety Code.

Cigarette tax, confidential information, Section 30455, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Civil actions, delayed disclosure for 30 days after complaint filed, Section 482.050, Code of Civil Procedure.

Closed sessions, document assessing vulnerability of state or local agency to disruption by terrorist or other criminal acts, Section 7929.200, this code.

Closed sessions, meetings of local governments, pending litigation, Section 54956.9, this code.

Colorado River Board, confidential information and records, Section 12519, Water Code.

Commercial fishing licensee, confidentiality of records, Section 7923, Fish and Game Code.

Commercial fishing reports, Section 8022, Fish and Game Code.

Community care facilities, confidentiality of client information, Section 1557.5, Health and Safety Code.

Community college employee, candidate examination records, confidentiality of, Section 88093, Education Code.

Community college employee, notice and reasons for non-reemployment, confidentiality, Section 87740, Education Code.

7930.130. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Conservatee, confidentiality of the conservatee's report, Section 1826, Probate Code.

Conservatee, estate plan of, confidentiality of, Section 2586, Probate Code.

Conservatee with disability, confidentiality of report, Section 1827.5, Probate Code.

Conservator, confidentiality of conservator's birthdate and driver's license number, Section 1834, Probate Code.

Conservator, supplemental information, confidentiality of, Section 1821, Probate Code.

Conservatorship, court review of, confidentiality of report, Section 1851, Probate Code.

Consumer fraud investigations, access to complaints and investigations, Section 26509, this code.

Consumption or utilization of mineral materials, disclosure of, Section 2207.1, Public Resources Code.

Contractor, evaluations and contractor responses, confidentiality of, Section 10370, Public Contract Code.

Controlled Substance Law violations, confidential information, Section 818.7, this code.

Controlled substance offenders, confidentiality of registration information, Section 11594, Health and Safety Code.

Cooperative Marketing Association, confidential information disclosed to conciliator, Section 54453, Food and Agricultural Code.

Coroner, inquests, subpoena duces tecum, Section 27491.8, this code.

County aid and relief to indigents, confidentiality of investigation, supervision, relief, and rehabilitation records, Section 17006, Welfare and Institutions Code.

County alcohol programs, confidential information and records, Section 11812, Health and Safety Code.

County Employees' Retirement, confidential statements and records, Section 31532, this code.

County mental health system, confidentiality of client information, Section 5610, Welfare and Institutions Code.

County social services, investigation of applicant, confidentiality, Section 18491, Welfare and Institutions Code.

County social services rendered by volunteers, confidentiality of records of recipients, Section 10810, Welfare and Institutions Code.

County special commissions, disclosure of health care peer review and quality assessment records not required, Section 14087.58, Welfare and Institutions Code.

County special commissions, disclosure of records relating to the commission's rates of payment for publicly assisted medical care not required, Section 14087.58, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Court files, access to, restricted for 60 days, Section 1161.2, Code of Civil Procedure.

Court files, access to, restricted for 60 days, Section 1708.85, Civil Code.

Court reporters, confidentiality of records and reporters, Section 68525, this code.

Court-appointed special advocates, confidentiality of information acquired or reviewed, Section 105, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Crane employers, previous business identities, confidentiality of, Section 7383, Labor Code.

Credit unions, confidentiality of investigation and examination reports, Section 14257, Financial Code.

Credit unions, confidentiality of employee criminal history information, Section 14409.2, Financial Code.

Criminal defendant, indigent, confidentiality of request for funds for investigators and experts, Section 987.9, Penal Code.

Criminal offender record information, access to, Sections 11076 and 13202, Penal Code.

Crop reports, confidential, Section 7927.300, this code.

Customer list of chemical manufacturers, formulators, suppliers, distributors, importers, and their agents, the quantities and dates of shipments, and the

proportion of a specified chemical within a mixture, confidential, Section 147.2, Labor Code.

Customer list of employment agency, trade secret, Section 16607, Business and Professions Code.

Customer list of telephone answering service, trade secret, Section 16606, Business and Professions Code.

7930.135. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Dairy Council of California, confidentiality of ballots, Section 64323, Food and Agricultural Code.

Death, report that physician's or podiatrist's negligence or incompetence may be cause, confidentiality of, Section 802.5, Business and Professions Code.

Dental hygienist drug and alcohol diversion program, confidentiality of records pertaining to treatment, Section 1966.5, Business and Professions Code.

Dentist advertising and referral contract exemption, Section 650.2, Business and Professions Code.

Dentist, alcohol or dangerous drug rehabilitation and diversion, confidentiality of records, Section 1698, Business and Professions Code.

Department of Consumer Affairs licensee exemption for alcohol or dangerous drug treatment and rehabilitation records, Section 156.1, Business and Professions Code.

Department of Human Resources, confidentiality of pay data furnished to, Section 19826.5, this code.

Department of Motor Vehicles, confidentiality of information provided by an insurer, Section 4750.4, Vehicle Code.

Department of Motor Vehicles, confidentiality of the home address of specified persons in the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Section 1808.6, Vehicle Code.

Developmentally disabled conservatee, confidentiality of reports and records, Sections 416.8 and 416.18, Health and Safety Code.

Developmentally disabled person, access to information provided by family member, Section 4727, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Developmentally disabled person and person with mental illness, access to and release of information about, by protection and advocacy agency, Section 4903, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Developmentally disabled person, confidentiality of patient records, state agencies, Section 4552.5, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Developmentally disabled person, confidentiality of records and information, Sections 4514 and 4518, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Diesel Fuel Tax information, disclosure prohibited, Section 60609, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Disability compensation, confidential medical records, Section 2714, Unemployment Insurance Code.

Disability insurance, access to registered information, Section 789.7, Insurance Code.

Discrimination complaint to Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, confidentiality of witnesses, Section 98.7, Labor Code.

Dispute resolution participants confidentiality, Section 471.5, Business and Professions Code.

Division of Medi-Cal Fraud and Elder Abuse, confidentiality of complaints, Section 12528, this code.

Division of Workers' Compensation, confidentiality of data obtained by the administrative director and derivative works created by the division, Sections 3201.5, 3201.7, and 3201.9, Labor Code.

Division of Workers' Compensation, individually identifiable information and residence addresses obtained or maintained by the division on workers' compensation claims, confidentiality of, Section 138.7, Labor Code.

Division of Workers' Compensation, individually identifiable information of health care organization patients, confidentiality of, Section 4600.5, Labor Code.

Division of Workers' Compensation, individual workers' compensation claim files and auditor's working papers, confidentiality of, Section 129, Labor Code.

Division of Workers' Compensation, peer review proceedings and employee medical records, confidentiality of, Section 4600.6, Labor Code.

Domestic violence counselor and victim, confidentiality of communication, Sections 1037.2 and 1037.5, Evidence Code.

Driver arrested for traffic violation, notice of reexamination for evidence of incapacity, confidentiality of, Section 40313, Vehicle Code.

Driving school and driving instructor licensee records, confidentiality of, Section 11108, Vehicle Code.

7930.140. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Educational psychologist-patient, privileged communication, Section 1010.5, Evidence Code.

Electronic and appliance repair dealer, service contractor, financial data in applications, Section 7925.010, this code.

Electronic Recording Delivery Act of 2004, exemption from disclosure for computer security reports, Section 27394, this code.

Emergency Care Data Record, exemption from disclosure for identifying information, Section 128736, Health and Safety Code.

Emergency Medical Services Fund, patient named, Section 1797.98c, Health and Safety Code.

Emergency medical technicians, confidentiality of disciplinary investigation information, Section 1798.200, Health and Safety Code.

Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic (EMT-P), exemption from disclosure for records relating to personnel actions against, or resignation of, an EMT-P for disciplinary cause or reason, Section 1799.112, Health and Safety Code.

Eminent domain proceedings, use of state tax returns, Section 1263.520, Code of Civil Procedure.

Employment agency, confidentiality of customer list, Section 16607, Business and Professions Code.

Employment application, nondisclosure of arrest record or certain convictions, Sections 432.7 and 432.8, Labor Code.

Employment Development Department, furnishing materials, Section 307, Unemployment Insurance Code.

Enteral nutrition products, confidentiality of contracts by the State Department of Health Care Services with manufacturers of enteral nutrition products, Section 14105.8, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Equal wage rate violation, confidentiality of complaint, Section 1197.5, Labor Code.

Equalization, State Board of, prohibition against divulging information, Section 15619, this code.

Escrow Agents' Fidelity Corporation, confidentiality of examination and investigation reports, Section 17336, Financial Code.

Escrow agents' confidentiality of reports on violations, Section 17414, Financial Code.

Escrow agents' confidentiality of state summary criminal history information, Section 17414.1, Financial Code.

Estate tax, confidential records and information, Section 14251, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Excessive rates or complaints, reports, Section 1857.9, Insurance Code.

Executive Department, closed sessions and the record of topics discussed, Sections 11126 and 11126.1, this code.

Executive Department, investigations and hearings, confidential nature of information acquired, Section 11183, this code.

7930.145. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Family court records, Section 1818, Family Code.

Farm product processor license, confidentiality of financial statements, Section 55523.6, Food and Agricultural Code.

Farm product processor licensee, confidentiality of grape purchases, Section 55601.5, Food and Agricultural Code.

Fee payer information, prohibition against disclosure by the State Board of Equalization and others, Section 55381, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Financial institutions, issuance of securities, reports and records of state agencies, Section 7929.000, this code.

Financial statements of insurers, confidentiality of information received, Section 925.3, Insurance Code.

Financial statements and questionnaires, of prospective bidders for the state, confidentiality of, Section 10165, Public Contract Code.

Financial statements and questionnaires, of prospective bidders for California State University contracts, confidentiality of, Section 10763, Public Contract Code.

Firearms, centralized list of exempted federal firearms licensees, disclosure of information compiled from, Sections 28475 and 28480, Penal Code.

Firearms, centralized list of dealers and licensees, disclosure of information compiled from, Section 26715, Penal Code.

Firearm license applications, Sections 7923.800 and 7923.805, this code.

Firearm sale or transfer, confidentiality of records, Section 28060, Penal Code.

Fishing and hunting licenses, confidentiality of names and addresses contained in records submitted to the Department of Fish and Wildlife to obtain recreational fishing and hunting licenses, Section 1050.6, Fish and Game Code.

Foreign marketing of agricultural products, confidentiality of financial information, Section 58577, Food and Agricultural Code.

Forest fires, anonymity of informants, Section 4417, Public Resources Code.

Foster homes, identifying information, Section 1536, Health and Safety Code.

Franchise Tax Board, access to Franchise Tax Board information by the State Department of Social Services, Section 11025, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Franchise Tax Board, auditing, confidentiality of, Section 90005, this code.

Franchises, applications, and reports filed with Commissioner of Business Oversight, disclosure and withholding from public inspection, Section 31504, Corporations Code.

7930.150. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Gambling Control Act, exemption from disclosure for records of the California Gambling Control Commission and the Department of Justice, Sections 19819 and 19821, Business and Professions Code.

Genetically Handicapped Persons Program, confidentiality of factor replacement therapy contracts, Section 125191, Health and Safety Code.

Governor, correspondence of and to Governor and Governor's office, Section 7928.000, this code.

Governor, transfer of public records in control of, restrictions on public access, Sections 7928.005 and 7928.010, this code.

Grand jury, confidentiality of request for special counsel, Section 936.7, Penal Code.

Grand jury, confidentiality of transcription of indictment or accusation, Section 938.1, Penal Code.

Group Insurance, public employees, Section 53202.25, this code.

Guardianship, confidentiality of report regarding the suitability of the proposed guardian, Section 1543, Probate Code.

Guardianship, disclosure of report and recommendation concerning proposed guardianship of person or estate, Section 1513, Probate Code.

7930.155. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Hazardous substance tax information, prohibition against disclosure, Section 43651, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Hazardous waste control, business plans, public inspection, Section 25509, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste control, notice of unlawful hazardous waste disposal, Section 25180.5, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste control, trade secrets, disclosure of information, Sections 25512, 25512.1, and 25538, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste control, trade secrets, procedures for release of information, Section 25358.2, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste generator report, protection of trade secrets, Sections 25244.21 and 25244.23, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste licenseholder disclosure statement, confidentiality of, Section 25186.5, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste recycling, information clearinghouse, confidentiality of trade secrets, Section 25170, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste recycling, list of specified hazardous wastes, trade secrets, Section 25175, Health and Safety Code.

Hazardous waste recycling, trade secrets, confidential nature, Sections 25173 and 25180.5, Health and Safety Code.

Healing arts licensees, central files, confidentiality, Section 800, Business and Professions Code.

Health authorities, special county, confidentiality of records, Sections 14087.35, 14087.36, and 14087.38, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Health care provider disciplinary proceeding, confidentiality of documents, Section 805.1, Business and Professions Code.

Health care service plans, review of quality of care, privileged communications, Sections 1370 and 1380, Health and Safety Code.

Health commissions, special county, confidentiality of peer review proceedings, rates of payment, and trade secrets, Section 14087.31, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Health facilities, patient's rights of confidentiality, subdivision (c) of Section 128745 and Sections 128735, 128736, 128737, 128755, and 128765, Health and Safety Code.

Health personnel, data collection by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, confidentiality of information on individual licentiates, Section 127780, Health and Safety Code.

Health plan governed by a county board of supervisors, exemption from disclosure for records relating to provider rates or payments for a three-year period after execution of the provider contract, Sections 7926.205 and 54956.87, this code.

Hereditary Disorders Act, legislative finding and declaration, confidential information, Sections 124975 and 124980, Health and Safety Code.

Hereditary Disorders Act, rules, regulations, and standards, breach of confidentiality, Section 124980, Health and Safety Code.

HIV, disclosures to blood banks by department or county health officers, Section 1603.1, Health and Safety Code.

Home address of public employees and officers in Department of Motor Vehicles, records, confidentiality of, Sections 1808.2 and 1808.4, Vehicle Code.

Horse racing, horses, blood or urine test sample, confidentiality, Section 19577, Business and Professions Code.

Hospital district and municipal hospital records relating to contracts with insurers and service plans, Section 7926.210, this code.

Hospital final accreditation report, Section 7926.000, this code.

Housing authorities, confidentiality of rosters of tenants, Section 34283, Health and Safety Code.

Housing authorities, confidentiality of applications by prospective or current tenants, Section 34332, Health and Safety Code.

7930.160. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Improper governmental activities reporting, confidentiality of identity of person providing information, Section 8547.5, this code.

Improper governmental activities reporting, disclosure of information, Section 8547.6, this code.

Industrial loan companies, confidentiality of financial information, Section 18496, Financial Code.

Industrial loan companies, confidentiality of investigation and examination reports, Section 18394, Financial Code.

Influenza vaccine, trade secret information and information relating to recipient of vaccine, Section 120160, Health and Safety Code.

In forma pauperis litigant, rules governing confidentiality of financial information, Section 68633, this code.

Infrastructure information, exemption from disclosure for information voluntarily submitted to the Office of Emergency Services, Section 7929.205, this code.

In-Home Supportive Services Program, exemption from disclosure for information regarding persons paid by the state to provide in-home supportive services, Section 7926.300, this code.

Initiative, referendum, recall, and other petitions, confidentiality of names of signers, Sections 7924.100, 7924.105, and 7924.110, this code.

Insurance claims analysis, confidentiality of information, Section 1875.16, Insurance Code.

Insurance Commissioner, confidential information, Sections 735.5, 1067.11, 1077.3, and 12919, Insurance Code.

Insurance Commissioner, informal conciliation of complaints, confidential communications, Section 1858.02, Insurance Code.

Insurance Commissioner, information from examination or investigation, confidentiality of, Sections 1215.8, 1433, and 1759.3, Insurance Code.

Insurance Commissioner, writings filed with nondisclosure, Section 855, Insurance Code.

Insurance fraud reporting, information acquired not part of public record, Section 1873.1, Insurance Code.

Insurance licensee, confidential information, Section 1666.5, Insurance Code.

Insurer application information, confidentiality of, Section 925.3, Insurance Code.

Insurer financial analysis ratios and examination synopses, confidentiality of, Section 933, Insurance Code.

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery information, prohibition against disclosure, Section 45982, Revenue and Taxation Code.

International wills, confidentiality of registration information filed with the Secretary of State, Section 6389, Probate Code.

Intervention in regulatory and ratemaking proceedings, audit of customer seeking and award, Section 1804, Public Utilities Code.

Investigation and security records, exemption from disclosure for records of the Attorney General, the Department of Justice, the Office of Emergency Services, and state and local police agencies, Sections 7923.600 to 7923.630, inclusive, this code.

Investigative consumer reporting agency, limitations on furnishing an investigative consumer report, Section 1786.12, Civil Code.

7930.165. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Joint Legislative Ethics Committee, confidentiality of reports and records, Section 8953, this code.

Judicial candidates, confidentiality of communications concerning, Section 12011.5, this code.

Judicial proceedings, confidentiality of employer records of employee absences, Section 230.2, Labor Code.

Jurors' lists, lists of registered voters and licensed drivers as source for, Section 197, Code of Civil Procedure.

Juvenile court proceedings to adjudge a person a dependent child of court, sealing records of, Section 389, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Juvenile criminal records, dissemination to schools, Section 828.1, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Juvenile delinquents, notification of chief of police or sheriff of escape of minor from secure detention facility, Section 1155, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Labor dispute, investigation and mediation records, confidentiality of, Section 3601, this code.

Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, mental health services recipients, confidentiality of information and records, mental health advocate, Sections 5540, 5541, 5542, and 5550, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Law enforcement vehicles, registration disclosure, Section 5003, Vehicle Code.

Legislative Counsel records, Section 7928.100, this code.

Library circulation records and other materials, Sections 7925.000 and 7927.105, this code.

Life and disability insurers, actuarial information, confidentiality of, Section 10489.15, Insurance Code.

Litigation, confidentiality of settlement information, Section 68513, this code.

Local agency legislative body, closed sessions, disclosure of materials, Section 54956.9, this code.

Local government employees, confidentiality of records and claims relating to group insurance, Section 53202.25, this code.

Local summary criminal history information, confidentiality of, Sections 13300 and 13305, Penal Code.

Local agency legislative body, closed session, nondisclosure of minute book, Section 54957.2, this code.

Local agency legislative body, meeting, disclosure of agenda, Section 54957.5, this code.

Long-term health facilities, confidentiality of complaints against, Section 1419, Health and Safety Code.

Long-term health facilities, confidentiality of records retained by State Department of Public Health, Section 1439, Health and Safety Code.

Los Angeles County Tourism Marketing Commission, confidentiality of information obtained from businesses to determine their assessment, Section 13995.108, this code.

7930.170. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, negotiations with entities contracting or seeking to contract with the board, Sections 7926.225 and 7926.230, this code.

Mandated blood testing and confidentiality to protect public health, prohibition against compelling identification of test subjects, Section 120975, Health and Safety Code.

Mandated blood testing and confidentiality to protect public health, unauthorized disclosures of identification of test subjects, Sections 1603.1, 1603.3, and 121022, Health and Safety Code.

Mandated blood testing and confidentiality to protect public health, disclosure to patient's spouse, sexual partner, needle sharer, or county health officer, Section 121015, Health and Safety Code.

Manufactured home, mobilehome, floating home, confidentiality of home address of registered owner, Section 18081, Health and Safety Code.

Marital confidential communications, Sections 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, and 987, Evidence Code.

Market reports, confidential, Section 7927.300, this code.

Marketing of commodities, confidentiality of financial information, Section 58781, Food and Agricultural Code.

Marketing orders, confidentiality of processors' or distributors' information, Section 59202, Food and Agricultural Code.

Marriage, confidential, certificate, Section 511, Family Code.

Medi-Cal Benefits Program, confidentiality of information, Section 14100.2, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Medi-Cal Benefits Program, request of department for records or information, Section 14124.89, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Medi-Cal managed care program, exemption from disclosure for financial and utilization data submitted by Medi-Cal managed care health plans to establish rates, Section 14301.1, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Medi-Cal program, exemption from disclosure for best price contracts between the State Department of Health Care Services and drug manufacturers, Section 14105.33, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Medical information, disclosure by provider unless prohibited by patient in writing, Section 56.16, Civil Code.

Medical information, types of information not subject to patient prohibition of disclosure, Section 56.30, Civil Code.

Medical and other hospital committees and peer review bodies, confidentiality of records, Section 1157, Evidence Code.

Medical or dental licensee, action for revocation or suspension due to illness, report, confidentiality of, Section 828, Business and Professions Code.

Medical or dental licensee, disciplinary action, denial or termination of staff privileges, report, confidentiality of, Sections 805, 805.1, and 805.5, Business and Professions Code.

Meetings of state agencies, disclosure of agenda, Section 11125.1, this code.

Mentally abnormal sex offender committed to state hospital, confidentiality of records, Section 4135, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Mentally disordered and developmentally disabled offenders, access to criminal histories of, Section 1620, Penal Code.

Mentally disordered persons, court-ordered evaluation, confidentiality of reports, Section 5202, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Mentally disordered or mentally ill person, confidentiality of written consent to detainment, Section 5326.4, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Mentally disordered or mentally ill person, voluntarily or involuntarily detained and receiving services, confidentiality of records and information, Sections 5328, 5328.15, 5328.2, 5328.4, 5328.8, and 5328.9, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Mentally disordered or mentally ill person, weapons restrictions, confidentiality of information about, Section 8103, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Milk marketing, confidentiality of records, Section 61443, Food and Agricultural Code.

Milk product certification, confidentiality of, Section 62121, Food and Agricultural Code.

Milk, market milk, confidential records and reports, Section 62243, Food and Agricultural Code.

Milk product registration, confidentiality of information, Section 38946, Food and Agricultural Code.

Milk equalization pool plan, confidentiality of producers' voting, Section 62716, Food and Agricultural Code.

Mining report, confidentiality of report containing information relating to mineral production, reserves, or rate of depletion of mining operation, Section 2207, Public Resources Code.

Minor, criminal proceeding testimony closed to public, Section 859.1, Penal Code.

Minors, material depicting sexual conduct, records of suppliers to be kept and made available to law enforcement, Section 1309.5, Labor Code.

Misdemeanor and felony reports by police chiefs and sheriffs to Department of Justice, confidentiality of, Sections 11107 and 11107.5, Penal Code.

Monetary instrument transaction records, confidentiality of, Section 14167, Penal Code.

Missing persons' information, disclosure of, Sections 14204 and 14205, Penal Code.

Morbidity and mortality studies, confidentiality of records, Section 100330, Health and Safety Code.

Motor vehicle accident reports, disclosure, Sections 16005, 20012, and 20014, Vehicle Code.

Motor Vehicles, Department of, public records, exceptions, Sections 1808 to 1808.7, inclusive, Vehicle Code.

Motor vehicle insurance fraud reporting, confidentiality of information acquired, Section 1874.3, Insurance Code.

Motor vehicle liability insurer, data reported to Department of Insurance, confidentiality of, Section 11628, Insurance Code.

Multijurisdictional drug law enforcement agency, closed sessions to discuss criminal investigation, Section 54957.8, this code.

7930.175. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Narcotic and drug abuse patients, confidentiality of records, Section 11845.5, Health and Safety Code.

Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places, records of, Section 7927.000, this code.

Notary public, confidentiality of application for appointment and commission, Section 8201.5, this code.

Nurse, alcohol or dangerous drug diversion and rehabilitation records, confidentiality of, Section 2770.12, Business and Professions Code.

Obscene matter, defense of scientific or other purpose, confidentiality of recipients, Section 311.8, Penal Code.

Occupational safety and health investigations, confidentiality of complaints and complainants, Section 6309, Labor Code.

Occupational safety and health investigations, confidentiality of trade secrets, Section 6322, Labor Code.

Official information acquired in confidence by public employee, disclosure of, Sections 1040 and 1041, Evidence Code.

Oil and gas, confidentiality of proposals for the drilling of a well, Section 3724.4, Public Resources Code.

Oil and gas, disclosure of onshore and offshore exploratory well records, Section 3234, Public Resources Code.

Oil and gas, disclosure of well records, Section 3752, Public Resources Code.

Oil and gas leases, surveys for permits, confidentiality of information, Section 6826, Public Resources Code.

Oil spill feepayer information, prohibition against disclosure, Section 46751, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Older adults receiving county services, providing information between county agencies, confidentiality of, Section 9401, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Organic food certification organization records, release of, Section 110845, Health and Safety Code.

Osteopathic physician and surgeon, rehabilitation and diversion records, confidentiality of, Section 2369, Business and Professions Code.

7930.180. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Parole revocation proceedings, confidentiality of information in reports, Section 3063.5, Penal Code.

Passenger fishing boat licenses, records, Section 7923, Fish and Game Code.

Paternity, acknowledgment, confidentiality of records, Section 102760, Health and Safety Code.

Patient-physician confidential communication, Sections 992 and 994, Evidence Code.

Patient records, confidentiality of, Section 123135, Health and Safety Code.

Payroll records, confidentiality of, Section 1776, Labor Code.

Peace officer personnel records, confidentiality of, Sections 832.7 and 832.8, Penal Code.

Penitential communication between penitent and clergy, Sections 1032 and 1033, Evidence Code.

Personal Care Services Program, exemption from disclosure for information regarding persons paid by the state to provide personal care services, Section 7926.300, this code.

Personal Income Tax, disclosure of information, Article 2 (commencing with Section 19542) of Chapter 7 of Part 10.2 of Division 2, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Personal information, Information Practices Act, prohibitions against disclosure by state agencies, Sections 1798.24 and 1798.75, Civil Code.

Personal information, subpoena of records containing, Section 1985.4, Code of Civil Procedure.

Personal representative, confidentiality of personal representative's birthdate and driver's license number, Section 8404, Probate Code.

Persons formerly classified as mentally abnormal sex offenders committed to a state hospital, confidentiality of records, Section 4135, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Persons with mental health disorders, court-ordered evaluation, confidentiality of reports, Section 5202, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Persons with mental health disorders, confidentiality of written consent to detainment, Section 5326.4, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Persons with mental health disorders voluntarily detained and receiving services, confidentiality of records and information, Sections 5328, 5328.15, 5328.2, 5328.4, 5328.8, and 5328.9, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Persons with mental health disorders, weapons restrictions, confidentiality of information about, Section 8103, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Petition signatures, Section 18650, Elections Code.

Petroleum supply and pricing, confidential information, Sections 25364 and 25366, Public Resources Code.

Pharmacist, alcohol or dangerous drug diversion and rehabilitation records, confidentiality of, Section 4372, Business and Professions Code.

Physical therapist or assistant, records of dangerous drug or alcohol diversion and rehabilitation, confidentiality of, Section 2667, Business and Professions Code.

Physical or mental condition or conviction of controlled substance offense, records in Department of Motor Vehicles, confidentiality of, Section 1808.5, Vehicle Code.

Physician assistant, alcohol or dangerous drug diversion and rehabilitation records, confidentiality of, Section 3534.7, Business and Professions Code.

Physician competency examination, confidentiality of reports, Section 2294, Business and Professions Code.

Physicians and surgeons, confidentiality of reports of patients with a lapse of consciousness disorder, Section 103900, Health and Safety Code.

Physician Services Account, confidentiality of patient names in claims, Section 16956, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Pilots, confidentiality of personal information, Section 1157.1, Harbors and Navigation Code.

Pollution Control Financing Authority, financial data submitted to, Section 7924.505, this code.

Postmortem or autopsy photos, Section 129, Code of Civil Procedure.

7930.185. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Pregnancy tests by local public health agencies, confidentiality of, Section 123380, Health and Safety Code.

Pregnant women, confidentiality of blood tests, Section 125105, Health and Safety Code.

Prehospital emergency medical care, release of information, Sections 1797.188 and 1797.189, Health and Safety Code.

Prenatal syphilis tests, confidentiality of, Section 120705, Health and Safety Code.

Prescription drug discounts, confidentiality of corporate proprietary information, Section 130506, Health and Safety Code.

Prisoners, behavioral research on, confidential personal information, Section 3515, Penal Code.

Prisoners, confidentiality of blood tests, Section 7530, Penal Code.

Prisoners, medical testing, confidentiality of records, Sections 7517 and 7540, Penal Code.

Prisoners, transfer from county facility for mental treatment and evaluation, confidentiality of written reasons, Section 4011.6, Penal Code.

Private industry wage data collected by public entity, confidentiality of, Section 7927.600, this code.

Private railroad car tax, confidentiality of information, Section 11655, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Probate referee, disclosure of materials, Section 8908, Probate Code.

Probation officer reports, inspection of, Section 1203.05, Penal Code.

Produce dealer, confidentiality of financial statements, Section 56254, Food and Agricultural Code.

Products liability insurers, transmission of information, Section 1857.9, Insurance Code.

Professional corporations, financial statements, confidentiality of, Section 13406, Corporations Code.

Property on loan to museum, notice of intent to preserve an interest in, not subject to disclosure, Section 1899.5, Civil Code.

Property taxation, confidentiality of change of ownership, Section 481, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Property taxation, confidentiality of exemption claims, Sections 63.1, 69.5, and 408.2, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Property taxation, confidentiality of property information, Section 15641, Government Code and Section 833, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Proprietary information, availability only to the director and other persons authorized by the operator and the owner, Section 2778, Public Resources Code.

Psychologist and client, confidential relations and communications, Section 2918, Business and Professions Code.

Psychotherapist-patient confidential communication, Sections 1012 and 1014, Evidence Code.

Public employees' home addresses and telephone numbers, confidentiality of, Section 7928.300, this code.

Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, confidentiality of data relating to health care services rendered by participating hospitals to members and annuitants, Section 22854.5, this code.

Public Employees' Retirement System, confidentiality of data filed by member or beneficiary with board of administration, Section 20230, this code.

Public investment funds, exemption from disclosure for records regarding alternative investments, Section 7928.710, this code.

Public school employees organization, confidentiality of proof of majority support submitted to Public Employment Relations Board, Sections 3544, 3544.1, and 3544.5, this code.

Public social services, confidentiality of digest of decisions, Section 10964, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Public social services, confidentiality of information regarding child abuse or elder or dependent persons abuse, Section 10850.1, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Public social services, confidentiality of information regarding eligibility, Section 10850.2, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Public social services, confidentiality of records, Section 10850, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Public social services, disclosure of information to law enforcement agencies, Section 10850.3, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Public social services, disclosure of information to law enforcement agencies regarding deceased applicant or recipient, Section 10850.7, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Public utilities, confidentiality of information, Section 583, Public Utilities Code.

Pupil, confidentiality of personal information, Section 45345, Education Code.

Pupil drug and alcohol use questionnaires, confidentiality of, Section 11605, Health and Safety Code.

Pupil, expulsion hearing, disclosure of testimony of witness and closed session of district board, Section 48918, Education Code.

Pupil, personal information disclosed to school counselor, confidentiality of, Section 49602, Education Code.

Pupil record contents, records of administrative hearing to change contents, confidentiality of, Section 49070, Education Code.

Pupil records, access authorized for specified parties, Section 49076, Education Code.

Pupil records, disclosure in hearing to dismiss or suspend school employee, Section 44944.3, Education Code.

Pupil records, release of directory information to private entities, Sections 49073 and 49073.5, Education Code.

7930.190. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Radioactive materials, dissemination of information about transportation of, Section 33002, Vehicle Code.

Railroad infrastructure protection program, disclosure not required for risk assessments filed with the Public Utilities Commission, the Director of Emergency Services, or the Office of Emergency Services, Section 7929.215, this code.

Real estate broker, annual report to Bureau of Real Estate of financial information, confidentiality of, Section 10232.2, Business and Professions Code.

Real property, acquisition by state or local government, information relating to feasibility, Section 7928.705, this code.

Real property, change in ownership statement, confidentiality of, Section 27280, this code.

Records described in Section 1620, Penal Code.

Records of contract purchasers, inspection by public prohibited, Section 85, Military and Veterans Code.

Records of persons committed to a state hospital pursuant to Section 4135, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Registered public obligations, inspection of records of security interests in, Section 5060, this code.

Registration of exempt vehicles, nondisclosure of name of person involved in alleged violation, Section 5003, Vehicle Code.

Rehabilitation, Department of, confidential information, Section 19016, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Reinsurance intermediary-broker license information, confidentiality of, Section 1781.3, Insurance Code.

Relocation assistance, confidential records submitted to a public entity by a business or farm operation, Section 7262, this code.

Rent control ordinance, confidentiality of information concerning accommodations sought to be withdrawn from, Section 7060.4, this code.

Report of probation officer, inspection, copies, Section 1203.05, Penal Code.

Repossession agency licensee application, confidentiality of information, Sections 7503, 7504, and 7506.5, Business and Professions Code.

Reproductive health facilities, disclosure not required for personal information regarding employees, volunteers, board members, owners, partners, officers, and contractors of a reproductive health services facility who have provided requisite notification, Sections 7926.400 to 7926.430, inclusive, this code.

Residence address in any record of Department of Housing and Community Development, confidentiality of, Section 7927.415, this code.

Residence address in any record of Department of Motor Vehicles, confidentiality of, Section 7927.405, this code, and Section 1808.21, Vehicle Code.

Residence and mailing addresses in records of Department of Motor Vehicles, confidentiality of, Section 1810.7, Vehicle Code.

Residential care facilities, confidentiality of resident information, Section 1568.08, Health and Safety Code.

Residential care facilities for the elderly, confidentiality of client information, Section 1569.315, Health and Safety Code.

Resource families, identifying information, Section 16519.55, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Respiratory care practitioner, professional competency examination reports, confidentiality of, Section 3756, Business and Professions Code.

Restraint of trade, civil action by district attorney, confidential memorandum, Section 16750, Business and Professions Code.

Reward by Governor for information leading to arrest and conviction, confidentiality of person supplying information, Section 1547, Penal Code.

7930.195. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Safe surrender site, confidentiality of information pertaining to a parent or individual surrendering a child, Section 1255.7, Health and Safety Code.

Sales and use tax, disclosure of information, Section 7056, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Santa Barbara Regional Health Authority, exemption from disclosure for records maintained by the authority regarding negotiated rates for the California Medical Assistance Program, Section 14499.6, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Savings association employees, disclosure of criminal history information, Section 6525, Financial Code.

Savings associations, inspection of records by shareholders, Section 6050, Financial Code.

School district governing board, disciplinary action, disclosure of pupil information, Section 35146, Education Code.

School employee, merit system examination records, confidentiality of, Section 45274, Education Code.

School employee, notice and reasons for hearing on non-reemployment of employee, confidentiality of, Sections 44948.5 and 44949, Education Code.

School meals for needy pupils, confidentiality of records, Section 49558, Education Code.

Sealed records, arrest for misdemeanor, Section 851.7, Penal Code.

Sealed records, misdemeanor convictions, Section 1203.45, Penal Code.

Sealing and destruction of arrest records, determination of innocence, Section 851.8, Penal Code.

Search warrants, special master, Section 1524, Penal Code.

Sex change, confidentiality of birth certificate, Section 103440, Health and Safety Code.

Sex offenders, registration form, Section 290.021, Penal Code.

Sexual assault forms, confidentiality of, Section 13823.5, Penal Code.

Sexual assault counselor and victim, confidential communication, Sections 1035.2, 1035.4, and 1035.8, Evidence Code.

Shorthand reporter's complaint, Section 8010, Business and Professions Code.

Small family day care homes, identifying information, Section 1596.86, Health and Safety Code.

Social security number, applicant for driver's license or identification card, nondisclosure of, Section 1653.5, Vehicle Code, and Section 7922.200, this code.

Social security number, official record or official filing, nondisclosure of, Section 9526.5, Commercial Code, and Sections 7922.205 and 7922.210, this code.

Social Security Number Truncation Program, Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 27300) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3, this code.

Social security numbers within records of local agencies, nondisclosure of, Section 7922.200, this code.

7930.200. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

State agency activities relating to unrepresented employees, Section 7928.405, this code.

State agency activities relating to providers of health care, Section 7927.500, this code.

State Auditor, access to barred records, Section 8545.2, this code.

State Auditor, confidentiality of records, Sections 8545, 8545.1, and 8545.3, this code.

State civil service employee, confidentiality of appeal to State Personnel Board, Section 18952, this code.

State civil service employees, confidentiality of reports, Section 18573, this code.

State civil service examination, confidentiality of application and examination materials, Section 18934, this code.

State Compensation Insurance Fund, exemption from disclosure for various records maintained by the State Compensation Insurance Fund, Sections 7929.400 to 7929.430, inclusive, this code.

State Contract Act, bids, questionnaires and financial statements, Section 10165, Public Contract Code.

State Contract Act, bids, sealing, opening, and reading bids, Section 10304, Public Contract Code.

State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, confidentiality of proprietary information submitted to, Section 25223, Public Resources Code.

State hospital patients, information and records in possession of Superintendent of Public Instruction, confidentiality of, Section 56863, Education Code.

State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, access to government agency records, Section 9723, Welfare and Institutions Code.

State Long-Term Care Ombudsman office, confidentiality of records and files, Section 9725, Welfare and Institutions Code.

State Long-Term Care Ombudsman office, disclosure of information or communications, Section 9715, Welfare and Institutions Code.

State Lottery Evaluation Report, disclosure, Section 8880.46, this code.

State prisoners, exemption from disclosure for surveys by the California Research Bureau of children of female prisoners, Section 7443, Penal Code.

State summary criminal history information, confidentiality of information, Sections 11105, 11105.1, 11105.3, and 11105.4, Penal Code.

State Teachers' Retirement System, confidentiality of information filed with the system by a member, participant, or beneficiary, Section 22306, Education Code.

Sterilization of disabled, confidentiality of evaluation report, Section 1955, Probate Code.

Strawberry marketing information, confidentiality of, Section 63124, Food and Agricultural Code.

Structural pest control licensee records relating to pesticide use, confidentiality of, Section 15205, Food and Agricultural Code.

Student driver, records of physical or mental condition, confidentiality of, Section 12661, Vehicle Code.

Student, community college, information received by school counselor, confidentiality of, Section 72621, Education Code.

Student, community college, records, limitations on release, Section 76243, Education Code.

Student, community college, record contents, records of administrative hearing to change contents, confidentiality of, Section 76232, Education Code.

Student, sexual assault on private higher education institution campus, confidentiality of information, Section 94385, Education Code.

Student, sexual assault on public college or university, confidentiality of information, Section 67385, Education Code.

Sturgeon egg processors, records, Section 10004, Fish and Game Code.

7930.205. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Taxpayer information, confidentiality, local taxes, Section 7925.000, this code.

Tax preparer, disclosure of information obtained in business of preparing tax returns, Section 17530.5, Business and Professions Code.

Teacher, credential holder or applicant, information provided to Commission on Teacher Credentialing, confidentiality of, Section 44341, Education Code.

Teacher, certified school personnel examination results, confidentiality of, Section 44289, Education Code.

Telephone answering service customer list, trade secret, Section 16606, Business and Professions Code.

Timber yield tax, disclosure to county assessor, Section 38706, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Timber yield tax, disclosure of information, Section 38705, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Title insurers, confidentiality of notice of noncompliance, Section 12414.14, Insurance Code.

Tobacco products, exemption from disclosure for distribution information provided to the State Department of Public Health, Section 22954, Business and Professions Code.

Tow truck driver, information in records of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles, or other agencies, confidentiality of, Sections 2431 and 2432.3, Vehicle Code.

Toxic Substances Control, Department of, inspection of records of, Section 25152.5, Health and Safety Code.

Trade secrets, Section 1060, Evidence Code.

Trade secrets, confidentiality of, occupational safety and health inspections, Section 6322, Labor Code.

Trade secrets, disclosure of public records, Section 3426.7, Civil Code.

Trade secrets, food, drugs, cosmetics, nondisclosure, Sections 110165 and 110370, Health and Safety Code.

Trade secrets, protection by Director of Pesticide Regulation, Sections 7924.300 to 7924.335, inclusive, this code.

Trade secrets and proprietary information relating to pesticides, confidentiality of, Sections 14022 and 14023, Food and Agricultural Code.

Trade secrets, protection by Director of Industrial Relations, Section 6396, Labor Code.

Trade secrets relating to hazardous substances, disclosure of, Sections 25358.2 and 25358.7, Health and Safety Code.

Traffic violator school licensee records, confidentiality of, Section 11212, Vehicle Code.

Traffic offense, dismissed for participation in driving school or program, record of, confidentiality of, Section 1808.7, Vehicle Code.

Transit districts, questionnaire and financial statement information in bids, Section 99154, Public Utilities Code.

Tribal-state gaming compacts, exemption from disclosure for records of an Indian tribe relating to securitization of annual payments, Section 63048.63, this code.

Trust companies, disclosure of private trust confidential information, Section 1602, Financial Code.

(Added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 614, Sec. 2. (AB 473) Effective January 1, 2022. Operative January 1, 2023, pursuant to Sec. 7931.000. Superseded on January 1, 2024; see amendment by Stats. 2022, Ch. 258.)

7930.205. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Taxpayer information, confidentiality, local taxes, Section 7925.000, this code.

Tax preparer, disclosure of information obtained in business of preparing tax returns, Section 17530.5, Business and Professions Code.

Teacher, credential holder or applicant, information provided to Commission on Teacher Credentialing, confidentiality of, Section 44341, Education Code.

Teacher, certified school personnel examination results, confidentiality of, Section 44289, Education Code.

Telephone answering service customer list, trade secret, Section 16606, Business and Professions Code.

Timber yield tax, disclosure to county assessor, Section 38706, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Timber yield tax, disclosure of information, Section 38705, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Title insurers, confidentiality of notice of noncompliance, Section 12414.14, Insurance Code.

Tobacco products, exemption from disclosure for distribution information provided to the State Department of Public Health, Section 22954, Business and Professions Code.

Tow truck driver, information in records of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles, or other agencies, confidentiality of, Sections 2431 and 2432.3, Vehicle Code.

Toxic Substances Control, Department of, inspection of records of, Section 25152.5, Health and Safety Code.

Trade secrets, Section 1060, Evidence Code.

Trade secrets, confidentiality of, occupational safety and health inspections, Section 6322, Labor Code.

Trade secrets, disclosure of public records, Section 3426.7, Civil Code.

Trade secrets, food, drugs, cosmetics, nondisclosure, Sections 110165 and 110370, Health and Safety Code.

Trade secrets, protection by Director of Pesticide Regulation, Sections 7924.300 to 7924.335, inclusive, this code.

Trade secrets and proprietary information relating to pesticides, confidentiality of, Sections 14022 and 14023, Food and Agricultural Code.

Trade secrets, protection by Director of Industrial Relations, Section 6396, Labor Code.

Trade secrets relating to hazardous substances, disclosure of, Sections 78480 to 78495, inclusive, and Section 78930, Health and Safety Code.

Traffic violator school licensee records, confidentiality of, Section 11212, Vehicle Code.

Traffic offense, dismissed for participation in driving school or program, record of, confidentiality of, Section 1808.7, Vehicle Code.

Transit districts, questionnaire and financial statement information in bids, Section 99154, Public Utilities Code.

Tribal-state gaming compacts, exemption from disclosure for records of an Indian tribe relating to securitization of annual payments, Section 63048.63, this code.

Trust companies, disclosure of private trust confidential information, Section 1602, Financial Code.

(Amended by Stats. 2022, Ch. 258, Sec. 19. (AB 2327) Effective January 1, 2023. Operative January 1, 2024, pursuant to Sec. 130 of Stats. 2022, Ch. 258.)

7930.210. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Unclaimed property, Controller records of, disclosure, Section 1582, Code of Civil Procedure.

Unemployment compensation, disclosure of confidential information, Section 2111, Unemployment Insurance Code.

Unemployment compensation, information obtained in administration of code, Section 1094, Unemployment Insurance Code.

Unemployment fund contributions, publication of annual tax paid, Section 989, Unemployment Insurance Code.

University of California, exemption from disclosure for information submitted by bidders for award of best value contracts, Section 10506.6, Public Contract Code.

Unsafe working condition, confidentiality of complainant, Section 6309, Labor Code.

Use fuel tax information, disclosure prohibited, Section 9255, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Utility systems development, confidential information, Section 7927.300, this code.

Utility user tax return and payment records, exemption from disclosure, Section 7284.6, Revenue and Taxation Code.

Vehicle registration, confidentiality of information, Section 4750.4, Vehicle Code.

Vehicle accident reports, disclosure of, Sections 16005, 20012, and 20014, Vehicle Code and Section 27177, Streets and Highways Code.

Vehicular offense, record of, confidentiality five years after conviction, Section 1807.5, Vehicle Code.

Veterans Affairs, Department of, confidentiality of records of contract purchasers, Section 85, Military and Veterans Code.

Veterinarian or animal health technician, alcohol or dangerous drugs diversion and rehabilitation records, confidentiality of, Section 4871, Business and Professions Code.

Victims' Legal Resource Center, confidentiality of information and records retained, Section 13897.2, Penal Code.

Voter, affidavit or registration, confidentiality of information contained in, Section 7924.000, this code.

Voter, registration by confidential affidavit, Section 2194, Elections Code.

Voting, secrecy, Section 1050, Evidence Code.

7930.215. The following provisions may operate to exempt certain records, or portions thereof, from disclosure pursuant to this division:

Wards and dependent children, inspection of juvenile court documents, Section 827, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Wards, petition for sealing records, Section 781, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Winegrowers of California Commission, confidentiality of producers' or vintners' proprietary information, Sections 74655 and 74955, Food and Agricultural Code.

Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, injury or illness report, confidentiality of, Section 6412, Labor Code.

Workers' compensation insurance, dividend payment to policyholder, confidentiality of information, Section 11739, Insurance Code.

Workers' compensation insurance fraud reporting, confidentiality of information, Section 1877.4, Insurance Code.

Workers' compensation insurer or rating organization, confidentiality of notice of noncompliance, Section 11754, Insurance Code.

Workers' compensation insurer, rating information, confidentiality of, Section 11752.7, Insurance Code.

Workers' compensation, notice to correct noncompliance, Section 11754, Insurance Code.

Workers' compensation, release of information to other governmental agencies, Section 11752.5, Insurance Code.

Workers' compensation, self-insured employers, confidentiality of financial information, Section 3742, Labor Code.

Workplace inspection photographs, confidentiality of, Section 6314, Labor Code.

Youth Authority, parole revocation proceedings, confidentiality of, Section 1767.6, Welfare and Institutions Code.

Youth Authority, release of information in possession of Youth Authority for offenses under Sections 676, 1764.1, and 1764.2, Welfare and Institutions Code.

PART 7. Operative Date

7931.000. This division shall become operative on January 1, 2023.

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SECTION 10



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District 2 – Mayor Jessica Alexander (jessica.alexander@temeculaca.gov)
District 3 – Council Member Brenden Kalfus (brenden.kalfus@temeculaca.gov)
District 4 – Council Member James “Stew” Stewart (james.stewart@temeculaca.gov)
District 5 – Council Member Zak Schwank (zak.schwank@temeculaca.gov)

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Kevin Hawkins	Assistant City Manager
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Michael Heslin	Director of Information Technology / Support Services
Randi Johl	Director of Legislative Affairs / City Clerk
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