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City of Moreno Valley

CITY CLERK

TO: All Candidates

FROM: Patty Rodriguez, City Clerk

DATE: July 13, 2026

SUBJECT: **NOVEMBER 3, 2026 ELECTION
INFORMATION PACKET FOR CANDIDATES**

This General Municipal Election has been consolidated with the Riverside County Registrar of Voters, who will administer the election, prepare ballots, and publish the voter information guide. The *Information Packet for Candidates* was prepared for the November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election, which is being held to elect the Mayor for a two-year term, District 2 and District 4 Councilmembers for a four-year term.

The following forms must be completed and filed (at the same time) with the City Clerk Department no later than **4:30 p.m. on Friday, August 7, 2026.**

- The Nomination Paper/Official Filing Form
- Ballot Designation Worksheet
- Statement of Economic Interest (Form 700)
 - To be filed using the FPPC's efilings system
- \$25 Filing Fee (or Hardship Petition)
- Application/Check List for Nomination Papers
- Authorization to Release Personal Contact Information
- Candidate Statement Form with the optional Candidate's Statement including proper deposit payment

Optional filings include:

- Code of Fair Campaign Practices
- Candidate Personal Information Form

Each candidate must be nominated by at least 20, but no more than 30, registered Moreno Valley voters. The person circulating Nomination Paper/Official Filing Form must at least 18 years old.

If you choose to file a Candidate's Statement, which is not to exceed 200 words, a deposit is required, payable to the City of Moreno Valley. For the Office of Mayor, the deposit is \$1,400. For a Councilmember office, the deposit is \$700. The deposit for the Candidate's Statement must be paid at the time of filing nomination papers in order to have the Candidate's Statement appear in the sample ballot pamphlet. If a candidate chooses to have their Candidate's Statement posted electronically only on the Riverside County Registrar of Voters website, the required deposit is \$260. Candidate's Statements shall remain confidential until the expiration of the nomination filing period ending August 7th, 2026. The public examination period for the Candidate's Statements is the ten days immediately following the close of the filing period on Monday, August 17th, 2026.



City of Moreno Valley

CITY CLERK

On Thursday, August 13, 2026, the Secretary of State will conduct a “Randomized Alphabet” drawing to determine the order in which the candidate’s names will appear on the ballot. The Riverside County Registrar of Voters will apply this randomized alphabet to the City’s ballot to determine ballot name order.

The City Clerk Department’s regular office hours are Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Appointments are strongly encouraged for submitting the required nomination forms referenced above. If you have any questions, please contact the City Clerk’s Office at (951) 413-3001 or by email at cityclerkstaff@moval.org. Please note that while the City Clerk accepts nomination documents, all ballot preparation and election administration are conducted by the Riverside County Registrar of Voters.

PLEASE BE ADVISED that in addition to this *Information Packet for Candidates*, candidates will be provided a separate *Candidate Nomination Folder*, which contains the aforementioned forms required to be completed and filed with the City Clerk Department. This *Information Packet for Candidates* was prepared as a resource to assist candidates with complying with all candidate filing requirements for the City of Moreno Valley.

PLEASE BE FURTHER ADVISED that the information provided by the City Clerk Department is being provided as a community service and shall not be interpreted as legal advice.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The City of Moreno Valley does not provide individual candidates with any assistance, guidance or advice related to any issues, topics or priorities of the City of Moreno Valley to avoid any appearance of bias or support regarding any specific candidate(s).

REMINDER

Filing Period begins on July 13, 2026, and ends on August 7, 2026

WE STRONGLY ENCOURAGE YOU TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT TO PICK UP AND SUBMIT YOUR NOMINATION PAPERS DURING THE FOLLOWING HOURS.

Monday - Thursday	7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Friday	7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

The materials contained in this calendar represent the research and opinions of the staff at the Riverside County Registrar of Voters. The contents of this calendar and any legal interpretations contained herein are not to be relied upon as being correct either factually or as a legal opinion. Reliance on the content without prior submission to and approval of your appropriate public counsel is at the reader's risk.

Please call (951) 486-7200 if you have any questions or comments or visit our website at www.voteinfo.net. Thank you.

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
June 26 (130)	City Council	<i>ADOPT RESOLUTION CALLING ELECTION (E.C. §§ 330, 10002, 10403.5, 13307)</i> By this suggested date adopt resolutions regarding the following:  Ordering election including incumbents and offices to be filled.  Requesting Registrar of Voters to conduct the election.  Regulations whether candidates or the city will pay for candidate statements.
June 29 – July 13 (127 – 113)	City Clerk	<i>PUBLISH NOTICE OF ELECTION (E.C. § 12101; G.C. §§ 6060, 6061)</i> Publish Notice of Election one time between these dates. The notice will include the date and time of the election, nomination deadline, the offices to be filled, and hours the Vote Centers will be open. The Notice is to be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city. Federal law requires publication to be made in English and Spanish.
July 1 (125)	City Council	<i>BOUNDARY CHANGES (E.C. § 12262)</i> Last-day boundary changes may be made for this election.
July 4	Registrar of Voters	<i>INDEPENDENCE DAY (CO. ORD. 358.8)</i> The Registrar of Voters office will be closed. Observed July 3, 2026
July 6 (120)	City Council / City Clerk	<i>THE LAST DAY TO ADOPT REGULATIONS REGARDING CANDIDATE STATEMENTS (E.C. § 13307)</i> Last day for a local agency to adopt or amend regulations regarding charges for printing a candidate's statement.
July 10 (116)	Registrar of Voters	<i>PRECINCT SECTION TO COMPLETE BOUNDARY CHANGES</i> No later than this date, the precinct section must complete boundary changes.
July 13 (113)	City Clerk	<i>*ORDINANCE / MEASURE (E.C. §§ 9222, 9223, 9286, 13247)</i> The Registrar of Voters requests that a City Council by this date adopt a Resolution(s) to order a city measure election to be consolidated with the General Election and to request the election services of the Registrar of Voters. The city must submit the Resolution(s) to the Registrar of Voters. If the City wishes to have the full text of the measure printed in the County Voter Information Guide, the Registrar of Voters requests the city submit the full text by this date.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
July 13 – August 7 (113 – 88)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>NOMINATION PERIOD (E.C. §§ 10220, 10224, 13107, 13307, 13309, 13311; G.C. §§ 36503, 87201 et seq.)</i> Between these dates, candidates may obtain and file nomination papers with the City Clerk during normal business hours as posted. The Ballot Designation Worksheet must be filed at the same time as the Declaration of Candidacy. Candidate statements must be filed at the same time nomination petitions are filed. Statements are confidential until the deadline for filing has passed. Statement of Economic Interest must be filed by the final filing date.
July 13 – August 7 (113 – 88)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (E.C. § 20400 et seq.)</i> At the time a candidate is issued nomination papers each candidate will be issued a Code of Fair Campaign Practices. Filing it is voluntary, and it may be filed any time before the election. It is available for public inspection until 30 days after the election.
July 13 – August 7 (113 – 88)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTEREST (G.C. §§ 87200 et seq.)</i> A Statement of Economic Interests must be filed for all candidates by the close of the nomination period.
July 23 (103)	City Attorney / City Clerk	<i>*IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEASURE (E.C. § 9280)</i> The governing body may direct the City Clerk to transmit a copy of the measure to the City Attorney. This is the suggested date for the City Attorney to prepare and submit an analysis of measures showing the effect it will have on the existing law, etc. if so, directed by the governing body. The analysis shall include a statement indicating whether the measure was placed on the ballot by a petition signed by the requisite number of voters or by the governing body of the city. The analysis shall be printed in the Voter Information Guide section of the Sample Ballot preceding the arguments. The impartial analysis shall not exceed 500 words. In the event the entire text of the measure is not printed on the ballot or in the Voter Information Guide section portion of the County Voter Information Guide, there shall be immediately below the impartial analysis statement notifying voters that they may obtain a copy of the ordinance or measure by calling the City Clerk's office and requesting one.  <i>PUBLIC EXAM PERIOD (E.C. § 9295)</i> There will be a 10-day examination period from July 24 through August 2.
July 23 (103)	Proponents / Opponents / City Clerk	<i>*LAST DAY TO FILE ARGUMENTS (E.C. §§ 9282, 9283, 9286)</i> The last date to file arguments with the City Clerk regarding any measure to be on the ballot. Arguments shall not exceed 300 words and shall be accompanied by a Statement of Authors form. No more than five authors may sign the statement. City Clerk to forward a file copy of the arguments to the Registrar of Voters.  <i>PUBLIC EXAMINATION PERIOD (E.C. § 9295)</i> There will be a 10-day examination period from July 24 through August 2.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
August 3 (92)	Proponents / Opponents / City Clerk	<i>*LAST DAY TO FILE REBUTTALS TO ARGUMENTS (E.C. § 9285)</i> Last date for authors of primary arguments to file rebuttals to arguments with the City Clerk. Rebuttals are limited to 250 words. NOTE: Rebuttals only apply when the legislative body has adopted provisions pursuant to E.C. § 9285  <i>PUBLIC EXAM PERIOD (E.C. § 9295)</i> There will be a 10-day examination period from August 4 through August 13.
August 7 (88)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>LAST DAY TO FILE NOMINATION PAPERS AND/OR WITHDRAW (E.C. § 10220 et seq.)</i> Nomination papers and candidate statements must be filed no later than this date. Candidates may withdraw their nomination until the close of the nomination period.  <i>PUBLIC EXAMINATION PERIOD (E.C. § 13313)</i> There will be a 10-day examination period for Candidate Statements filed from August 8 through August 17.
August 7 (88)	City Clerk	<i>PUBLISH NOTICE OF ELECTION (E.C. §12111; G.C. §§ 6060, 6061)</i> The City Clerk shall publish a notice of election as soon as possible pursuant to section 12111 of the California Elections Code. A synopsis of the measure(s) shall be included in the publication. Government Code § 6061 requires the notice to be published once. The last day to submit arguments to the City Clerk should also be included in the notice. The City Clerk shall consolidate the notice of election and the notice of measure to be voted on into one notice if the measure was placed on the ballot before the notice of election is published.
August 7 (88)	City Clerk	<i>**ORDINANCE / MEASURE (E.C. §§ 9222, 9223, 9286, 13247)</i> Statutory deadline for a City Council to request consolidation of a city election with the General Election by submitting a Resolution to the Registrar of Voters.
August 10 (85)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>LAST DAY TO WITHDRAW CANDIDATE STATEMENTS (E.C. § 13307)</i> The last day to withdraw candidate statements unless there is an extension of the nomination period. Withdrawal of candidate statements must be in writing to the City Clerk.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
August 12 (83)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>EXTENSION OF NOMINATION PERIOD (E.C. § 10225)</i> If nomination papers for an incumbent officer of the city are not filed by the 88th day before the election, during normal business hours, as posted, the voters shall have until the 83rd day before the election during normal business hours, as posted, to nominate candidates other than the person who was the incumbent on the 88th day, for that incumbent's elective office. This is not applicable where there is no incumbent eligible to be elected. If this section is applicable, a candidate may withdraw his or her declaration of candidacy until the 83rd day before the election.  <i>PUBLIC EXAMINATION PERIOD (E.C. § 13313)</i> There will be a 10-day examination period for Candidate Statements from August 13 through August 22.
August 12 (83)	City Council	<i>LAST DAY TO WITHDRAW MEASURE (E.C. § 9605)</i> Whenever a legislative body has ordered that a measure be submitted to the voters of any jurisdiction at an election, the order of election shall not be amended or withdrawn after this date.
August 12 (83)	City Clerk / City Council	<i>INSUFFICIENT NOMINEES - POSSIBLE PROCEDURES (E.C. § 10229)</i> If on this date no one or only one person has been nominated, the officer conducting the election shall inform the governing body that it may, at a regular meeting or special meeting held before the election, adopt one of the following: 1. Appoint the person who was nominated. 2. If no one has been nominated, appoint any eligible elector. 3. Hold the election. The provisions of this section shall not apply if, at the regularly scheduled municipal election, more than one person has been nominated to another city office to be elected on a citywide basis or, a city measure has qualified and is to be submitted to the voters at that municipal election. <i>PUBLISH NOTICE OF FACTS (G.C. § 6061)</i> The City Clerk shall publish a notice of the facts described in this section and the courses of action available. After the fifth day following the date of publication, the City Council may make the appointment or direct an election to be held.
August 13 (82)	Candidates / City Clerks	<i>WITHDRAW CANDIDATE STATEMENT (EXTENSION) (E.C. §§ 10516, 13307)</i> In the event there is an extension of the nomination period, candidates may have until this date to withdraw their candidate statement. Withdrawal must be in writing to the City Clerk.
August 13 (82)	Secretary of State	<i>RANDOMIZED ALPHABET (E.C. § 13112)</i> On this date, the Secretary of State shall conduct a drawing of the alphabet for determining the order of candidates' names on the ballot.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
August 14 (81)	City Clerk	<i>SUBMIT NAMES OF CANDIDATES TO THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS (E.C. § 10403)</i> The last day to submit to the Registrar of Voters names and ballot designations of candidates as they are to appear on the ballot. The Certified List should be submitted in alphabetical order by the office.
August 17 (78)	City Clerk	<i>PUBLISH NOMINEES (E.C. § 12110)</i> Suggested date to publish candidate's names in the random order that they will appear on the ballot, and the respective offices for which they have been nominated.
August 17 (78)	City Attorney / City Clerk	**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEASURE (E.C. § 9280) The governing body may direct the City Clerk to transmit a copy of the measure to the City Attorney. This is the suggested date for the City Attorney to prepare and submit an analysis of measures showing the effect it will have on the existing law, etc. if so, directed by the governing body. The analysis shall include a statement indicating whether the measure was placed on the ballot by a petition signed by the requisite number of voters or by the governing body of the city. The analysis shall be printed in the Voter Information Guide section of the Sample Ballot preceding the arguments. The impartial analysis shall not exceed 500 words. In the event the entire text of the measure is not printed on the ballot or in the Voter Information Guide section portion of the County Voter Information Guide, there shall be immediately below the impartial analysis statement notifying voters that they may obtain a copy of the ordinance or measure by calling the City Clerk's office and requesting one.  PUBLIC EXAM PERIOD (E.C. § 9295) There will be a 10-day examination period from August 18 through August 27.
August 17 (78)	Proponents / Opponents / City Clerk	**LAST DAY TO FILE ARGUMENTS (E.C. §§ 9282, 9283, 9286) The last date to file arguments with the City Clerk regarding any measure to be on the ballot. Arguments shall not exceed 300 words and shall be accompanied by a Statement of Authors form. No more than five authors may sign the statement. City Clerk to forward a file copy of the arguments to the Registrar of Voters.  PUBLIC EXAMINATION PERIOD (E.C. § 9295) There will be a 10-day examination period from August 18 through August 27.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
August 20 (75)	City Council	<i>INSUFFICIENT NOMINEES – ACTION BY GOVERNING BODY (E.C. § 10229)</i> If by the 75th day before the municipal election, no person has been appointed to office pursuant to E.C. § 10229, the election will be held. Notwithstanding Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 8600) of Division 8 or any other provision of the law to the contrary, if the governing body of the city makes an appointment pursuant to E.C. § 10229, the City Clerk shall not accept for filing any statement of write-in candidacy, which is submitted after the appointment.
August 27 (68)	Proponents / Opponents / City Clerk	**LAST DAY TO FILE REBUTTALS TO ARGUMENTS (E.C. § 9285) Last date for authors of primary arguments to file rebuttals to arguments with the City Clerk. Rebuttals are limited to 250 words. NOTE: Rebuttals only apply when the legislative body has adopted provisions pursuant to E.C. § 9285  PUBLIC EXAM PERIOD (E.C. § 9295) There will be a 10-day examination period from August 4 through August 13.
September 7	Registrar of Voters	LABOR DAY (CO. ORD. 358.8) The Registrar of Voters office will be closed.
September 7 (57)	Candidates / City Clerk	FIRST DAY NOMINATION PAPERS FOR WRITE-IN CANDIDACY WILL BE AVAILABLE (E.C. § 8600 et seq.) Any qualifying person wishing to file as a write-in candidate may pick up nomination papers beginning on this date. Papers must be filed with the City Clerk no later than 14 days before Election Day. Write-in candidates must also file Statement of Economic Interest and campaign disclosure statements.
September 8 (56)	Registrar of Voters	ORDER PRINTING OF ELECTION MATERIAL Suggested date to prepare copy for printer and order ballots.
September 20 – September 24 (44 – 40)	Candidates / Committees / City Clerk	FILING PERIOD FOR FIRST PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (G.C. §§ 84200.5, 84200.8) The filing period for 1st pre-election campaign statement covers transactions through September 19. Statements must be filed online or sent by personal delivery or first-class mail.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
September 21 (43)	Registrar of Voters	<i>SATELLITE LOCATION PRESS RELEASE (E.C. § 3016.3)</i> Notice of satellite locations shall be made by the elections official by the issuance of a general news release, issued not later than 14 days before voting at the satellite location, except that in a county with a declared emergency or disaster, notice shall be made not later than 48 hours before voting at the satellite location. The news release shall set forth the following information:  The satellite location or locations.  The dates and hours the satellite location or locations will be open.  A telephone number that voters may use to obtain information regarding vote-by-mail ballots and the satellite locations.
September 24 – October 24 (40 – 10)	Registrar of Voters	<i>MAIL COUNTY VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE AND OTHER ELECTION MATERIALS TO VOTERS (E.C. §§ 9223, 9280 et seq., 13303, 13307; G.C. § 57148)</i> Between these dates, the Registrar of Voters shall mail a County Voter Information Guide to each voter, who is registered at least 29 days before the election.
October 2	Registrar of Voters	<i>VOTE-BY-MAIL PROCESSING PUBLIC NOTICE (E.C. § 15104)</i> The elections official shall notify vote-by-mail voter observers and the public at least 48 hours in advance of the dates, times, and places where Vote-by-Mail ballots will be processed and counted.
October 5 (29)	Registrar of Voters	<i>MAIL VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOTS (E.C. §§ 3000.5, 3010, 3016.3, 3017, 3020)</i> Begin mailing each registered voter a Vote-by-Mail ballot and election material. Ballots must be postmarked on or before Election Day and received by the elections official within seven days after Election Day to be counted.
October 5 (29)	Registrar of Voters	<i>PROCESS BALLOTS (E.C. § 15101 et. seq.)</i> When ballots are to be counted by computer, the Registrar of Voters may begin processing ballots on the 29th day before the election. No count may be made until 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.
October 5 (29)	Registrar of Voters	<i>PRECINCTS, VOTE CENTERS & ELECTION OFFICERS (E.C. §§ 12280 et seq., 12300 et seq.)</i> The last day for the Registrar of Voters to establish Vote Centers and appoint Election Officers for this election. Immediately following the appointment, the Registrar shall mail appointment notices to Election Officers.
October 5 – October 24 (29 – 10)	Registrar of Voters	<i>PUBLISH VOTE CENTERS & CENTRAL COUNTING PLACE (E.C. §§ 12105, 12109)</i> Suggested date to publish Vote Centers. The notice will include the hours that the Vote Centers will be open and a Notice of Central Counting Place.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
October 5 – October 27 (29 – 7)	Registrar of Voters	<i>VOTE-BY-MAIL BALLOT APPLICATIONS (E.C. §§ 3001, 3003)</i> Applications for Vote-by-Mail ballots may be made in person or by mail during this time frame.
October 12	Registrar of Voters	<i>COLUMBUS DAY & INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY (CO. ORD. 358.8)</i> The Registrar of Voters office will be closed.
October 18 – October 22 (16 – 12)	Candidates / Committees / City Clerk	<i>FILING PERIOD FOR SECOND PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (G.C. §§ 84200.5)</i> The filing period for 2 nd pre-election campaign statement covers transactions through October 17. Statements must be filed online or sent by personal delivery or guaranteed overnight service.
October 19 (15)	Registrar of Voters	<i>CLOSE OF REGISTRATION (E.C. §§ 2102, 2106)</i> The last day to register or transfer registration for this election.
October 20 (14)	Candidates / City Clerk	<i>FILE DECLARATION OF WRITE-IN CANDIDACY (E.C. §§ 8600 et seq., 15340 et seq.)</i> The last day for write-in candidates to submit their write-in nomination papers including petitions to the City Clerk.
October 20 – October 27 (14 – 7)	Registrar of Voters	<i>POST ELECTION OFFICERS & VOTE CENTERS (E.C. § 12105.5)</i> Not less than one week before the election, the elections official shall post a list of all current Vote Centers and a list of Election Officers appointed by the 15th day before the election. The elections official shall post this list in his or her office and on his or her Web site. The list shall remain posted for 30 days after completion of the canvass.
October 27 (7)	Registrar of Voters	<i>LIST OF VOTERS AND VOTE CENTERS INFORMATION</i> The approximate date that the Registrar of Voters will provide a list of voters to the City Clerk with Vote Centers information.
October 27 (7)	Registrar of Voters	<i>LOGIC AND ACCURACY TESTING (E.C. § 15000)</i> No later than seven days before any election, the elections official shall conduct a test or series of tests to ensure that every device used to tabulate ballots accurately records each vote.
October 30 (4)	Registrar of Voters	<i>MANUAL TALLY PUBLIC NOTICE (E.C. § 15360)</i> The manual tally shall be a public process, with the official conducting the election providing at least five-day public notice of the time and place of the manual tally and of the time and place of the selection of the precincts to be tallied before conducting the tally and selection.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 2026
(E.C. §§ 1301, 9200 et seq., 10002, 10100 et seq.)

DATE	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DESCRIPTION
November 3		<i>ELECTION DAY (E.C. §§ 3020, 4103)</i> Voted ballots must be received by the elections official no later than 8:00 p.m. on Election Day or be postmarked on or before Election Day and received no later than seven days after Election Day to be counted.
November 5 (+2)	Registrar of Voters	<i>CANVASS ELECTION RETURNS (E.C. §§ 10260 et seq., 15301 et seq.)</i> Registrar of Voters shall commence the official canvass on this day.
November 5 – December 3 (+2 – 30)	Registrar of Voters	<i>ONE PERCENT MANUAL TALLY (E.C. § 15360)</i> During the Official Canvass, the Elections Official shall conduct a public manual tally in 1 percent of the precincts chosen at random by the elections official.
November 11	Registrar of Voters	<i>VETERANS DAY (CO. ORD. 358.8)</i> The Registrar of Voters office will be closed.
November 26 – November 27	Registrar of Voters	<i>THANKSGIVING DAY / DAY AFTER THANKSGIVING (CO. ORD. 358.8)</i> The Registrar of Voters Office will be closed.
December 1 (+28)	Registrar of Voters	<i>POST ELECTION OFFICERS & VOTE CENTERS (E.C. § 12105.5)</i> No later than 28 days after the election, the elections official shall post an updated list of Vote Centers and Election Officers that served on Election Day. The elections official shall post this list in their office and on their Web site. The list shall remain posted for 30 days after completion of the canvass.
December 3 (+30)	Registrar of Voters	<i>STATEMENT OF RESULTS (E.C. § 15372)</i> No later than this date, the Registrar of Voters will certify the election results.
December 3 (+30)	City Clerk / City Council / Candidates	<i>DECLARE CANDIDATES ELECTED (E.C. §§ 10262, 10263)</i> The governing body shall meet at its usual place of meeting no later than the next regularly scheduled city council meeting following the presentation of the canvass of the returns, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, to declare the results and to install the newly elected officers.
December 3 (+30)	Registrar of Voters	<i>COST OF ELECTION</i> Approximate date to send an invoice to jurisdiction for the cost of the election.
January 1 – January 31	Candidates / Committees / City Clerk	<i>FILING PERIOD FOR SEMI-ANNUAL CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (G.C. § 84200)</i> The statement covers transactions through December 31. Statements must be filed online or sent by personal delivery or first-class mail.
Note: Whenever a date prescribed by law falls on a weekend or holiday, such act may be performed on the next business day (E.C. § 15; G.C. §§ 6700, 6701)		

* Administrative Deadline for Measure Material

** Final Deadline for Measure Material

DATES OF INTEREST TO CANDIDATES

DATE	DESCRIPTION
July 13 - August 7	Nomination Period (E.C. § 10220 et seq.) During this period, candidates may obtain nomination material and file completed nomination papers with the City Clerk Department, who serves as the local filing officer for this consolidated election, between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on Friday. The nomination period may be extended by five calendar days if either the respective incumbent does not file nomination papers or files but then withdraws by 4:30 p.m. on August 7, 2026. The Riverside County Registrar of Voters will apply the extended nomination period for ballot preparation purposes.
August 7	Last Day to Withdraw Candidacy (E.C. § 10224) On this date, but not after, a candidate may withdraw his or her nomination paper after it is filed with City Clerk Department. The City Clerk will notify the Riverside County Registrar of Voters, who administers the consolidated election.
August 10	Last Day to Withdraw Candidate Statement (E.C. §§ 13307, 13311) This is the last day to withdraw (but not change) your candidate statement. Request to withdraw a candidate statement must be made in writing and submitted to the City Clerk Department by 5:00 p.m. on August 10, 2026. However, if the nomination period is extended because the respective incumbent does not file nomination papers by 4:30 p.m. on August 7, 2026, the respective candidate statement may be withdrawn by 5:00 p.m. on August 13, 2026. Candidate statements shall remain confidential until the expiration of the filing deadline.

August 8 - August 17	Election Material Available for Public Examination (E.C. § 13313) During this period, candidate statements will be available for public examination through the Riverside County Registrar of Voters. However, if the nomination period is extended because the respective incumbent does not file nomination papers by 4:30 p.m. on August 7, 2026, the public examination period of the respective candidate statement will be from August 13, 2026 through August 22, 2026.
August 12	Last Day of Extended Nomination Period (E.C. § 10225) If the respective incumbent fails to file nomination documents by 4:30 p.m. on August 7, 2026, the nomination period will be extended to 5:30 p.m. on August 12, 2026, for persons other than the incumbent who are running for the incumbent's office.
August 12 - August 20	Insufficient Nominees (E.C. § 10229) During this period, if there is only one nominee or no nominee for a particular office on the ballot, the City Council must take one of the following actions: 1) appoint to the respective office the sole person who was nominated and cancel the election for the respective office; 2) appoint to the respective office an eligible elector if no one has been nominated and cancel the election for the respective office; or 3) hold the election if either no one or only one person has been nominated. If the City Council proceeds with the election for a particular office where there are no nominees, this means whoever receives a plurality of "write-in" vote will be elected to the respective office, provided that the person meets the eligibility requirements for holding the respective office.
August 13	Drawing of Randomized Alphabet (E.C. § 13112) On this date, the California Secretary of State's Office will conduct a random drawing of the letters of the alphabet to determine the order the candidates' names will appear on the ballot. The Riverside County Registrar of Voters will apply the randomized alphabet to the City's ballot.
September 7	Labor Day Holiday

	City Hall and the County Registrar's Office will be closed on Labor Day.
September 8	First Day Forms will be Available for Write-In Candidacy (E.C. § 8600 et seq.) On this date, any qualified person wishing to file as a write-in candidate may pick up the appropriate documents at the City Clerk Department, between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday and Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Write-in documents must be filed with the City Clerk Department, who will notify the Riverside County Registrar of Voters, no later than 14 days prior to election day on October 20, 2026, prior to 5:30 p.m.

DATES OF INTEREST TO CANDIDATES (Continued)

DATE	DESCRIPTION
Within 24 Hours of Qualifying Event	Filing Period for 24-hour/10-day Contribution Report - Election Cycle Reports (G.C. §§ 84203, 83204) During the election cycle, or between August 5, 2026 through November 3, 2026, candidates must file be submitted within 24 hours of receiving contributions of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate.
Sept. 20 – Sept. 24	Filing Period for First Pre-Election Campaign Disclosure Statement (G.C. § 84200.5) During this period, the campaign disclosure statement covering the period starting July 1, 2026 and ending September 19, 2026, must be filed online at filershelp@netfile.com or sent by personal delivery or guaranteed overnight service to City Clerk Department, 14177 Frederick St., Moreno Valley, CA 92553.
October 13	Date Registrar of Voters must Mail County Voter Information Guide, including the Candidates' Statements, to Voters who registered to vote at least 29 days before the election. (E.C. §§ 13303,13307)

	By this date, the County Registrar of Voters Office will mail the Voter Information Guide (a.k.a. “Voters Pamphlet”) to all eligible voters who registered to vote at least 29 days before the election.
October 5 – Oct 10	Date Registrar of Voters must Mail Vote-by-Mail Ballots to voters who registered to vote at least 29 days before the election (E.C. §§ 3000.5, 3010) During this period, the County Registrar of Voters Office will mail official ballots to all eligible voters who have registered to vote at least 29 days before the election.
Oct. 18 – Oct. 22	Filing Period for Second Pre-Election Campaign Disclosure Statement (G.C. §§ 84200.5, 84200.8) During this period, the campaign disclosure statement covering the period ending October 17, 2026, must be filed online at filerhelp@netfile.com or sent by personal delivery or guaranteed overnight service to City Clerk Department, 14177 Frederick St., Moreno Valley, CA 92553.
October 19	Last Day to Register to Vote or Change Address for this Election (E.C. §§ 2101, 2102) This is the last day to register to vote and to change the voter’s address.
October 20	Last Day to File Statement of Write-In Candidacy (E.C. § 8600 et seq.) This is the last day to file the statement for a write-in candidacy.
November 3 	Election Day (E.C. 3020) All vote by-mail ballots must be submitted to the elections official from whom they were obtained or by the precinct board no later than 8:00 p.m. on November 3, 2026 (Election Day). In the alternative, any vote by mail ballot shall be deemed timely cast if it is received by the voter’s elections official via the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company no later than seven days after election day and either of the following is satisfied:

	(1) The ballot is postmarked on or before election day or is time stamped or date stamped by a bona fide private mail delivery company on or before election day, or it is otherwise indicated by the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company that the ballot was mailed on or before election day; or (2) If the ballot has no postmark, a postmark with no date, or an illegible postmark, and no other information is available from the United States Postal Service or the bona fide private mail delivery company to indicate the date on which the ballot was mailed, the vote by mail ballot identification envelope is date stamped by the elections official upon receipt of the vote by mail ballot from the United States Postal Service or a bona fide private mail delivery company, and is signed and dated pursuant to Elections Code Section 3011 on or before election day. “Bona fide private mail delivery company” means a courier service that is in the regular business of accepting a mail item, package, or parcel for the purpose of delivery to a person or entity whose address is specified on the item.
December 1 (or 15)	Declare Candidates Elected and Install Officers (E.C. §§ 10262, 10263, 15372) The City Council must meet no later than the next regularly scheduled City Council meeting following receipt of the results of the election from the County, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, to declare the results and to install the newly elected officers.
Jan. 1 – Feb. 1, 2027	Filing Period for Semi-Annual Campaign Disclosure Statement (G.C. § 84200) During this period, the Semi-Annual Campaign Disclosure Statements covering the period ending December 31, 2026, must be filed online at filershelp@netfile.com or sent by personal delivery or guaranteed overnight service to City Clerk Department, 14177 Frederick St., Moreno Valley, CA 92553.

Note: Whenever a date prescribed by law falls on a weekend or holiday, such act may be performed on the next business day. (E.C. § 15)

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-32

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, CALLING AND GIVING NOTICE OF A GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026, FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS AS REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS CODE FOR GENERAL LAW CITIES

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the California Elections Code for general law cities, the City Clerk's Office has recommended that City Council adopt the requisite resolution calling and noticing the City's General Municipal Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, for the election of Mayor and District 2 and 4 City Council Members.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE, AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That pursuant to the requirements of the California Elections Code for general law cities, there is called and ordered to be held in the City of Moreno Valley, California, on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, a General Municipal Election for the purpose of electing the Mayor for a full two-year term and City Council Members from Districts 2 and 4 for full four-year terms respectively.

SECTION 2. That the General Municipal Election shall be held and conducted in accordance with the provisions of state law regulating statewide and municipal elections, including without limitation, Section 10418 of the California Elections Code.

SECTION 3. That the ballots to be used at the General Municipal Election shall be in form and content as required by the California Elections Code and other applicable rules and regulations.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is authorized, instructed, and directed to procure and furnish any and all official ballots, notices, printed matter and all supplies and equipment that may be necessary in order to properly and lawfully conduct the General Municipal Election.

SECTION 5. That the polls for the General Municipal Election shall be open at seven o'clock (7:00) a.m. of the day of the election and shall remain open continuously from that time until eight o'clock (8:00) p.m. of the same day when the polls shall be closed, pursuant to Section 10242 of the California Elections Code, except as provided in Section 14401 of the California Elections Code.

SECTION 6. That in all particulars not recited in this Resolution, the General

Municipal Election shall be held and conducted as provided by the California Elections Code and other applicable rules and regulations governing municipal elections.

SECTION 7. That notice of the time and place of holding the General Municipal Election is hereby provided and the City Clerk is authorized, instructed, and directed to give further or additional notice of the General Municipal Election, in time and in the form and manner as may be required by the California Elections Code and other applicable rules and regulations governing municipal elections.

SECTION 8. That if upon certification by the County of Riverside Registrar of Voters, there is a tie vote amongst two or more candidates who receive an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the City Council in accordance with Section 5651 (a) of the California Elections Code shall summon the candidates who have received the tie votes to appear on a set date, time and place when and where the winning candidate will be determined by random lot.

SECTION 9. That the City Clerk is authorized to administer the General Municipal Election and that all reasonable and actual expenses shall be paid by the City to the County of Riverside upon presentation of a properly submitted invoice by the Riverside County Registrar of Voters.

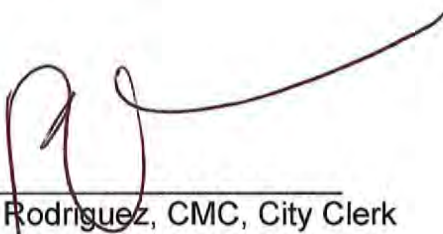
SECTION 10. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of June, 2026.



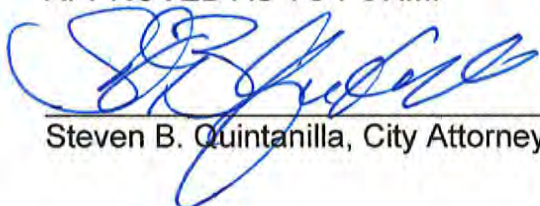
Ulises Cabrera
Mayor
City of Moreno Valley

ATTEST:



M. Patricia Rodriguez, CMC, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Steven B. Quintanilla, City Attorney

RESOLUTION JURAT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY)

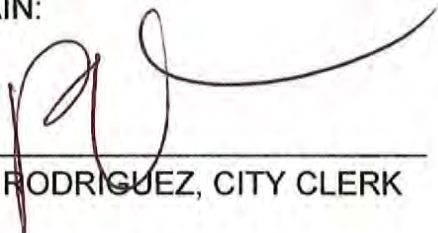
I, M. Patricia Rodriguez, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Resolution No. 2026-32 was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 2nd day of June, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember Baca-Santa Cruz, Councilmember Barnard, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Cabrera

NOES:

ABSENT: Councilmember Delgado

ABSTAIN:



M. PATRICIA RODRIGUEZ, CITY CLERK



RESOLUTION NO. 2026-33

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, REQUESTING THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CONSENT TO CONSOLIDATING THE CITY'S GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026, WITH THE STATEWIDE GENERAL ELECTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 10403 OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS CODE

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, has called a General Municipal Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, for the purpose of the election of the Mayor for a full two-year term and Districts 2 and 4 City Council Members for full four-year terms respectively; and

WHEREAS, the City Clerk's Office recommends that the City's General Municipal Election be consolidated with the Statewide General Election to be held on the same date, and that within the City, the precincts, polling places and election officers of the two elections be the same, and that the Riverside County Registrar of Voters Office canvass the returns of the General Municipal Election, and that the elections be held in all respects as if there were only one election.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That pursuant to the requirements of Section 10403 of the California Elections Code, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors is hereby requested to consent and agree to the consolidation of the City's 2026 General Municipal Election with the Statewide General Election on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, for the purpose of the election of the Mayor for a full two-year term and Districts 2 and 4 City Council Members for full four-year terms respectively.

SECTION 2. That the Riverside County Registrar of Voters Office is authorized to canvass the returns of the City's General Municipal Election, which shall be held in all respects as if there were only one election, and only one form of ballot shall be used, and the General Municipal Election shall be held and conducted in accordance with the state laws regulating statewide and municipal elections, including without limitation, Section 10418 of the California Elections Code.

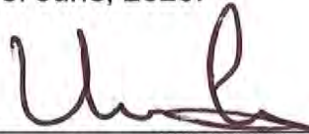
SECTION 3. That the Riverside County Board of Supervisors is hereby requested to issue instructions to the Riverside County Registrar of Voters Office to take any and all steps necessary for the holding of the consolidated election.

SECTION 4. That the City of Moreno Valley recognizes that additional costs will be incurred by the County of Riverside by reason of this consolidation and agrees to reimburse the County for any such costs upon presentation of a properly submitted invoice.

SECTION 5. That the City Clerk is hereby directed to file a certified copy of this Resolution with the Riverside County Board of Supervisors and the Riverside County Registrar of Voters Office.

SECTION 6. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of June, 2026.



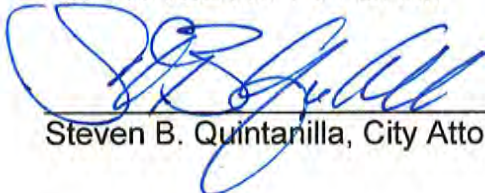
Ulises Cabrera
Mayor
City of Moreno Valley

ATTEST:



M. Patricia Rodriguez, CMC, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Steven B. Quintanilla, City Attorney

RESOLUTION JURAT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY)

I, M. Patricia Rodriguez, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Resolution No. 2026-33 was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 2nd day of June, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember Baca-Santa Cruz, Councilmember Barnard, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Cabrera

NOES:

ABSENT: Councilmember Delgado

ABSTAIN:



M. PATRICIA RODRIGUEZ, CITY CLERK



RESOLUTION NO. 2026-34

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, PROVIDING FOR REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO MATERIALS FOR CANDIDATES AND COSTS PERTAINING TO CANDIDATE STATEMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS FOR THE CITY'S GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026

WHEREAS, Section 13307 of California Elections Code provides that the governing body of any local agency may adopt regulations pertaining to materials prepared by any candidate for a Municipal Election, including the costs thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. General Provisions. Pursuant to Section 13307 of California Elections Code, each candidate for elective office to be voted for at the General Municipal Election to be held in the City of Moreno Valley on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, may prepare a candidate statement on an appropriate form provided by the City Clerk's Office. Candidate statements may include the name, age and occupation of the candidate and a brief description of no more than two hundred (200) words of the candidate's education and qualifications expressed by the candidate himself or herself. Since the City Council offices are non-partisan, such statements shall not include party affiliation of the candidate, nor membership activity in any partisan political organizations. Pursuant to Section 13307 of the California Elections Code, such statements may not include a reference to any other candidate. Such statements shall be filed with the City Clerk's Office at the time the candidate's nomination papers are filed. Such statements may be withdrawn, but not changed, during the period for filing nomination papers up until 5:00 p.m. of the next working day following the close of the nomination period.

SECTION 2. Foreign Language Policy. Pursuant to the Federal Voting Rights Act, the County shall translate candidate statements into Spanish, and a translation of the candidate's statement shall be included in the voter's pamphlet and mailed with the sample ballot to each registered voter in the City, who has requested a sample ballot in Spanish.

SECTION 3. Payment. The candidate shall be required to pay for his or her pro rate of translating and printing the candidate statement as specified in Section 2 above. The City Clerk shall require a candidate filing a candidate statement to pay in advance a deposit of \$1,400 for candidates for office of Mayor, and \$700 for candidates for office of City Council, as a condition of having his or her candidate statement included in the voter's pamphlet or pay in advance a deposit of \$260, as a condition of having his or her candidate statement posted electronically only on the Riverside County Registrar of Voter's website. The City Clerk shall bill each candidate for any cost in excess of the

deposit and shall refund any unused portion of any deposit.

SECTION 4. **Formatting.** Candidates are permitted to use *italics*, underlining, bullets, and Capitalized words in candidate statements. However, **bold** type is prohibited in candidate statements.

SECTION 5. **State Standards.** Candidate statements shall comply with all recommendations and standards set forth by the California Secretary of State regarding occupational designations and other matters relating to elections.

SECTION 6. **Additional Materials.** Candidates shall not include any additional materials in the sample ballot package.

SECTION 7. **Copies.** Each candidate or the candidate's representative shall be provided with a copy of this Resolution at the time nomination petitions are issued.

SECTION 8. **Repeal.** All previous resolutions establishing City Council policy on payment for candidate statements are hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. **Application.** This resolution shall apply to the election to be held on November 3, 2026, and shall automatically expire and be deemed repealed upon certification of the General Municipal Election results by the Riverside County Registrar of Voters Office.

SECTION 10. **Certification.** The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution and shall enter the same into the book of original resolutions of the City of Moreno Valley.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of June 2026.



Ulises Cabrera
Mayor
City of Moreno Valley

ATTEST:



M. Patricia Rodriguez, CMC, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Steven B. Quintanilla

Steven B. Quintanilla, City Attorney

RESOLUTION JURAT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY)

I, M. Patricia Rodriguez, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Resolution No. 2026-34 was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 2nd day of June 2026 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember Baca-Santa Cruz, Councilmember Barnard, Mayor Pro Tem Gonzalez, and Mayor Cabrera

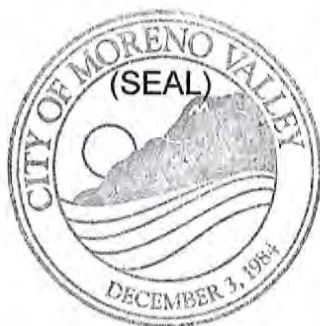
NOES:

ABSENT: Councilmember Delgado

ABSTAIN:



M. PATRICIA RODRIGUEZ, CITY CLERK





CANDIDATE STATEMENT FORMATTING FORM

Elections Code § 13307(b) states "That the statement of each candidate shall be printed in type of uniform size and darkness, and with uniform spacing." The Registrar of Voters and County Counsel have interpreted this code to prohibit bold font only in candidate statement formatting. Therefore, the Registrar of Voters will permit italics, underlining, bullets, capitalized words, etc. As your city's election official for municipal elections, you may desire to implement a more stringent interpretation for your candidates.

City Clerks will be responsible for enforcing formatting requirements that exceed those acceptable by the County. It is suggested that you make candidates aware of any formatting restrictions as soon as possible.

The City Clerk has final sign-off and approval of candidate statements for elected city offices. Candidate statements may be submitted to the Registrar of Voters for typesetting in accordance with the city's formatting requirements; or formatting corrections may be applied to the typeset statement transmitted to the City Clerk by the Registrar of Voters for sign-off.

(Please note: The statement shall be filed in the office of the elections official when the candidate's nomination papers are returned for filing, if it is for a primary election, or for an election for offices for which there is no primary. E.C. § 13307(2). The candidate statements may be withdrawn, but not changed, during the period for filing nomination papers and until 5:00 p.m. on the next working day after the close of the nomination period. (E.C. §13307(3))

The Registrar of Voters would like to have each city's candidate statement formatting requirements on file. Please indicate below which formatting options will be permitted for your city's candidate statements.

CAPITALIZED WORDS

☒ Permitted

☐ Not Permitted

Italics

☒ Permitted

☐ Not Permitted

Underlining

☒ Permitted

☐ Not Permitted

• Bullets

☒ Permitted

☐ Not Permitted

Other: _____

Please sign below to indicate the above formatting requirements apply to candidate statements for elected offices in your city.

City of Moreno Valley
Name of City

[Signature]
City Clerk Signature

June 8, 2026
Date



ORDINANCE NO. 80

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING A FILING FEE TO DEFRAY IN PART THE COST TO THE CITY OF PROCESSING NOMINATION PAPERS FOR COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS.

The City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, does ordain as follows:

1. RECITALS:

1.1 The cost to the City of processing nomination papers for councilmanic elections exceeds twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each nomination filed.

1.2 Pursuant to Section 22843 of the California Elections Code, the City may establish and collect a filing fee, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each nomination filed, to defray the cost to the City of processing such nomination papers.

1.3 It is in the best interests of the City that a filing fee be established and collected to defray as much as possible the cost to the City of processing nomination papers for councilmanic elections.

1.4 It is also in the best interests of the City that no otherwise eligible person be excluded from candidacy for City Council membership because such person could not pay the filing fee connected with such candidacy.

2. FILING FEE ESTABLISHED:

2.1 There is hereby set and established a filing fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to defray in part the cost to the City of processing nomination papers for councilmanic elections within the City of Moreno Valley.

2.2 The filing fee set and established by Section 2.1 of this Ordinance shall be payable in respect to each such nomination filed and shall be paid upon the filing of the nomination papers therefor.

2.3 Except as provided in Section 3.1 of this Ordinance, nomination papers for councilmanic elections shall not be accepted unless accompanied by the filing fee set and established by Section 2.1 hereof.

2.4 Filing fees collected pursuant to this Ordinance shall be paid into the general fund of the City.

3. PETITION IN LIEU OF FEES:

3.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance, a candidate for member of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley may submit, in lieu of all or part of the required filing fee, a petition containing four qualified signatures for each dollar of the filing fee not paid.

3.2 Within the meaning of Section 3 hereof, a qualified signature is the signature of a person who, at the time of providing such signature, was a registered voter within the councilmanic district for which the related nomination papers are to be filed.

3.3 Any petition submitted pursuant to this Section in lieu of all or part of the required filing fee shall be submitted to the City Clerk with nomination papers related thereto, together with the amount of the filing fee, if any, remaining to be paid.

4. NO EXTENSION OF FILING DEADLINE:

4.1 Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to extend or otherwise modify the period of time for filing nomination papers for councilmanic elections.

5. OPERATION:

5.1 The filing fee set and established by this Ordinance shall be operative for councilmanic nominations for the general municipal election to be held on November 4, 1986 and for each special and general municipal election held thereafter for election to membership on the City Council.

6. NOTICE OF ADOPTION:

6.1 Within fifteen (15) days after the adoption of this Ordinance, the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption hereof and, as so certified, shall cause it to be posted in at least three public places within the City.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE:

7.1 Pursuant to Subdivision (a) of Section 36937 of the California Government Code, this Ordinance shall become effective upon the date of its adoption as an ordinance relating to an election.

ADOPTED by the City Council and signed by the Mayor and
attested by the City Clerk this 17th day of June,
1986.

Judith A. Nieburger
Mayor of the City of Moreno Valley

ATTEST:

Patricia L. Lu
City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carl Gustaf June 17, 1986
City Attorney

I, Pamela L. Lee, Deputy, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was duly and regularly introduced at a meeting of the City Council on the 17th day of June, 1986, and that thereafter the said ordinance was duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the City Council on the 17th day of June, 1986, by the following vote, to wit:

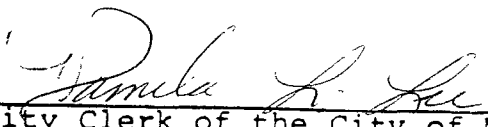
Ayes: Councilmembers: Horspool, Tanner, and Mayor Nieburger

Noes: Councilmembers: Lynn and Carroll

Absent:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Moreno Valley, California, this 20th day of June, 1986.

(SEAL)



City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley

ORDINANCE NO. 973

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 2.65 "CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION REGULATIONS" TO TITLE 2 "ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL" OF THE MORENO VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO ESTABLISH REGULATIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

WHEREAS, the City has authority to establish campaign contribution limits for elected positions within its jurisdiction under longstanding California law; and

WHEREAS, on October 8, 2019, the Governor signed Assembly Bill 571 which sets default campaign contribution limits for any local jurisdiction which does not specifically address campaign contributions in its own code; and

WHEREAS, AB 571 authorizes the City to set its own limits, either higher or lower than the default limits set forth in AB 571, and the City's ordinance will take precedence over the default limits.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. RECITALS

That the above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein as though set forth at length herein.

Section 2. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 2 OF THE MORENO VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE

That Title 2 (Administration and Personnel) of the Moreno Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended to add a new Chapter 2.65 (Campaign Contribution Regulations) to read as follows:

2.65.010 Purpose and Intent.

- A. It is the purpose and intent of this chapter to ensure a level of discussion of public issues adequate for a viable campaign by providing voters with the information necessary to make an assessment of each candidate before voting.

- B. By enacting this chapter, the city council does not intend to deprive or restrict any person of the exercise of rights guaranteed under the United States Constitution or the California Constitution.

2.65.020 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. "City" means city of Moreno Valley, California.
2. "City candidate" means any person who is a candidate for an elected city office or who is an elected city official and who is the subject of a recall election.
3. "City official" includes:
 - (a) Any elected or appointed city officeholder, including any city officeholder elected but not yet sworn in; and
 - (b) Any "public official" of the city as the term "public official" is defined under Government Code section 82048.
4. "Campaign committee" means any person or combination of persons formed for the purpose of promoting or opposing the election or reelection of a person to city elected office who directly or indirectly,
 - (a) Receives contributions;
 - (b) Makes independent expenditures; or
 - (c) Makes contributions at the behest of any city candidate.

A campaign committee includes any "controlled committee" within the meaning of Government Code section 82016, any "general purpose committee" within the meaning of Government Code section 82027.5, any "primarily formed committee" within the meaning of Government Code section 82047.5, any "sponsored committee" within the meaning of Government Code section 82048.7, or political action committee.

5. "Contribution" shall have the same meaning as set forth under Government Code section 82015.
6. "Gift" shall have the same meaning as set forth under Government Code section 82028.
7. "Person" means any natural person; any corporation of any variety; any

limited liability company; any partnership of any variety; any sole proprietorship; any joint venture or like commercial venture or partnership; any trust; any independent contractor; or any organization or association of persons of any variety and formed for any purpose, including, but not limited to, any collective bargaining group or labor association.

2.65.030 Campaign contribution limitations.

- A. Any funds received by any elected city official, candidate, or committee controlled by an elected city official or candidate shall be considered either a campaign contribution, income or a gift. All campaign contributions received by such persons shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter unless such campaign contributions are used exclusively for elections held outside the jurisdiction. All income and gifts shall be subject to the disqualification provisions of the California Political Reform Act.
- B. There shall be no limit on the campaign contributions a person may make to a city candidate, or his or her campaign committee.

2.65.040 City clerk responsibilities.

In addition to other duties required by law, the city clerk shall:

- 1. Furnish a copy of this chapter to all qualified city candidates during the nomination period for city office.
- 2. Determine whether required statements and declarations have been filed timely and, if so, whether they conform on their face with the requirements of this chapter.
- 3. Promptly notify city candidates, or his or her campaign committee, of any errors in their statements or of failure to file.
- 4. Report, in writing, apparent violations of this chapter to the city attorney.

2.65.050 Construction of provisions.

This chapter shall be in addition to all other city and state laws applicable to municipal elections. Unless the contrary is stated or clearly appears from the context, the definitions and terms set forth in the Government Code shall govern the interpretations of terms used in this chapter. This chapter shall be construed liberally in order to effectuate its purpose.

Section 3. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS

That all the provisions of the Municipal Code as heretofore adopted by the City of Moreno Valley that are in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. SEVERABILITY

That the City Council declares that, should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Ordinance be rendered or declared invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this ordinance as hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 5. CEQA

The City Council finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that it will have a significant effect on the environment.

Section 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

That this Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its second reading.

Section 7. CERTIFICATION

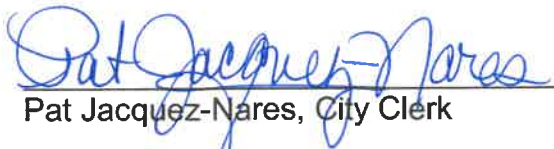
That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be published according to law.

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council on December 1, 2020 and PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council on December 15, 2020, by the following roll call vote, to wit:


Dr. Vxstian A. Gutierrez
Mayor
City of Moreno Valley

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Pat Jacquez-Nares, City Clerk


Steven B. Quintanilla, Interim City Attorney

ORDINANCE JURAT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY)

I, Pat Jacquez-Nares, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Ordinance No. 973 was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 15th day of December, 2020, by the following vote:

AYES: Council Member Thornton, Council Member Cabrera, Council Member Marquez, Mayor Pro Tem Baca and Mayor Gutierrez

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

(Council Members, Mayor Pro Tem and Mayor)


PAT JACQUEZ-NARES, CITY CLERK

(SEAL)

QUALIFICATIONS TO RUN FOR OFFICE

Eligibility

A Candidate must be:

- a United States citizen;
- at least 18 years of age by Election Day (November 3, 2026);
- a registered voter in the City of Moreno Valley **at the time nomination papers are issued; and**
- eligible to take the Oath/Affirmation of Office.

PLEASE NOTE that District Councilmember candidates must also be a resident of the geographical areas comprising the District from which they are seeking election.

The City Clerk will confirm that the candidate is a registered voter within the City. Residency and voter registration status are verified by the Riverside County Registrar of Voters as part of the consolidated election process; it is the candidate's responsibility to assure that they meet all other legal requirements.

Incompatible Offices

State law prohibits a public officer from simultaneously holding two public offices that are incompatible, unless expressly authorized by law. Offices are incompatible when any of the following circumstances are present: 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 or loyalties between the offices.
- Public policy considerations make it improper for one person to hold both offices.

When two public offices are incompatible, a public officer is deemed to have vacated the first office upon accepting the second. If you have any questions regarding whether you currently occupy a public office that is incompatible for the seat you are seeking, please contact the California Attorney General's Office at (916) 445-9555 or visit their website at www.oag.ca.gov. For further information about conflict of interest or incompatibility of offices, please contact the Fair Political Practices Commission at (866) 275-3772 or visit their website at www.fppc.ca.gov.

THE NOMINATION STEPS

The following steps must be completed in order to qualify as a candidate for the following offices:

Mayor – 2 year term
Council District 2 – Four Year Term
Council District 4 – Four Year Term

NOMINATION PERIOD IS JULY 13, 2026, THROUGH AUGUST 7, 2026

STEP 1. PICK UP NOMINATION DOCUMENTS

It is highly recommended that the candidate schedules an appointment with the City Clerk, who serves as the local filing officer for this consolidated election, to pick up all nomination documents personally. This will provide the candidate with the opportunity to ask questions about the nomination process and the nomination documents. However, a candidate may authorize (in writing) a designated representative to pick up the candidate's nomination documents. A candidate may pick up an Authorization Form from the City Clerk Department or request a copy via email at dept_cityclerk@moval.org.

STEP 2. CIRCULATE NOMINATION PAPER (PETITION)

The nomination petition may only be circulated between July 13, 2026, and August 7, 2026. The nomination petition may only be circulated by one person, who must be 18 years of age or older. The petition must have at least 20 signatures and not more than 30. To be a valid signature, the signer must be a registered Moreno Valley voter, and must reside in the same District of the respective candidate if the candidacy is for a District Councilmember office. Also, if a signer signed a competing candidate's nomination petition, the signature that will be recognized as valid would be the one appearing on the first petition filed.

Signature and voter-registration verification is conducted by the Riverside County Registrar of Voters as part of the consolidated election process.

STEP 3. CIRCULATOR TO EXECUTE DECLARATION

The person circulating the nomination petition must complete the "Declaration of Circulator" after the nomination petition has been circulated. If the candidate is the circulator, the candidate must complete the affidavit. The circulator must sign the Declaration of Circulator, under penalty of perjury, that the circulator personally witnessed the signing of the nomination petition and knows that they are the signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be.

STEP 4. FILE PETITION AND OTHER REQUIRED FORMS WITH CITY CLERK

THE NOMINATION STEPS

Once the nomination petition has been completed, in addition to other required nomination documents, the candidate should contact the City Clerk Department at (951) 413-3001 to schedule an appointment to submit the completed nomination documents. The candidate may have a designated representative submit their nomination petition and other required nomination documents, provided that the candidate's signature on the required Declaration of Candidacy has been notarized. If the candidate drops off their nomination documents, the City Clerk will witness the signing of the Declaration of Candidacy in lieu of a Notary Public. ***It is highly recommended that the candidate personally submit their nomination petition and other required nomination documents.***

ONGOING:

Complete and file all required campaign finance reporting forms as mandated by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC).

NOMINATION PROCESS SUMMARY

Nomination Period

The City Clerk will issue Nomination Papers to potential candidates. The official filing forms (Nomination Papers) will be stamped, signed and dated before issuance. These are the forms that must be used. They may not be duplicated nor have pages added.

Should you decide to become a candidate for City Council, the Nomination Papers and all other required forms must be filed with the City Clerk during the nomination period, which commences on Monday, July 13, 2026 and ends at 4:30 p.m. on Friday, August 7, 2026. It is preferable that you schedule an appointment to file your forms. All forms must be filed at the same time. It is your responsibility to ensure that all completed nomination documents are filed in the City Clerk's Office by the deadline. It is not recommended that you wait until the end of the deadline to file your documents.

Official Filing Form

The official filing form is three pages and consists of:

- Affidavit of Nominee and Oath
- Nomination Petition
- Declaration of Circulator

Additional Nomination Filing Documents

- Application/Check List for Nomination Papers
- Candidate's Personal Information Form
- Ballot Designation Worksheet
- Candidate's Statement Form
- Affidavit of Financial Worth
- Code of Fair Campaign Practices
- Statement of Economic Interests
- Campaign Disclosure Forms

Name on Ballot

There is a place on the nomination petition for candidates to designate how they would like their name to appear on the ballot. The name must be recognizable as the name under which the candidate is registered to vote, though the two need not be identical. Candidates may include a nickname in addition to their name. The law prohibits the use of a title or a degree on the same line of the ballot as the candidate's name (E.C. 13106)

Example: A candidate registered to vote as James William Smith may use variations such as: James W. Smith, Jim Smith, William "Bud" Smith or W. William Smith.

Ballot Designation

Ballot designations may be no more than three words designating the current principal profession, vocation or occupation of the candidate **OR** the principal profession, vocation, or occupation held during the twelve (12) months immediately preceding the filing of nomination papers **OR** the title of an elected office to which they were elected and currently hold (this title is not limited to three words.)

Ballot designations are regulated by Elections Code Section 13107 and additional information is provided in this manual. A ballot designation worksheet that supports the use of the chosen designation must be completed and submitted with nomination papers. If a ballot sheet worksheet is not submitted, no designation will appear under the candidate's name on the ballot.

A ballot designation is not required; candidates may leave this line on the affidavit blank if they wish. However, a designation may not be added after papers have been filed.

Affidavit and Oath

In the affidavit, the candidate states that he or she will accept the office if elected, identifies the name they wish on the ballot and swears/affirms their willingness to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the State of California. The oath must be witnessed by an authorized official. If the candidate submits his or her own packet, the City Clerk will witness the oath. Candidates who choose to have a designated representative submit the packet on their behalf, must have the oath witnessed by a notary public. It is recommended that the candidate personally file his/her nomination papers.

Circulating the Nomination Petition

The candidate and all signers of the petition must be registered voters in the City of Moreno Valley, **residing within their District boundaries, and for the Mayor it is Citywide**. The candidate may circulate his or her own nomination petition or may delegate that responsibility to another person who is at least 18 years. **However, only one person can circulate a candidate's petition**. The circulator will sign, under penalty of perjury, that he or she personally circulated the petition and witnessed all signatures. (E.C. 102, 10220, 10222)

The petition must contain a minimum of 20 valid signatures, but no more than a maximum of 30 signatures. Candidates are urged to obtain 30 signatures and to file early enough for the City to verify signatures. (E.C. 10220) A candidate may sign his or her own nomination petition. (E.C. 106)

After a candidate has completed and returned the official nomination papers and other required forms, the County Registrar of Voters Office will check the signatures to determine whether or not a sufficient number of the persons who signed the paper are registered voters within the candidate's district. Each signature must be compared with the signature on that person's original affidavit of registration on file in the county elections department. If a nomination petition is found to have an insufficient number of valid signatures, candidates may submit supplemental signatures prior to the filing deadline. (E.C. 105, 10221). A supplemental nomination petition will be provided by the City Clerk. All signatures must be obtained and filed with the City Clerk prior to the close of the nomination period on August 7, 2026 at 4:30 p.m.

Statement of Economic Interests - Form 700

The Political Reform Act requires state and local officials and many employees to publicly disclose their personal assets and some sources of income. In compliance with this law, all candidates, including incumbents, are required to file a Statement of Economic

Interests - Form 700 with the City Clerk at the time nomination papers are filed. Statements of Economic Interests are public records and are available for public review.

Filing Fee

In accordance with state law (Elections Code Section 10228), the City of Moreno Valley has established a \$25 filing fee to defray some of the costs of processing nomination papers. This fee was established in 1986 through the adoption of Ordinance No. 80. Candidates may submit an in-lieu filing fee petition for all or part of the required filing fee. This document must contain the signature of four qualified registered voters from the district in which he or she is running for each dollar of the filing fee that is to be waived.

Candidate Statement

Submitting a Candidate Statement for publication is optional; however, the form indicating whether or not a statement is being submitted is required. A Candidate Statement may not contain more than 200 words. It may include the name, age, and occupation of the candidate and a brief description of the candidate's education and qualifications. Wording and spelling should be checked carefully before submitting, as Candidate Statements cannot be changed or corrected after submittal. The Candidate Statement must be typed.

Some points to note in preparing the Candidate Statement:

1. Candidates cannot change their statements after they have been filed.
2. Reference to political party affiliation or partisan political activity is not permitted.
3. Candidate shall not in any way make reference to other candidates for that office or to another candidate's qualifications, character or activities.
4. Making a false statement of material fact with the intent to mislead the voters is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000.
5. A candidate who makes false, slanderous or libelous statements in the Candidate Statement is not exempt from civil or criminal action.

Each candidate who wants to have his or her statement included in the voter's pamphlet is required to pay a pro-rata share of the printing cost. The Federal Voting Rights Act requires all information that is provided in the voter pamphlet be provided in Spanish to those who request a sample ballot in that language. The cost for ballot statements is determined by the County and varies based on the number of candidates, printing charges and the translation costs. Payment for the estimated amount of the candidate statement is due when filing the form. The required deposits for the November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election are as follows:

- If submitting a candidate statement for inclusion in the voter pamphlet, a deposit must be paid at the time of filing in the amount as follows:

Mayor At-Large	\$1,400
City Council District 2	\$ 700
City Council District 4	\$ 700

- If submitting a candidate statement for electronic posting only on the Riverside County Registrar Recorder's website, a deposit in the amount of \$260 must be paid at the time of filing.

If, after statements are printed and mailed, the actual cost to each candidate is found to be greater than the deposit, the candidate will need to pay the additional amount. If actual costs are less than the deposit, the excess will be refunded. Candidates who can document inability to pay may request a payment plan.

Each Candidate Statement is confidential until the close of the filing period. All candidate statements will then be available for viewing. Statements may be withdrawn, but not changed by candidates until 5:00 p.m. of the next working day after the close of the nomination period. A request to withdraw candidate statement must be made in writing.

Statements of each candidate are printed in type of uniform size and darkness, and with uniform spacing. Words to be printed all CAPITALIZED and/or underscored are to be clearly indicated. **Bold** font is not permitted. Specific regulations about content and word count are provided in this manual. They may be reformatted by the Registrar of Voters to fit the sample ballot pamphlet.

Code of Fair Campaign Practices

The Legislature has declared that every candidate for public office should be encouraged to subscribe to a Code of Fair Campaign Practices. It is the intent of the Legislature that every candidate for public office in this state will follow the basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play in order that, after vigorously contested, but fairly conducted campaigns, the citizens of this state may exercise their constitutional right to vote, free from dishonest and unethical practices which tend to prevent the full and free expression of the will of the voters.

A blank form of the Code and a copy of the law are included in the candidate packet. Completion of the form is voluntary; however, every code subscribed to by a candidate will be available for public inspection at the City Clerk's office until 30 days after the election.

Candidate Personal Information

This form is included as a courtesy for the news media and residents who have questions about candidates. If you choose to complete this optional form, it will be used to provide information over the phone and at the counter. It may also be duplicated and given to the news media. Please be sure that the information provided is factual and that you wish to share it.

Ballot Name Placement

Placement of candidates' names on the ballot will be according to the official order of letters determined by a randomized alphabet drawing which will be conducted by the Secretary of State's office on August 13, 2026.

Withdrawal of Candidacy

No candidate may withdraw his or her declaration of candidacy after 4:30 p.m. on August 7, 2026.

Write-In Candidacy

Interested individuals, who do not file within the nomination period, may file as a write-in candidate. Write in candidates must file a statement of write-in candidacy, a nomination petition and a statement of economic interests, as well as other forms, during the period of September 7, 2026 through October 20, 2026. Signatures and voter registration information on the nomination paper will be verified in the same manner as a regular nomination petition. There will, however, be no option for a candidate statement, and write-in candidates' names will **not** appear on the ballot or in the sample ballot pamphlet.

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

(Government Code § 87200 et seq.)

Persons elected to city offices will be required to file periodic statements disclosing their “economic interests,” which include investments, interests in real property, and any income received during the immediately preceding 12 months. Exactly what must be disclosed is specified in the Government Code and/or the Conflict of Interest Code which has been adopted by the City.

For the offices of Member of the City Council, Mayor, and City Treasurer, candidates as well as officeholders are required by the Government Code to file Statements of Economic Interests. Candidates for the office of City Clerk must file if required to do so by the city’s Conflict of Interest Code. This statement shall not be required if the candidate has filed, within 60 days prior to the filing of his or her Declaration of Candidacy, a statement for the same jurisdiction. City candidates should obtain forms and filing information from the City Clerk.

The Statements of Economic Interests are a matter of public record. They may be inspected, and copies purchased, by anyone.

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

(Elections Code § 20400 et seq.)

The Code of Fair Campaign Practices is to be issued to all candidates; however, filing it is optional. Candidates who want to subscribe to it may fill out the form included with the nomination documents and return it along with the other nomination material (or the candidate may file the Code at a later date). It may be filed at any time up to Election Day.

All Codes filed by candidates will be available for public inspection at the City Clerk’s office until 30 days after the election.

2025-2026 Statement of Economic Interests Form 700



Reference Pamphlet

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 • (866) 275-3772

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

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Who Must File

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

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

State Offices

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

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

Judicial Offices

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

County and City Offices

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

Members of Newly Created Boards and Commissions

Generally, such a member must file an assuming office statement within 30 days as well as subsequent statements until the member's position is designated in a conflict of interest code. See Regulation 18754.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employees in Newly Created Positions of Existing Agencies

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

Types of Form 700 Filings

Assuming Office Statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 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. The amended schedule(s) is attached to your original filed statement. Obtain amendment schedules from the FPPC website at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Where to File

1. Officials Specified in Government Code Sections 87500, 87200.5 (See Form 700, page 3) and 87200 (See Reference Pamphlet, page 3):

Depending upon the office, some filing officials listed below will retain a copy of your statement and forward the original to the FPPC. Certain filers listed under Section 87500 are required to file electronically with the FPPC.

Please see the next page for a list of officials specified in Sections 87500, 87200, and 87200.5, and where they should file.

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

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

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

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

3. Members of Newly Created Boards and Commissions:

File with your agency or with your agency's code reviewing body. See Regulation 18754.

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

Exceptions:

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

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

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

Where to File - (continued)

Filers	Where to File
FPPC Filers (87500) - Statewide Elective Officer and Candidates: - Governor - Lieutenant Governor - Attorney General - Insurance Commissioner - Controller - Secretary of State - Treasurer - Superintendent of Public Instruction - Member of the Board of Equalization	Electronically with FPPC
FPPC Filers (87500) - State Officeholders and Candidates: - Members of and candidates for the Legislature - Designated employees of the Legislature directed to file directly 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 - Member of the Board of Administration of the Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) - Member of the Teachers' Retirement Board (CalSTRS) - 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.) - A public official who manages public investments	Electronically with FPPC
FPPC Filers (87500) - County, City, and Multi-County Officeholders and Candidate - 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.) - Designated employees of more than one joint powers insurance agency who elect to file a multiagency statement pursuant to Section 87350 - A public official who manages public investments	Electronically with FPPC

Filers	Where to File
87200 Filers (Not Listed in Section 87500) - State offices - Multi-County offices	File with your agency, board, or commission unless otherwise specified in your agency's code. Some filers may be required to file their statements directly with the FPPC. Please contact your agency for a copy of your agency's conflict of interest code.
87200.5 Filers - Groundwater Sustainability Agency - Members of the board of directors - Executive (e.g., executive director, general manager, or other equivalent position)	Electronically with FPPC
Candidates, for offices not listed in Section 87500: County offices (e.g., candidates running for local elective office that are designated in a conflict of interest code) City offices (e.g., candidates running for local elective office that are designated in a conflict of interest code) Multi-county offices	File with your county elections official File with your City Clerk File with your county elections official with whom you file your declaration of candidacy

When to File

Assuming Office Statement

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

Exceptions:

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

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

Annual Statements:

1. Elected state officers (including members of the state legislature, members elected to the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System and members elected to the Teachers' Retirement Board);
Judges (Supreme, Appellate, Superior Court), Retired Judges, Pro Tem Judges, and court commissioners;
and
Members of state boards and commissions specified in Gov. Code Section 87200:
File no later than **Monday, March 2, 2026.**
2. County and city officials specified in Gov. Code Section 87200:
File no later than **Wednesday, April 1, 2026.**
3. Multi-County officials:
File no later than **Wednesday, April 1, 2026.**
4. State and local officials and employees designated in a conflict of interest code:
File on the date prescribed in the code (April 1 for most filers)

Exception:

If you assumed office between October 1, 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.

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

When to File - (continued)

Leaving Office Statement

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

Exceptions:

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

Candidate Statements:

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

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

Exception:

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

Late Statements:

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

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

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

Terms & Definition

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

Blind Trust: See Trusts, Reference Pamphlet, page 17.

Business Entity: Any organization or enterprise operated for profit including a proprietorship, partnership, firm, business trust, joint venture, syndicate, corporation, or association. This would include a business for which you take business deductions for tax purposes (for example, a small business operated in your home). When reporting a business entity on the Form 700, do not use acronyms for the name of entity, unless it is one that is commonly understood by the public.

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

An individual hired on or after January 1, 2024 for a position not yet covered under an agency's conflict of interest code must file Form 700 if the individual serves in a position that makes or participates in making governmental decisions. These individuals must file under the broadest disclosure category until the code is amended to include the new position unless the agency has provided in writing a limited disclosure requirement. Agencies may use FPPC Form 804 for such disclosure. See Regulation 18734.

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

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

Report commission income as follows:

- If the income was received through a business entity in which you and your spouse or registered domestic partner had a 10% or greater ownership interest (or if you receive commission income on a regular basis as an independent contractor or agent), use Schedule A-2.

- If the income was received through a business entity in which you or your spouse or registered domestic partner **did not receive commission income on a regular basis** or you had a less than 10% ownership interest, use Schedule C.

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

Examples:

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

Note: If your pro rata share of commission income from a single source is \$500 or more, you may be required to disqualify yourself from decisions affecting that source of income, even though you are not required to report the income. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Approve a rate, rule, or regulation
- Adopt or enforce a law

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

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

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

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

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

Digital Signature: Under the Act and Commission regulations, the Form 700s may be filed with a "digital signature," which may be used to sign documents electronically, if permitted by the filing office. A digital signature is a type of certificate-based electronic signature that offers increased security to ensure the identity of the signer and prevent the alteration of documents after signing. For more information on how to use a digital signature, please refer to the Filing with a Digital Signature Fact Sheet on the FPPC's website.

For filing offices required to forward original statements filed via digital signature to the FPPC, the filing office must verify the signature on the statement, and forward the statement via email to the FPPC at Form700@fppc.ca.gov. Do not mail the FPPC a copy of a Form 700 with a digital signature affixed.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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

Diversified Mutual Fund Diversified portfolios of stocks, bonds, or money market instruments that are managed by investment companies whose business is pooling the money of many individuals and investing it to seek a common investment goal. Mutual funds are managed by trained professionals who buy and sell securities. A typical mutual fund will own between 75 to 100 separate securities at any given time so they also provide instant diversification. *Only diversified mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are exempt from disclosure.* In addition, Regulation 18237 provides an exception from reporting other funds that are similar to diversified mutual funds. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)

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

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

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

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

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

Expanded Statement: In some circumstances, an official or an employee who holds multiple positions subject to filing obligations (for example, a city council member who also holds a designated position with a county agency, board, or commission) may complete one expanded statement for all those positions. The expanded statement must disclose all reportable interests for all jurisdictions and list all positions for which it is filed. The rules and processes governing the filing of an expanded statement are set forth in Regulation 18723.1.

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

Gift and Honoraria Prohibitions

Gifts:

State and local officials who are listed in Gov. Code Section 87200 (except judges – see below), candidates for these elective offices (including judicial candidates), and officials and employees of state and local government agencies who are designated in a conflict of interest code were prohibited from accepting a gift or gifts totaling more than \$630 in a calendar year from a single source in 2025-2026. The gift limit in calendar year 2024 was \$590.

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

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

Honoraria:

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

Exceptions:

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

Judges:

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

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

Pro Rata Share: The instructions for reporting income refer to your pro rata share of the income received. Your pro rata share is normally based on your ownership interest in the entity or property. For example, if you are a sole proprietor, you must disclose 100% of the gross income to the business entity on Schedule A-2. If you own 25% of a piece of rental property, you must report 25% of the gross rental income received. When reporting your community property interest in your spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s income, your pro rata share is 50% of their income. You must also report the name of your spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s employer as the source of income, not the name of spouse or registered domestic partner.

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

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

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

Examples:

- Alice Ruiz is a partner in a business entity. Alice has a 25% interest. On Schedule A-2, Alice must disclose 25% of the fair market value of the business entity; 25% of the gross income to the business entity (even though all of the income received was reinvested in

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

the business and Alice did not personally receive any income from the business); and the name of each source of \$40,000 or more to the business.

- Pat and Mark Johnson, a married couple, own Classic Autos. Income to this business was \$200,000. In determining the amount to report for income on Schedule A-2, Part 2, Mark must include Mark's 50% share (\$100,000) and 50% of Mark's spouse's share (\$50,000). Thus, Mark's reportable income would be \$150,000 and Mark will check the box indicating \$100,001-\$1,000,000. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14, for an example of how to calculate the value of this investment and interest in real property.)
- Renee Smith is an employee of a private company. Renee's employer offers the option of receiving a stipend in lieu of healthcare insurance provided by the employer. Since Renee Smith receives payments from their employer instead of healthcare insurance, Renee is required to report the gross income from the stipend payments. Renee would aggregate and report the total gross income received from both their stipend and salary on Schedule C.

You are not required to report:

- Salary, reimbursement for expenses or per diem, social security, disability, or other similar benefit payments received by you or your spouse or registered domestic partner from a federal, state, or local government agency
- A travel payment that was received from a nonprofit entity exempt from taxation under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) for which you provided equal or greater consideration, such as reimbursement for travel on business for a 501(c)(3) organization for which you are a board member.
- Campaign contributions
- A cash bequest or cash inheritance
- Returns on a security registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including dividends, interest, or proceeds from a sale of stocks or bonds unless the purchaser can be identified.
- Redemption of a mutual fund
- Payments received under an insurance policy, such as life insurance policy payments, including an annuity
- Interest, dividends, or premiums on a time or demand deposit in a financial institution, shares in a credit union, an insurance policy, or a bond or other debt instrument issued by a government agency
- Your spouse's or registered domestic partner's income that is legally "separate" income so long as the funds are not commingled with community funds or used to pay community expenses
- Income of dependent children

- Automobile trade-in allowances from dealers
- Loans and loan repayments received from your spouse or registered domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin unless they were acting as an intermediary or agent for any person not covered by this provision
- Alimony or child support payments
- Payments received under a defined benefit pension plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)
- Any loan from a commercial lending institution made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to your official status
- Any retail installment or credit card debts incurred in the creditor's regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to your official status
- Loans made to others. However, repayments may be reportable on Schedule C
- A loan you co-signed for another person unless you made payments on the loan during the reporting period

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

Incentive compensation does not include:

- Salary
- Commission income (*For information regarding disclosure of "commission income," see Reference Pamphlet, page 9.*)
- Bonuses for activity not related to sales or marketing, the amount of which is based solely on merit or hours worked over and above a predetermined minimum
- Executive incentive plans based on company performance, provided that the formula for determining the amount of the executive's incentive income does not include a correlation between that amount and increased profits derived from increased business with specific and identifiable clients or customers of the company
- Payments for personal services which are not marketing or sales

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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

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

Report incentive compensation as follows:

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

(See Regulations 18700.1 and 18728.5 for more information.)

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

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

Examples:

- Julia Pearson, spouse, and two dependent children each own \$600 in stock in General Motors. Because the total value of their holdings is \$2,400, Julia must disclose the stock as an investment on Schedule A-1.

- Pat and Mark Johnson, a married couple, jointly own Classic Autos. Mark must disclose Classic Autos as an investment on Schedule A-2. To determine the reportable value of the investment, Mark will aggregate the value of each of their 50% interest. Thus, if the total value of the business entity is \$150,000, Mark will check the box \$100,001 - \$1,000,000 in Part 1 of Schedule A-2. (Also see Reference Pamphlet, page 13, for an example of how to calculate reportable income.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exception:

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

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

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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

See the following explanations to determine what your jurisdiction is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Original Statement: A statement containing either a handwritten “wet” signature or a “secure electronic signature” signed under the penalty of perjury and verified by the filer pursuant to Gov. Code Section 81004. A “secure electronic signature” means either (1) a signature submitted using an approved electronic filing system or (2) if permitted by the filing officer, a digital signature submitted via the filer’s agency email address. (See Regulations 18104 and 18757.)

Privileged Information: FPPC Regulation 18740 sets out specific procedures that must be followed in order to withhold the name of a source of income. Under this regulation, you are not required to disclose on Schedule A-2, Part 3, the name of a person who paid fees or made payments to a business entity if disclosure of the name would violate a legally recognized privilege under California

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

or Federal law. However, you must provide an explanation for nondisclosure, separately stating for each undisclosed person: the legal basis for the assertion of the privilege, facts demonstrating why the privilege is applicable, and that to the best of your knowledge you have not and will not make, participate in making, or use your official position to influence a governmental decision affecting the undisclosed person in violation of Government Code Section 87100. This explanation may be included with, or attached to, the public official's Form 700.

We note that the name of a source of income is privileged only to a limited extent under California law. For example, a name is protected by attorney-client privilege only when facts concerning an attorney's representation of an anonymous client are not publicly known and those facts, when coupled with disclosure of the client's identity, might expose the client to an official investigation or to civil or criminal liability. A patient's name is protected by physician-patient privilege only when disclosure of the patient's name would also reveal the nature of the treatment received by the patient. A patient's name is also protected if the disclosure of the patient's name would constitute a violation by an entity covered under the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (also known as HIPAA).

Prospective Employment: The term "arrangement for prospective employment" is defined as an agreement pursuant to which a prospective employer's offer of employment has been accepted by the prospective employee, including through verbal or written acceptance. (See Gov. Code Section 82004.2.)

Public Officials Who Manage Public Investments

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

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

Registered Domestic Partners: Filers must report investments and interests in real property held by, and sources of income to, registered domestic partners. (See Section 82048.8.)

Retirement Accounts (for example, deferred compensation and individual retirement accounts (IRAs))

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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

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

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

Or you are a beneficiary and:

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

Examples:

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

Blind Trusts:

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

Trustees:

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

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

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

Wedding gifts are not subject to the \$630 gift limit in calendar years 2025 and 2026 (\$590 gift limit in 2024), but they are subject to the \$10 lobbyist/lobbying firm gift limit for state officials.

Privacy Information Notice

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

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

General Counsel
Fair Political Practices Commission
1102 Q Street, Suite 3050
Sacramento, CA 95811
(916) 322-5660
(866) 275-3772

OFFICIAL FILING FORM INFORMATION

Below is a list of the forms that all candidates will complete – please note that some are mandatory and some are optional. These forms will be provided to each potential candidate in a candidate nomination packet.

1. OFFICIAL FILING FORM - PETITION AND AFFIDAVITS (**MANDATORY**)
2. BALLOT DESIGNATION WORKSHEET (**MANDATORY**)
3. FILING FEE OF \$25.00, OR HARDSHIP PETITION IN LIEU OF FEE (**MANDATORY**)
4. STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS (FORM 700) (**MANDATORY**)
5. CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT FORM (**MANDATORY**)

If Submitting a Candidate's Statement (*Optional*) for Inclusion in The Sample Ballot, a Deposit Must be Paid as Follows:

OFFICE OF MAYOR - \$1,400

OFFICE OF COUNCIL MEMBER FOR DISTRICT 2 - \$700

OFFICE OF COUNCIL MEMBER FOR DISTRICT 4 - \$700

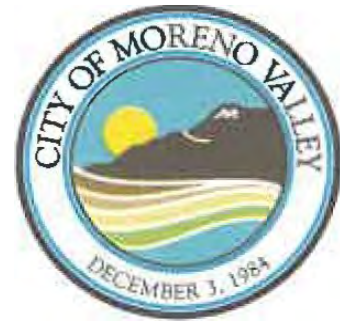
If Submitting a Candidate Statement for Electronic Posting Only on the Riverside County Registrar Recorder's Website, a Deposit in the Amount of \$260 Must be Paid at the Time of Filing.

Candidates may apply for a hardship exception which allows a candidate statement to be filed without a deposit; payment is deferred, however, not forgiven.

6. APPLICATION/CHECK LIST FOR NOMINATION PAPER
7. AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE PERSONAL CONTACT INFORMATION
8. CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (OPTIONAL)
9. CANDIDATE PERSONAL INFORMATION FORM (OPTIONAL)

THE FILING DEADLINE IS 4:30 P.M., AUGUST 7, 2026

Steven B. Quintanilla, City Attorney
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
14177 FREDERICK STREET
P.O. Box 88005
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92552-0805 PHONE:
951.413.3036 FAX: 951.413.3034 CITYATTORNEY@MOVAL.ORG



July 13, 2026

Temporary Signs Related to a Political Campaign

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. *Are political campaign signs regulated in the City of Moreno Valley?*

Political campaign signs are regulated in the City as “temporary signs,” consistent with the most current opinions of the United States Supreme Court regarding the regulation of signs by local government.

2. *Do I need a permit to post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign?*

No permits are required to post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign unless the physical structure of the sign requires a building permit.

3. *Do I have to register any information with the City before I start posting, installing or displaying temporary signs related to a political campaign?*

There is no registration requirement, but it is highly recommended that you contact the Community Enhancement Division at 951.413.3340 to identify the individual to contact in the event the City needs to inform your campaign of any illegally placed signs that can be retrieved from the City before the City disposes of them.

4. *When may I post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign?*

Candidates and supporters may post, install and display temporary signs related to a political campaign **90 days prior** to and **10 days after** any official election. For this November 3, 2026 General Election, such signs may not be posted, installed or displayed before **August 5, 2026**.

5. *When must I remove a temporary sign related to a political campaign?*

All temporary signs related to a political campaign must be taken down or removed no later than 10 days after the election, which is **November 13, 2026** for this November 3, 2026 General Election.

6. *May I post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign on private property?*

Temporary signs related to a political campaign may be posted, installed or displayed on private property only with the consent of the property owner, lessee, or person in lawful possession of the property.

7. *May I post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign on public property?*

Temporary signs related to a political campaign **may not** be posted, installed, or displayed on any of the following:

- Public buildings, structures, walls, fences, etc.
- Trees or shrubs located on public property such as in the City's parks or along parkways, sidewalks, trails, etc.
- In or on any public streets, roadways, sidewalks, parkways, trails or street medians.

8. *Are there any other restrictions related to posting, installing or displaying temporary signs related to a political campaign?*

- a. Temporary signs related to a political campaign may not be placed in any manner that:
 - Creates a condition that endangers the safety of persons or property;
 - Obscures the view of fire hydrant, traffic sign, traffic signal, street sign or public information sign; or
 - Blocks the line of sight for vehicle or pedestrian traffic.
- b. No lot shall contain temporary signs related to a political campaign having an aggregate surface area in excess of 80 square feet.
- c. No temporary sign related to a political campaign shall be permitted on any median separating opposite vehicular traffic on any public streets or other public rights-of-way.

9. *How large may a temporary sign related to a political campaign be?*

- a. No **single sign** shall exceed 32 square feet.
- b. No **freestanding sign** shall exceed six feet in height.
- c. No **window signs** shall cover more than 25 percent of the "clear sight" window area and they must be placed between four and seven feet above the finished floor level.
- d. No **banner sign** shall be placed lower than eight feet above any walkway below.
- e. No **canopy sign** shall be placed lower than eight feet above any walkway below.

10. *May lights be used to illuminate a temporary sign related to a political campaign?*

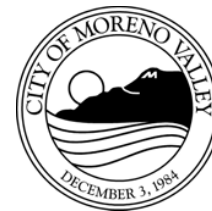
No temporary sign related to a political campaign shall be artificially lighted.

11. *What happens if I violate any of these sign regulations?*

The signs will be removed and stored for no more than 30 days. If you do not provide contact information on the sign itself or similar information to the Community Enhancement Division, the City will not be able to contact you to notify you that the signs need to be picked up. As such, after 30 days, the illegal signs will be destroyed. Additionally, the City will require that you pay for the costs of removal and storage of the illegal signs.

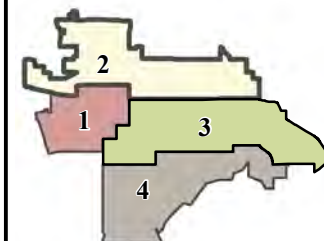
12. Who do I call to retrieve any signs the City may have removed?

If you have any questions regarding the removal of any signs by the City, you should contact Community Enhancement Division at 951.413.3340.



CITY OF MORENO VALLEY COUNCIL DISTRICT 2

-  Council District 1
-  Council District 2
-  Council District 3
-  Council District 4



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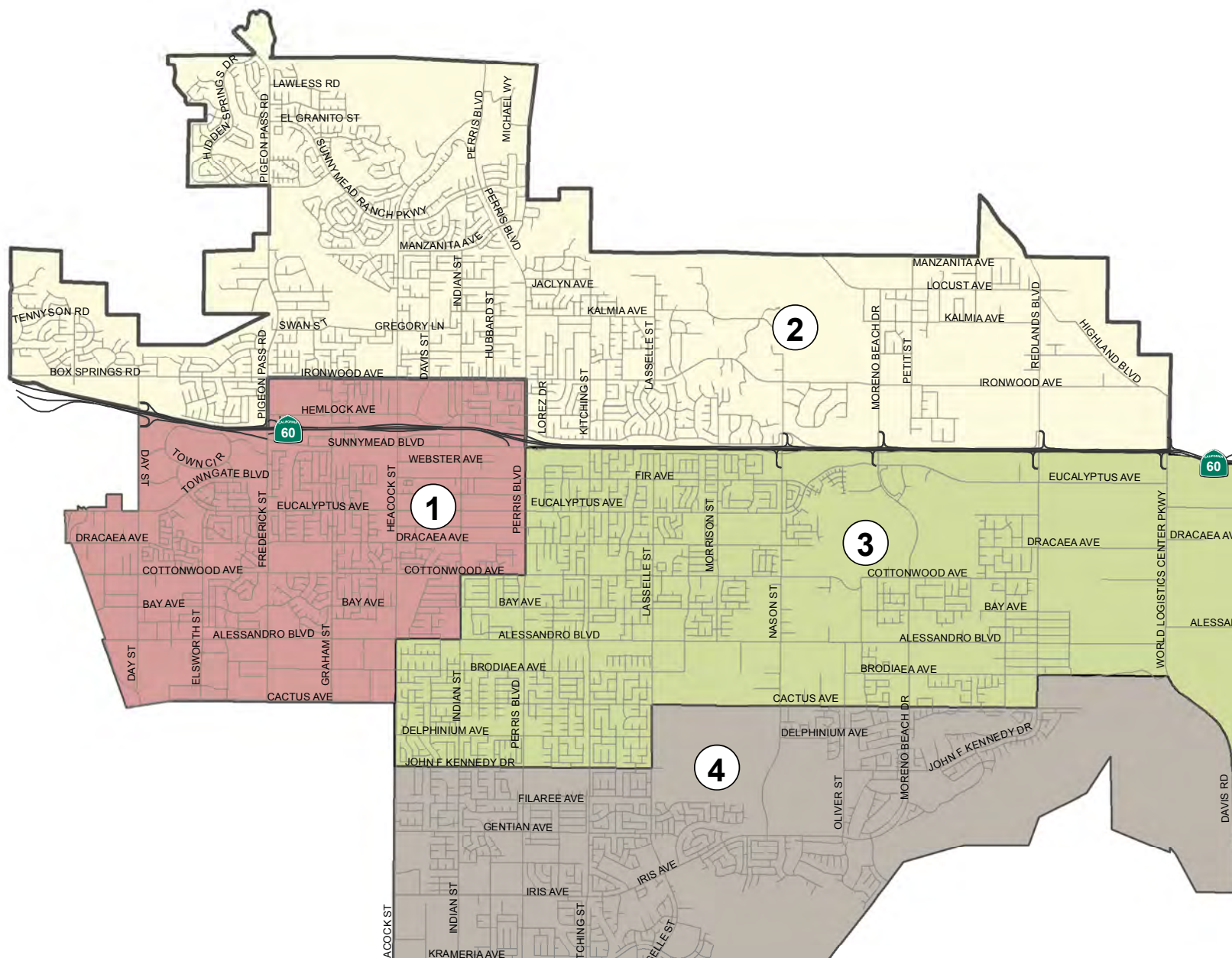
Map Produced by Moreno Valley Geographic Information System

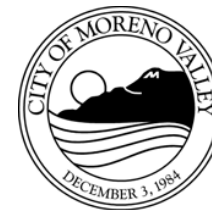
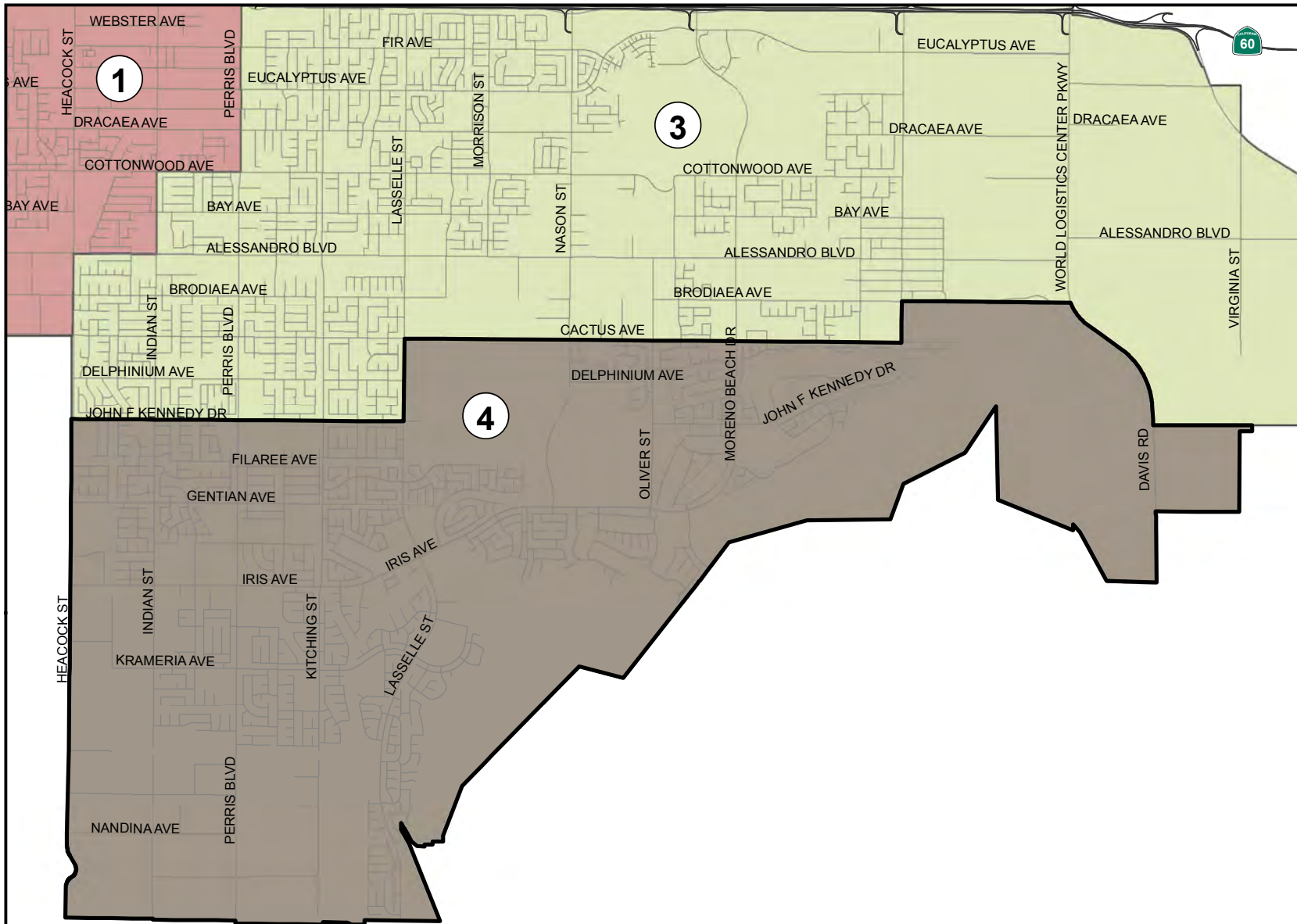
Geographic Information in:

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CouncilDistrict_II_05122026A.mxd

Printed: May 12, 2026

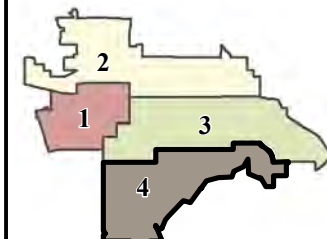
The information shown on this map was compiled from the Riverside County GIS and the City of Moreno Valley GIS. The land base and facility information on this map is for display purposes only and should not be relied upon without independent verification as to its accuracy. Riverside County and City of Moreno Valley will not be held responsible for any claims, losses or damages resulting from the use of this map.





CITY OF MORENO VALLEY COUNCIL DISTRICT 4

-  Council District 1
-  Council District 2
-  Council District 3
-  Council District 4

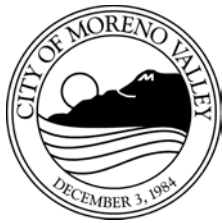


Map Produced by Moreno Valley Geographic Information System

Geographic Information in:
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Printed: May 12, 2026

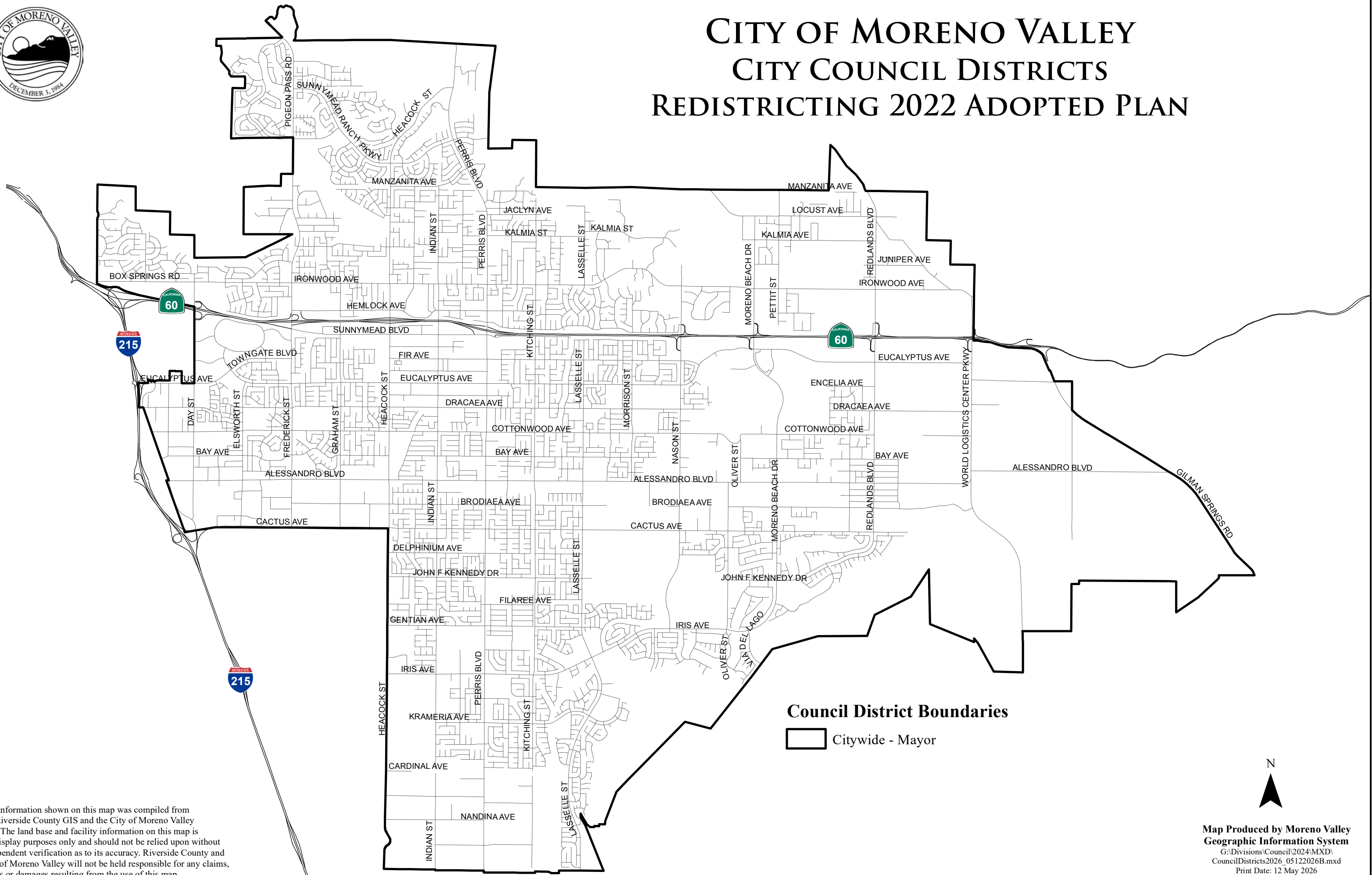
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CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

REDISTRICTING 2022 ADOPTED PLAN



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CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

The City of Moreno Valley was incorporated as a General Law City on December 3, 1984, merging the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead and Edgemont. It is organized under the statutes of the State of California and governed by the California Constitution.

The City of Moreno Valley spans 51.3 square miles with a population of 215,387 (<https://morenovalleybusiness.com/data/>)

CITY COUNCIL

The City Council consists of four Councilmembers, elected by and from a District that covers a particular geographic area of the City. The City Council also includes a Mayor who is elected at large.

Councilmembers serve four-year staggered terms and the Mayor serves a two-year term. City Council elections are held in even-numbered years.

The City Council is the lawmaking branch of the City, also known as the “Legislative Body.” The City Council is empowered to set policy and enact municipal laws through the adoption of resolutions and ordinances respectively. The City Council is also empowered to approved administrative matters, such as, but not limited to contracts, by minute order.

The City Council also serves as the Legislative Bodies of the following “Affiliated Agencies”: Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Redevelopment Agency, Housing Authority, Public Financing Corporation, Public Financing Authority and the City’s Library Branches. In addition, the City Council serves as the Board of Directors for the Moreno Valley Community Foundation, a non-profit corporation created by the City.

The City Council receives advice and assistance from the following “Advisory Bodies”: Planning Commission, Accessibility Appeals Board, Arts Commission, Environmental and Historical Preservation Board, Library Commission, Parks Community Services and Trails Committee, Senior Citizens Board, Traffic Safety Commission, Utilities Commission, Emerging Leaders Council, and Veteran’s Commission.

CITY ADMINISTRATION

The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council appoints the City Manager, City Attorney and City Clerk.

The City Manager administers the day-to-day affairs of the City, hires and fires city employees, and performs such other functions as the City Council chooses to authorize by contract, resolution, or ordinance. The City Manager also serves as the Executive Director for all the Affiliated Agencies.

The City Attorney's duties include framing ordinances and regulations and providing other legal advice and may include prosecuting misdemeanors committed within the City arising out of violation of state law with the consent of the District Attorney.

The City Clerk administers democratic processes such as elections, access to City records, and all legislative actions, and acts as a compliance officer for various state statutes such as the Political Reform Act, the Brown Act, and the Public Records Act.

MEETINGS

The City Council and the Legislative Bodies of the Affiliated Agencies hold regular open and public meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the Council Chamber at 6:00 p.m., unless cancelled. Study sessions are scheduled for the second Tuesday of the month, also at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers. Closed Sessions and Special Meetings are scheduled as needed.

Regular City Council meetings are broadcast live on Moreno Valley's cable television channel, MV3 (Channel 3), YouTube, and City website. The meetings are re-broadcast regularly (check listings for time and day). Meetings can also be viewed on the City's Web site at www.moval.org or on the City's social media platforms.

AGENDAS AND STAFF REPORTS

Agendas and staff reports for regular City Council meetings are available to the public five days before the Tuesday meeting, and can be obtained from the City's website at www.moval.org. Agendas for Study Sessions and Closed Session meetings are generally available the Thursday before the Tuesday meeting. For Special Meetings, agendas and staff reports (if any) are made available for public review at least 24 hours prior to the Special Meeting.

COMPENSATION

Councilmembers currently receive a monthly compensation of \$1,762.00 (Moreno Valley Municipal Code Section 2.04.050). The Mayor receives an additional \$600 per month (MVMC 2.04.055). In their capacity as Board Members of the Moreno Valley Community Services District, Council Members receive \$100 per meeting attended, not to exceed six meetings per month. There is no additional compensation for serving on the Legislative Bodies of the City as Successor Agency for the Redevelopment Agency, Housing Authority, Moreno Valley Public Facilities Financing Corporation, the Moreno Valley Public Financing Authority, the Board of Library Trustees, or the Moreno Valley Community Foundation.

Councilmembers also participate in the City's "cafeteria" benefit plan and may participate in the City's deferred compensation plan and retirement plan.

APPOINTMENTS TO OTHER BODIES

Councilmembers also serve on various Standing Committees, which currently include the Finance Committee, Economic Development Committee, Public Safety Committee, and Parks and Community Services Committee, and the Homeless Ad Hoc Committee. In addition, Councilmembers serve as liaisons to various advisory boards, committees and commissions which currently include the following:

- Accessibility Appeals Board (Inactive)
- Emerging Leaders Council
- Environmental and Historical Preservation Commission
- Library Commission
- Parks, Community Services and Trails Commission
- Planning Commission
- Public Arts Commission
- Senior Citizens' Commission
- Traffic Safety Commission
- Utilities Commission
- Veteran's Commission

Some Councilmembers are also appointed to serve on certain Regional Commissions, Committees and Boards, which currently include the following:

- March Joint Powers Commission
- Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency Board of Directors
- Riverside County Transportation Commission
- Riverside Transit Agency Board of Directors
- Western Riverside Council of Governments Executive Committee
- Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority Board of Directors
- School District/City Joint Task Force
- Southern California Association of Governments

MORENO VALLEY AT A GLANCE

INCORPORATION

The City was incorporated as a General Law City on December 3, 1984, merging the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead and Edgemont.

LOCATION, SIZE & ELEVATION

The City is 51.3 square miles, and located in the western portion of Riverside County, surrounded by the City of Riverside, City of Perris, March Air Reserve Base, Lake Perris and the Badlands.

The City's elevation is 1,650 feet.

CITY MOTTO

The City's motto is "*People, Pride, Progress.*"

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The City operates under the "Council/Manager Form of City Government." The City Council consists of a directly elected Mayor and four District-elected Councilmembers. The Mayor Pro Tem is selected annually among the four Councilmembers. The current City Council consists of Mayor Ulises Cabrera, Mayor Pro Tem Erlan Gonzalez (District 3), and Councilmembers Elena Baca-Santa Cruz (District 1), Ed Delgado (District 2), and Cheylynda Barnard (District 4). The City Manager is Brian Mohan.

GROWTH

Moreno Valley is the second most populous city in Riverside County. The City's growth can be attributed to the City's range of quality housing options which includes high-end executive homes, affordable single-family homes, and condominiums; a family-friendly lifestyle; good schools; an impressive number of quality-of-life amenities; and growing job centers.

AMENITIES

Moreno Valley's amenities include more than 37 parks and/or joint-use facilities (600 maintained acres); 8,000 acres of open space at Lake Perris; numerous recreational facilities; several major medical and educational facilities; quality affordable housing; abundant retail centers; industrial developments; and plenty of social and cultural activities.

EDUCATION

Moreno Valley has two public school districts: Moreno Valley Unified School District and Val Verde Unified School District.

Moreno Valley Unified School District has nearly 32,000 students enrolled in 23 Elementary Schools, 6 Middle Schools, 4 Comprehensive High Schools, and 7 Alternative Schools. The District also provides a state preschool program, an online academy, and an adult education program.

Val Verde Unified School District (which also includes the City of Perris and Mead Valley) has 1 Preschool, 12 Elementary Schools, 4 Middle Schools, 5 High Schools, 1 Adult School and 2 Virtual/Student Success Academy Schools, with a total of 19,300 students enrolled.

In addition to the above, Moreno Valley is home to Moreno Valley College, a public community college, that has approximately 22,609 students enrolled.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Moreno Valley Police Department has received numerous awards. The City's public safety record is comparable to other cities of similar size, as verified by state and federal crime and traffic safety audits. The City contracts with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department for police services.

Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Summary



Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Population	
2010 Census	192,911
2020 Census	208,634
2026 Estimate	215,387
2031 Projection	218,855
Population Growth	
Percent Change: 2010 to 2020	8.15
Percent Change: 2020 to 2026	3.24
Percent Change: 2026 to 2031	1.61
Households	
2010 Census	51,528
2020 Census	55,919
2026 Estimate	57,787
2031 Projection	58,876
Household Growth	
Percent Change: 2010 to 2020	8.52
Percent Change: 2020 to 2026	3.34
Percent Change: 2026 to 2031	1.89
Family Households	
2010 Census	43,061
2020 Census	46,544
2026 Estimate	48,109
2031 Projection	49,008
Family Household Growth	
Percent Change: 2010 to 2020	8.09
Percent Change: 2020 to 2026	3.36
Percent Change: 2026 to 2031	1.87

Benchmark: USA

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Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Population & Race



Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Total Population: 215,387 | Total Households: 57,787

	Count	%
2026 Est. Population by Single-Classification Race		
White Alone	41,782	19.40
Black/African American Alone	31,383	14.57
American Indian/Alaskan Native Alone	4,431	2.06
Asian Alone	13,512	6.27
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	1,104	0.51
Some Other Race Alone	84,291	39.13
Two or More Races	38,884	18.05
2026 Est. Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin		
Hispanic/Latino	143,058	66.42
Not Hispanic or Latino	72,329	33.58
Mexican Origin	121,685	85.06
Puerto Rican Origin	1,467	1.03
Cuban Origin	675	0.47
All Other Hispanic or Latino	19,231	13.44
2026 Est. Pop by Race, Asian Alone, by Category		
Chinese, except Taiwanese	1,441	10.66
Filipino	5,823	43.09
Japanese	333	2.46
Asian Indian	935	6.92
Korean	422	3.12
Vietnamese	1,471	10.89
Cambodian	222	1.64
Hmong	455	3.37
Laotian	382	2.83
Thai	102	0.76
All Other Asian Races Including 2+ Category	1,926	14.25
2026 Est. Pop Age 5+ by Language Spoken At Home		
Speak Only English at Home	100,720	49.94
Speak Asian/Pacific Isl. Lang. at Home	6,558	3.25
Speak Indo-European Language at Home	2,762	1.37
Speak Spanish at Home	89,541	44.40
Speak Other Language at Home	2,104	1.04
2026 Est. Hisp. or Latino Pop by Single-Class. Race		
White Alone	20,853	14.58
Black/African American Alone	1,636	1.14
American Indian/Alaskan Native Alone	3,947	2.76
Asian Alone	487	0.34
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone	150	0.10
Some Other Race Alone	83,171	58.14
Two or More Races	32,814	22.94
2026 Population by Ancestry		
Arab	1,658	0.77
Czech	142	0.07
Danish	184	0.09
Dutch	495	0.23
English	4,950	2.30
French (Excluding Basque)	1,055	0.49
French Canadian	146	0.07
German	5,494	2.55
Greek	60	0.03
Hungarian	215	0.10
Irish	4,355	2.02
Italian	2,285	1.06
Lithuanian	47	0.02
Norwegian	403	0.19
Polish	645	0.30
Portuguese	142	0.07
Russian	114	0.05
Scotch-Irish	251	0.12
Scottish	908	0.42
Slovak	29	0.01
Subsaharan African	2,755	1.28
Swedish	440	0.20
Swiss	63	0.03
Ukrainian	119	0.06
United States or American	4,436	2.06
Welsh	206	0.10
West Indian (Excluding Hispanic groups)	319	0.15
Other Ancestry	139,188	64.62
Ancestry Unclassified	44,283	20.56

Benchmark: USA

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Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Population & Race



Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Total Population: 215,387 | Total Households: 57,787

	Count	%
2026 Est. Population by Sex		
Male	106,526	49.46
Female	108,861	50.54
2026 Est. Population by Age		
Age 0 - 4	13,702	6.36
Age 5 - 9	14,566	6.76
Age 10 - 14	15,754	7.31
Age 15 - 17	10,219	4.75
Age 18 - 20	10,115	4.70
Age 21 - 24	12,899	5.99
Age 25 - 34	33,364	15.49
Age 35 - 44	31,390	14.57
Age 45 - 54	26,172	12.15
Age 55 - 64	22,300	10.35
Age 65 - 74	15,637	7.26
Age 75 - 84	7,156	3.32
Age 85 and over	2,113	0.98
Age 16 and over	167,961	77.98
Age 18 and over	161,146	74.82
Age 21 and over	151,031	70.12
Age 65 and over	24,906	11.56
Median Age	--	34.11
Average Age	--	35.90
2026 Est. Pop Age 15+ by Marital Status		
Total, Never Married	77,107	45.00
Male, Never Married	40,374	23.56
Female, Never Married	36,733	21.43
Married, Spouse Present	64,433	37.60
Married, Spouse Absent	10,758	6.28
Widowed	6,163	3.60
Male, Widowed	1,460	0.85
Female, Widowed	4,703	2.74
Divorced	12,904	7.53
Male, Divorced	4,577	2.67
Female, Divorced	8,327	4.86
2026 Est. Male Population by Age		
Male: Age 0 - 4	6,997	6.57
Male: Age 5 - 9	7,464	7.01
Male: Age 10 - 14	8,039	7.55
Male: Age 15 - 17	5,246	4.92
Male: Age 18 - 20	5,161	4.84
Male: Age 21 - 24	6,471	6.08
Male: Age 25 - 34	16,835	15.80
Male: Age 35 - 44	15,776	14.81
Male: Age 45 - 54	12,607	11.84
Male: Age 55 - 64	10,658	10.01
Male: Age 65 - 74	7,345	6.89
Male: Age 75 - 84	3,131	2.94
Male: Age 85 and over	796	0.75
Median Age, Male	--	33.23
Average Age, Male	--	35.10
2026 Est. Female Population by Age		
Female: Age 0 - 4	6,705	6.16
Female: Age 5 - 9	7,102	6.52
Female: Age 10 - 14	7,715	7.09
Female: Age 15 - 17	4,973	4.57
Female: Age 18 - 20	4,954	4.55
Female: Age 21 - 24	6,428	5.91
Female: Age 25 - 34	16,529	15.18
Female: Age 35 - 44	15,614	14.34
Female: Age 45 - 54	13,565	12.46
Female: Age 55 - 64	11,642	10.69
Female: Age 65 - 74	8,292	7.62
Female: Age 75 - 84	4,025	3.70
Female: Age 85 and over	1,317	1.21
Median Age, Female	--	35.02
Average Age, Female	--	36.70

Benchmark: USA

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Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Housing & Households



Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Total Population: 215,387 | Total Households: 57,787

	Count	%
2026 Est. Households by Household Type		
Total Households	57,787	100.00
Family Households	48,109	83.25
Other Households	9,678	--
2026 Est. Group Quarters Population		
2026 Est. Group Quarters Population	871	0.40
2026 HHs By Ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino		
2026 HHs By Ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino	33,681	58.28
2026 Est. Households by Type and Presence of Own Children		
Married Couple	29,830	51.62
With Own Kids < 18	13,731	23.76
Without Own Kids < 18	16,099	27.86
Cohabiting Couple	5,055	8.75
With Own Kids < 18	2,920	5.05
Without Own Kids < 18	2,135	3.69
Female Householder, No Spouse or Partner Present	14,622	25.30
Living Alone	3,175	5.49
With Own Kids < 18	4,609	7.98
Without Own Kids < 18	6,305	10.91
With Only Nonrelatives	533	0.92
Male Householder, No Spouse or Partner Present	8,280	14.33
Living Alone	3,268	5.66
With Own Kids < 18	1,354	2.34
Without Own Kids < 18	2,759	4.77
With Only Nonrelatives	899	1.56
With Own Kids < 18	22,614	39.13
Without Own Kids < 18	35,173	60.87
2026 Est. Households by Household Size		
1-Person Household	5,832	10.09
2-Person Household	12,273	21.24
3-Person Household	10,152	17.57
4-Person Household	10,786	18.66
5-Person Household	8,743	15.13
6-Person Household	4,711	8.15
7-or-more-person	5,290	9.15
2026 Est. Average Household Size	--	3.71
2026 Est. Households by Number of Vehicles		
No Vehicles	2,302	3.98
1 Vehicle	11,798	20.42
2 Vehicles	19,734	34.15
3 Vehicles	12,633	21.86
4 Vehicles	7,117	12.32
5 or more Vehicles	4,203	7.27
2026 Est. Average Number of Vehicles	--	2.50
2026 Occupied Housing Units by Tenure		
Housing Units, Owner-Occupied	35,881	62.09
Housing Units, Renter-Occupied	21,906	37.91
2026 Owner Occ. HUs: Avg. Length of Residence		
2026 Owner Occ. HUs: Avg. Length of Residence	--	17.00
2026 Renter Occ. HUs: Avg. Length of Residence		
2026 Renter Occ. HUs: Avg. Length of Residence	--	7.30
2026 Est. Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Value		
Value Less Than \$20,000	385	1.07
Value \$20,000 - \$39,999	92	0.26
Value \$40,000 - \$59,999	337	0.94
Value \$60,000 - \$79,999	388	1.08
Value \$80,000 - \$99,999	341	0.95
Value \$100,000 - \$149,999	319	0.89
Value \$150,000 - \$199,999	359	1.00
Value \$200,000 - \$299,999	647	1.80
Value \$300,000 - \$399,999	3,759	10.48
Value \$400,000 - \$499,999	7,182	20.02
Value \$500,000 - \$749,999	15,608	43.50
Value \$750,000 - \$999,999	5,392	15.03
Value \$1,000,000 - \$1,499,999	658	1.83
Value \$1,500,000 - \$1,999,999	169	0.47
Value \$2,000,000 or more	245	0.68
2026 Est. Median All Owner-Occupied Housing Value	--	557,767.65

Benchmark: USA

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Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Housing & Households



Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Total Population: 215,387 | Total Households: 57,787

	Count	%
2026 Est. Housing Units by Units in Structure		
1 Unit Detached	46,149	77.58
1 Unit Attached	1,022	1.72
2 Units	470	0.79
3 to 4 Units	1,537	2.58
5 to 19 Units	5,594	9.40
20 to 49 Units	763	1.28
50 or More Units	2,486	4.18
Mobile Home or Trailer	1,422	2.39
Boat, RV, Van, etc.	42	0.07
2026 Est. Housing Units by Year Structure Built		
Built 2020 or Later	2,331	3.92
Built 2010 to 2019	2,885	4.85
Built 2000 to 2009	12,136	20.40
Built 1990 to 1999	8,222	13.82
Built 1980 to 1989	22,696	38.15
Built 1970 to 1979	6,633	11.15
Built 1960 to 1969	1,977	3.32
Built 1950 to 1959	1,429	2.40
Built 1940 to 1949	779	1.31
Built 1939 or Earlier	397	0.67
2026 Housing Units by Year Structure Built		
2026 Est. Median Year Structure Built	--	1,987.95

Benchmark: USA

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Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Affluence & Education



Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Total Population: 215,387 | Total Households: 57,787

	Count	%
2026 Est. Pop Age 25+ by Edu. Attainment		
Less than 9th Grade	13,756	9.96
Some High School, No Diploma	14,389	10.42
High School Graduate (or GED)	42,918	31.07
Some College, No Degree	30,984	22.43
Associate's Degree	11,383	8.24
Bachelor's Degree	17,007	12.31
Master's Degree	5,911	4.28
Professional Degree	668	0.48
Doctorate Degree	1,116	0.81
2026 Est. Pop Age 25+ by Edu. Attain., Hisp./Lat.		
Less than High School Diploma	25,728	29.99
High School Graduate	28,959	33.76
Some College or Associate's Degree	22,255	25.94
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	8,840	10.30
2026 Est. Households by HH Income		
Income < \$15,000	3,336	5.77
Income \$15,000 - \$24,999	1,964	3.40
Income \$25,000 - \$34,999	2,509	4.34
Income \$35,000 - \$49,999	4,962	8.59
Income \$50,000 - \$74,999	8,428	14.59
Income \$75,000 - \$99,999	8,300	14.36
Income \$100,000 - \$124,999	7,447	12.89
Income \$125,000 - \$149,999	5,971	10.33
Income \$150,000 - \$199,999	6,950	12.03
Income \$200,000 - \$249,999	3,658	6.33
Income \$250,000 - \$499,999	3,052	5.28
Income \$500,000+	1,210	2.09
2026 Est. Average Household Income	--	121,727.00
2026 Est. Median Household Income	--	98,106.18
2026 Median HH Inc. by Single-Class. Race or Eth.		
White Alone	--	103,807.78
Black or African American Alone	--	92,658.41
American Indian and Alaskan Native Alone	--	96,581.95
Asian Alone	--	111,603.04
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	--	106,181.07
Some Other Race Alone	--	94,800.46
Two or More Races	--	99,617.40
Hispanic or Latino	--	97,619.68
Not Hispanic or Latino	--	99,098.04
2026 Est. Families by Poverty Status		
Families at or Above Poverty	43,113	89.61
Families at or Above Poverty with children	23,875	49.63
Families Below Poverty	4,996	10.38
Families Below Poverty, with children	3,572	7.42

Benchmark: USA

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Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot | Employment & Occupation



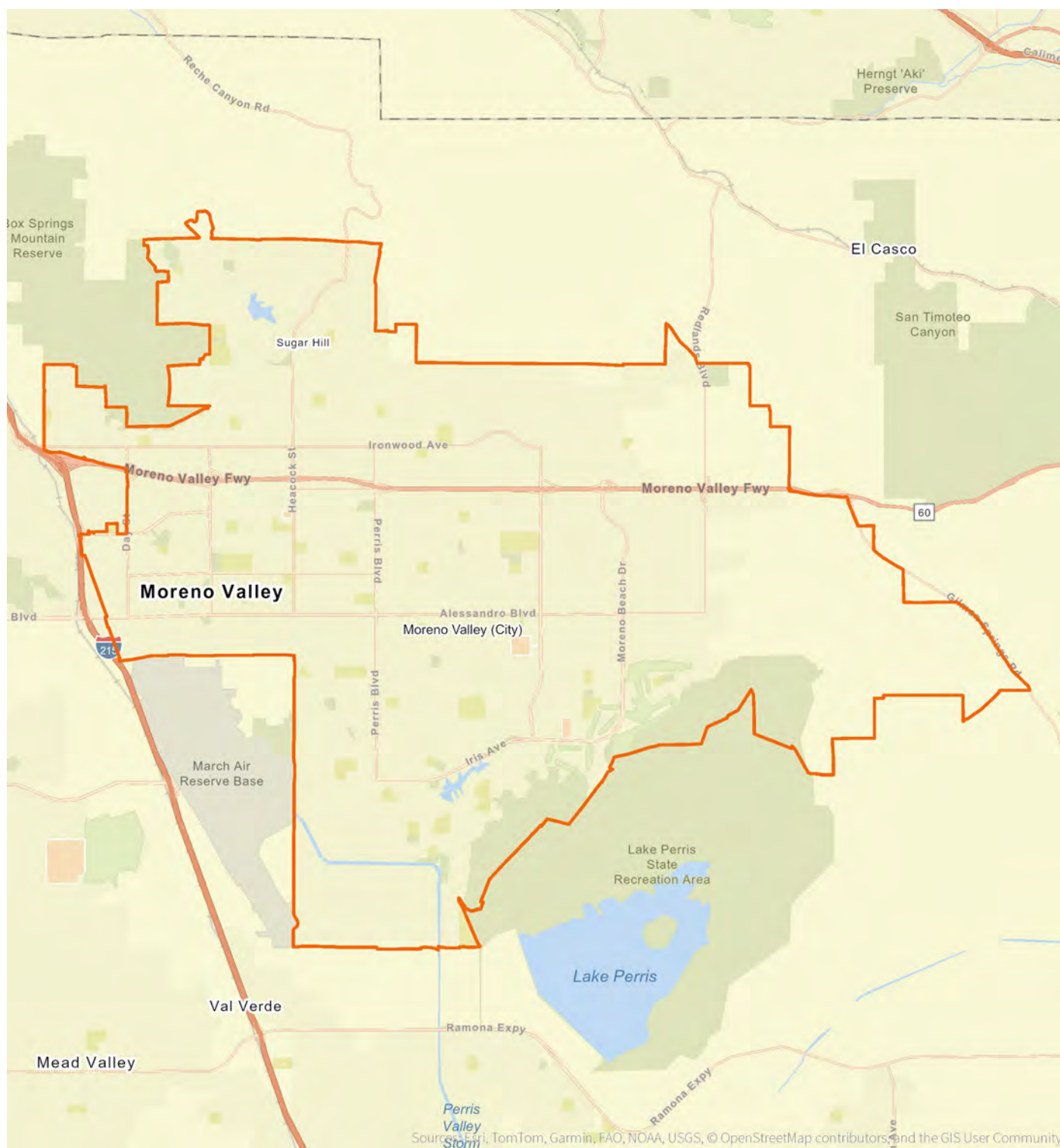
Trade Area: Moreno Valley (City)

Total Population: 215,387 | Total Households: 57,787

	Count	%
2026 Est. Employed Civilian Population 16+ by Occupation Classification		
White Collar	45,649	45.82
Blue Collar	35,114	35.24
Service and Farming	18,868	18.94
2026 Est. Workers Age 16+ by Travel Time to Work		
Less than 15 Minutes	16,643	18.68
15 - 29 Minutes	24,845	27.88
30 - 44 Minutes	23,127	25.95
45 - 59 Minutes	8,681	9.74
60 or more Minutes	15,819	17.75
2026 Est. Avg Travel Time to Work in Minutes	--	37.00
2026 Est. Workers Age 16+ by Transp. to Work		
2026 Est. Workers Age 16+ by Transp. to Work	96,579	100.00
Drove Alone	72,493	75.06
Carpooled	13,614	14.10
Public Transport	599	0.62
Walked	811	0.84
Bicycle	328	0.34
Other Means	866	0.90
Worked at Home	7,868	8.15
2026 Est. Civ. Employed Pop 16+ by Class of Worker		
2026 Est. Civ. Employed Pop 16+ by Class of Worker	99,631	100.00
For-Profit Private Workers	72,289	72.56
Non-Profit Private Workers	5,236	5.25
Local Government Workers	9,402	9.44
State Government Workers	3,711	3.73
Federal Government Workers	1,824	1.83
Self-Employed Workers	7,007	7.03
Unpaid Family Workers	162	0.16
2026 Est. Civ. Employed Pop 16+ by Occupation		
Architecture/Engineering	988	0.99
Arts/Design/Entertainment/Sports/Media	1,222	1.23
Building/Grounds Cleaning/Maintenance	4,338	4.35
Business/Financial Operations	3,883	3.90
Community/Social Services	1,776	1.78
Computer/Mathematical	1,632	1.64
Construction/Extraction	8,040	8.07
Education/Training/Library	4,391	4.41
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	494	0.50
Food Preparation/Serving Related	5,349	5.37
Healthcare Practitioner/Technician	5,111	5.13
Healthcare Support	4,664	4.68
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	3,682	3.70
Legal	312	0.31
Life/Physical/Social Science	501	0.50
Management	6,784	6.81
Office/Administrative Support	10,981	11.02
Production	5,620	5.64
Protective Services	1,932	1.94
Sales/Related	8,068	8.10
Personal Care/Service	2,091	2.10
Transportation/Material Moving	17,772	17.84
2026 Est. Pop Age 16+ by Employment Status		
In Armed Forces	482	0.29
Civilian - Employed	101,452	60.40
Civilian - Unemployed	6,962	4.14
Not in Labor Force	59,065	35.17

Benchmark: USA

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Report Details

Name: Pop-Facts® Demographic Snapshot 2026
Date / Time: 12/29/2025 7:13:20 PM
Workspace Vintage: 2026

Trade Area		
Name	Level	Geographies
Moreno Valley (City)	Place	Moreno Valley, CA (city)

Benchmark		
Name	Level	Geographies
USA	Entire US	United States

DataSource		
Product	Provider	Copyright
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SPOTLIGHT Pop-Facts® Premier 2026, including 2010 US Census, 2026 estimates and 2031 projections	Claritas	©Claritas, LLC 2025 (https://claritas.easpotlight.com/Spotlight/About)

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

VISION STATEMENT

To transform our young city into a mature community that offers its residents and businesses an unsurpassed quality of life featuring abundant recreation, desirable private and public services, varied residential living choices, and well-paying employment opportunities.

MISSION STATEMENT

Maintain a safe and secure environment for the people who live, work, and play in the city.

Promote democracy, inviting citizen involvement while encouraging community self-determination and local control.

Enhance and sustain the economic prosperity of the community and the financial well being of the city government.

Bring together our community and its resources to address local needs and issues and enhance the quality of life.

Build quality public and private facilities, emphasizing recreational and cultural activities for all ages and interests.

Foster harmony among diverse community groups by providing opportunities for improvement, respecting cultural differences, and treating people equally and fairly.

Respect and conserve our environmental resources for the health and enjoyment of our citizens and future generations.

Advocate for and effectively represent the city's interests with other governmental and private institutions, and establish cooperative partnerships to improve the quality of life in the region.

Exemplify good government by operating a city business that is open and ethical, customer-friendly, cost-conscious, innovative, technologically advanced, and forward thinking.

Cultivate a challenging and rewarding work environment – as a “model employer” – that supports our employees and their families, develops people, promotes teamwork, and celebrates humanity.

CITY COUNCIL GOALS

Advocacy. Develop cooperative intergovernmental relationships and be a forceful advocate of City policies, objectives, and goals to appropriate external governments, agencies, and corporations.

Revenue Diversification and Preservation. Develop a variety of City revenue sources and policies to create a stable revenue base and fiscal policies to support essential City services, regardless of economic climate.

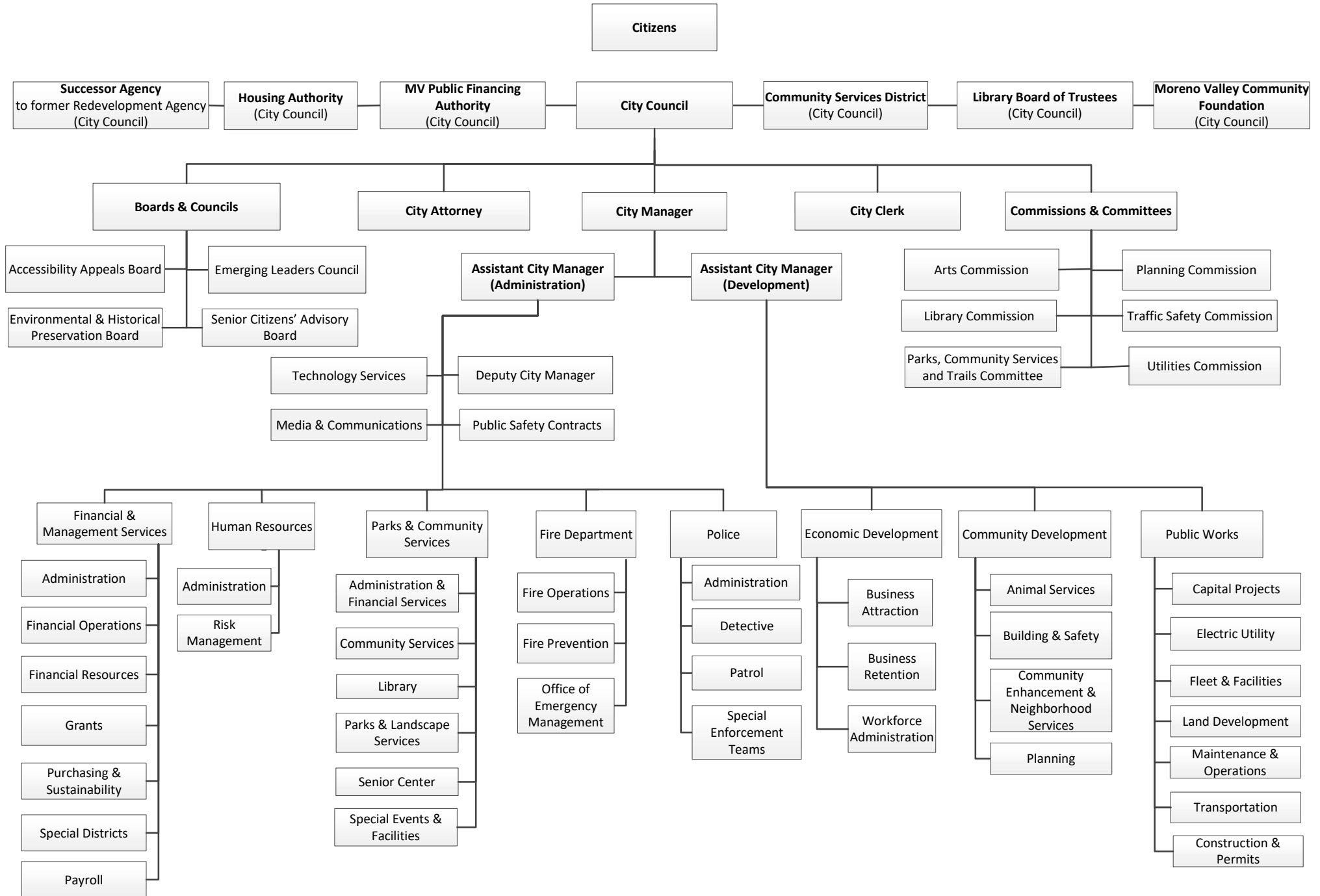
Public Safety. Provide a safe and secure environment for people and property in the community, control the number and severity of fire and hazardous material incidents, and provide protection for citizens who live, work and visit the City of Moreno Valley.

Public Facilities and Capital Projects. Ensure that needed public facilities, roadway improvements, and other infrastructure improvements are constructed and maintained.

Positive Environment. Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

Community Image, Neighborhood Pride and Cleanliness. Promote a sense of community pride and foster an excellent image about our City by developing and executing programs, which will result in quality development, enhanced neighborhood preservation efforts, including home rehabilitation and neighborhood restoration.

City of Moreno Valley Organization Chart



CITY OF MORENO VALLEY BOARD - COMMISSION DESCRIPTIONS

Accessibility Appeals Board (Inactive)

The Accessibility Appeals Board conducts hearings on written appeals regarding State's Title 24 Accessibility Regulations, filed by any person aggrieved by enforcement action taken by the Building Division of the Community Development Department of the City of Moreno Valley. The Board renders decisions regarding accessibility "hardship" cases as prescribed by Title 24. Hearings are held within 30 days of receipt of an appeal.

Emerging Leaders Council

The Emerging Leaders Council's role is to advise the City Council on issues such as: increasing young adult involvement with the community; educating members and their peers on the responsibilities and importance of local government; creating opportunities for public discussion of issues of importance to the community's youth through meetings and workshops; and exploring and identifying issues and concerns of special importance to teens and young adults. The Emerging Leaders Council also makes recommendations to the City Council regarding youth-related programs, services and legislation intended to promote youth participation in community services programs and projects. Regular Meetings are scheduled for the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Environmental and Historical Preservation Commission

The Environmental and Historical Preservation Board considers matters pertaining to the preservation of the City's heritage and cultures, including the designation of landmarks and review of all restoration, rehabilitation, alteration and demolition projects in preservation areas; and matters of environmental concern, including matters pertaining to hazardous materials and waste within or affecting the City. Meetings are scheduled on the second Monday of each month at 6 p.m.

Library Commission

The Library Commission considers matters pertaining to the administration, operation, development, improvement and maintenance of library services within the City of Moreno Valley. Meetings are scheduled for the third Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m.

Parks, Community Services and Trails Commission

The Parks, Community Services and Trails Committee considers matters pertaining to the administration, operation, development, improvement and maintenance of parks, recreation facilities, single- and multi-use trails, and parks and recreation programs within the City of Moreno Valley. Meetings are scheduled on the first Thursday of the month at 5:30 p.m.

Planning Commission

The Planning Commission considers matters pertaining to development and zoning within the City and has decision-making authority pursuant to the Government Code of the State of California. Regular Meetings are scheduled on the second and/or fourth Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Public Arts Commission

The Arts Commission considers matters pertaining to the planning for the arts in the City; facilitating interaction among artists; promoting arts activities and education; recognizing achievement in arts; providing a mechanism for public participation in the arts; advising the City Council on the involvement of arts in economic development; supporting and assisting existing organizations involved in arts and/or culture in the City; reinforcing the City's identity and civic pride through arts and culture; recognizing the importance of arts to the City's quality of life; researching grants for arts and culture and making recommendations to the City Council; encouraging service organizations and/or other governmental agencies to propose, finance, and give public arts projects to the City; reviewing and considering proposed gifts as to their artistic quality, authenticity, appropriate site, and maintenance and installation costs; and researching and providing reports and recommendations of possible sources of funding, in addition to public funds for potential City public art projects. Meetings are scheduled on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Senior Citizens' Commission

The Senior Citizens' Board considers matters pertaining to senior citizens, senior citizens programs, including policies for the Moreno Valley Senior Community Center. Meetings are scheduled on the third Monday of each month at 3 p.m.

Traffic Safety Commission

The Traffic Safety Commission considers matters pertaining to traffic safety within the City of Moreno Valley; evaluates proposals for traffic control devices; and evaluates the need for striping, signing or other measures not of a regulatory nature. The Commission educates the public on traffic issues and responds to public concerns regarding traffic and pedestrian safety. Meetings are scheduled on the first Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council and staff on all matters pertaining to Moreno Valley Utility, and other utility services such as water, sewer, gas, and investor-owned electric utilities serving parts of the City. The Commission also reviews and makes recommendations regarding the budget for the

Moreno Valley Utility, all MVU capital improvements which require City Council approval, and rates for Moreno Valley Utility. In addition, the Commission responds to requests and concerns of the public relating to utility issues. Regular Meetings are scheduled on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Veteran's Commission

The Veterans Commission serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council on matters related to veterans, including programs, services, and community engagement. The Commission provides recommendations on veteran focused initiatives, funding opportunities, partnerships, and the use of City resources to support veterans. It also serves as a forum for public input on veteran related issues and acts as a liaison between the City Council summarizing its activities. The Commission of five members and two alternates, each serving three-year terms. Meetings are scheduled for the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

CAMPAIGN REPORTING

California is a national leader in promoting transparency and fairness in elections. The Political Reform Act requires candidates and committees to file campaign statements, by specified deadlines disclosing contributions received and expenditures made. These documents are public and may be audited by the FPPC and FTB to ensure that voters are fully informed and improper practices prohibited. The City of Moreno Valley publishes campaign reports on its website.

Form 501 must be filed if a candidate plans to raise or spend any money, including personal funds. Form 470 may be filed instead by candidates or officeholders who expect to raise or spend less than \$2,000 in a calendar year.

The following are a few of the more common Fair Political Practices forms that candidates for the Office of Mayor or Councilmember may need to file:

Form 501 - Candidate Intention Statements

Before soliciting or receiving contributions or making expenditures from personal funds, this form must be filed with the City Clerk (local filing officer). A new form must be filed for each election, even if the candidate is running for re-election.

Form 470 - Officeholder and Candidate Campaign Statement – Short Form

This form is filed with the City Clerk (local filing officer) if a candidate or officeholder anticipates raising or spending less than \$2,000 in a calendar year. This form is not appropriate if a candidate has an existing committee established for a prior election.

Form 410 - Statement of Organization

Persons (including an officeholder or candidate), organizations, groups, or other entities that raise or spend \$2,000 or more in a calendar year must register as a recipient committee. "Contributions" include monetary payments, loans and non-monetary goods and services received or made for a political purpose. This form must be filed with the Secretary of State within 10 days of receiving \$2,000. A copy must be filed with the City Clerk (local filing officer).

Form 460 - Committee Report

This is the main campaign disclosure statement and provides the public with an overview of the committee's activity, including money coming in and money going out during the reporting period. This form must be filed semi-annually and twice during the election. A short **Form 450** may be filed instead of the Form 460 under certain circumstances. Forms 460 or 450 are filed with the City Clerk (local filing officer).

Form 497 - 24-Hour Contribution Report

This form reports contributions that total \$1,000 or more in the aggregate during the last 90 days before the election. This form must be filed by personal delivery, e-mail, guaranteed overnight service, or fax to the City Clerk's office within certain timeframes. Non-monetary contributions of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate must file Form 497 within 48 hours of receiving the contribution.

There are variety of other FPPC forms that may affect candidates, their committees and independent committees. Local election information is found in Campaign Disclosure Manual 2, which may be accessed electronically at:

https://www.fppc.ca.gov/siteassets/documents/tad/manuals/campaign/manual_2/Manual_2_Final.pdf

It is the responsibility of candidates and committees to understand the rules regulating their campaigns.

The FPPC offers telephone and online assistance for individuals looking for basic advice advice@fppc.ca.gov or **1-866-ASK-FPPC (1-866-275-3772)**. Telephone advice is available Monday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Training (meetings and webinars) is scheduled periodically throughout the year and is listed at:

<http://www.fppc.ca.gov/learn/training-and-outreach/candidates-treasurers-committees.html>

Candidates may also write to the Fair Political Practices Commission at 1102 Q Street, Suite 3050, Sacramento, CA 95811.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE (Government Code § 81000 et seq.)

State law requires candidates (and their committees, if any) to file one or more **Campaign Statements** disclosing their campaign receipts and expenditures in connection with an election. If a campaign committee has been organized supporting a candidate, the committee must file a Statement of Organization (Form 410).

CANDIDATE INTENTION STATEMENT (FORM 501)

Candidates must file with the City Clerk a Candidate's Intention Statement (Form 501), **before** they solicit or receive any contributions (including loans). Payment from the candidate's personal funds for a candidate's filing fee or a candidate's statement does not count as a "contribution" or "loan". However, all other expenses from the candidate's personal funds are considered contributions.

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION (FORM 410)

Candidates receiving contributions from others, or who spend more than \$2,000 of personal funds to run for office, must open a campaign bank account at a financial institution in California and mail a Statement of Organization (Form 410) to the Secretary of State within 10 days of opening the account.

Exceptions: The Statement of Organization (Form 410) is not required if the candidate will not be receiving contributions from others and will spend less than \$2,000 in a calendar year from personal funds to support his or her candidacy. Payment of a candidate's filing fee or candidate's statement is not counted toward the \$2,000 expenditure threshold.

Note: If the candidate finds later that he/she will be spending more than \$2,000 from personal funds, a campaign bank account must be opened.

As of January 1, 2013, Government Code section 84101.5 requires the Secretary of State to charge each qualified recipient committee that files a Statement of Organization (Form 410) \$50 per year, until the committee terminates pursuant to Government Code section 84214. For questions regarding this new law, please contact the Secretary of State's Political Reform Division at (916) 653-6224.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

All candidates must file Campaign Disclosure Statements. This includes candidates who spend no money, or only their own money, on their campaigns. It also includes candidates who unofficially "withdraw" from the race by abandoning active campaigning after the official deadline for withdrawal of candidacy is past.

If less than \$2,000 will be raised and spent on the campaign, by the candidate or by others on his/her behalf, and total campaign transactions for the entire calendar year are under \$2,000, the filing obligations in connection with the election are simple; the only campaign statement that must be filed is Form 470 (in duplicate). It should be filed along with the other nomination documents; however, it will be accepted without penalty if filed by the first campaign disclosure filing deadline.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE (Continued)

Form 470 Supplement

An officeholder/candidate who has filed Form 470 in connection with an election and subsequently receives contributions (including monetary and non-monetary contributions, loans, and the candidate's personal funds) totaling \$2,000 or more or makes expenditures totaling \$2,000 or more prior to the election, is required to send written notification to the City Clerk and to each candidate contending for the same office. The notification must be sent within 48-hours of receiving contributions totaling \$2,000 or more or making expenditures of \$2,000 or more. The notification must include the name and address of the candidate, the elective office, and the date of election for which the Form 470 was filed and the date contributions or expenditures totaling \$2,000 or more were received or made. The Form 470 Supplement may be used as the written notification.

If campaign activity will involve \$2,000 or more, the candidate cannot use Form 470. Instead, the City Clerk must issue the candidate three copies of Form 460 and Form 410 plus the Information Manual, which is prepared by the Fair Political Practices Commission. The candidate (and committee treasurer, if any) should review this manual carefully and note the filing deadlines, which apply to his/her campaign.

STATEMENT OF TERMINATION

When the candidate and committee, if any, have ended all campaign activity, Form 410 Statement of Organization/Termination may be filed. There is no deadline for terminating a committee. The Statement of Organization/Termination should be filed after the election, if and when appropriate.

FUTURE CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE FILING OBLIGATIONS

Form 410 Statement of Organization/Termination must be filed in order to terminate filing obligations of a **candidate or committee**. Until it is filed, the candidate or committee will remain indefinitely in an open status, even after the election is over, **and will be required to file semiannual campaign statements whether or not there was any activity during the applicable six-month period**. It is the responsibility of the candidate or committee to obtain campaign disclosure filing information and comply with filing requirements **(the \$10 per day late filing penalty applies if filing deadlines are not met)**.

If elected to office, the candidate will continue to have campaign filing obligations **as an officeholder** whether or not a Statement of Organization/Termination was filed. An officeholder who receives \$200 or more per month from the elective office must file semiannual statements; an officeholder receiving less than \$200 is required to file if he/she has any political contributions or expenditures to report.

Note: Candidates who file the **Form 470** (Short Form) do not need to fill out termination forms.

Money used from the candidate's personal funds is considered a monetary contribution (or loan) to the campaign and must be reported just as if it were a monetary contribution (or loan) from another person.

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE (Continued)

Contributions from other persons may not be comingled with the candidate's personal funds. As soon as such contributions are received, they must be deposited in a campaign account (the law prohibits personal use of campaign funds).

Anonymous or cash contributions of \$100 or more, and cash expenditures of \$100 or more, are prohibited.

Careful and complete records should be kept of all campaign transactions. Detailed reporting is not required until the campaign reaches the \$2,000 mark; however, candidates should keep in mind that campaign records are subject to audit (by the Fair Political Practices Commission) on a random basis.

There is a special reporting requirement (covered in the FPPC Information Manual) in the event of State and local committees making or receiving contribution(s) that total in the aggregate \$1,000 or more in the 90 days before an election or on the date of the election.

If the candidate has a campaign committee, candidate and committee may file campaign statements jointly, using Form 460. It is important for the treasurer to be aware of his/her responsibilities and to be prepared to devote sufficient time and effort to the job. He/she should be aware that the treasurer is legally responsible for the accuracy and completeness of a committee's campaign statement.

Note: In addition to filing campaign statements, a committee is required to file a Statement of Organization (Form 410) within 10 days of reaching the \$2,000 limit.

Where to File the Statement of Organization (Form 410):

Original and one copy - Secretary of State
Political Reform Division
1500 11th Street, Room 495
Sacramento, CA 95814

One Copy - City Clerk

If a committee qualifies as a recipient committee during the 16 days prior to an election in which it would be required to file pre-election statements, the committee must file, by overnight service, telegram or personal delivery **within 24 hours** of qualifying as a committee, the information required to be reported in the Statement of Organization. The information must be filed with the filing officer with whom the committee is required to file the originals of its Campaign Statements.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

(Elections Code § 16)

The complete text of Government Code § 84305 is required by law to be issued to each candidate. Summaries of some other code sections concerning campaign practices, as well as information concerning political signs, are also provided below for the benefit of candidates and campaign committees.

MASS MAILING (Government Code § 84305)

- (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a candidate, candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, or political party committee shall not send a mass mailing unless the name, street address, and city of the candidate or committee are shown on the outside of each piece of mail in the mass mailing and on at least one of the inserts included within each piece of mail of the mailing in no less than 6-point type that is in a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible. A post office box may be stated in lieu of a street address if the candidate's, candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate's, or political party committee's address is a matter of public record with the Secretary of State.
- (2) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a committee, other than a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate or a political party committee, shall not send a mass mailing that is not required to include a disclosure pursuant to Section 84502 unless the name, street address, and city of the committee is shown on the outside of each piece of mail in the mass mailing and on at least one of the inserts included within each piece of mail of the mailing in no less than 6-point type that is in a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible. A post office box may be stated in lieu of a street address if the committee's address is a matter of public record with the Secretary of State.
- (b) If the sender of the mass mailing is a single candidate or committee, the name, street address, and city of the candidate or committee need only be shown on the outside of each piece of mail.
- (c) (1) A candidate, candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, or political party committee shall not send a mass electronic mailing unless the name of the candidate or committee is shown in the electronic mailing preceded by the words "Paid for by" in at least the same size font as a majority of the text in the electronic mailing.
- (2) A committee, other than a candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate or a political party committee, shall not send a mass electronic mailing that is not required to include a disclosure pursuant to Section 84502 or 84504.3 unless the name of the committee is shown in the electronic mailing preceded by the words "Paid for by" in at least the same size font as a majority of the text in the electronic mailing.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

MASS MAILING (Government Code § 84305) (continued)

- (d) If the sender of a mass mailing is a controlled committee, the name of the person controlling the committee shall be included in addition to the information required by subdivision (a) or (c).
- (e) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meaning:
 - (1) “Mass electronic mailing” means sending more than 200 substantially similar pieces of electronic mail within a calendar month. “Mass electronic mailing” does not include a communication that was solicited by the recipient, including, but not limited to, acknowledgments for contributions or information that the recipient communicated to the organization.
 - (2) “Sender” means the candidate, candidate controlled committee established for an elective office for the controlling candidate, or political party committee who pays for the largest portion of expenditures attributable to the designing, printing, and posting of the mailing which are reportable pursuant to Sections 84200 to 84217, inclusive.
 - (3) To “pay for” a share of the cost of a mass mailing means to make, to promise to make, or to incur an obligation to make, any payment: (A) to any person for the design, printing, postage, materials, or other costs of the mailing, including salaries, fees, or commissions, or (B) as a fee or other consideration for an endorsement or, in the case of a ballot measure, support or opposition, in the mailing.
- (f) This section does not apply to a mass mailing or mass electronic mailing that is paid for by an independent expenditure.

No newsletter or other mass mailing shall be sent at public expense. For further information contact the Fair Political Practices Commission. (Government Code § 89001)

(As defined in Government Code § 82041.5 “Mass Mailing” means over two hundred substantially similar pieces of mail, but does not include a form letter or other mail which is sent in response to an unsolicited request, letter or other inquiry.)

SLATE MAILER ORGANIZATIONS (Government Code §§ 82048.3, 82048.4, 84108)

Slate mailer organizations must register with the Secretary of State and file periodic reports on their slate mailer activities. The law applies to slate mailers that support or oppose four or more candidates or measures.

A slate mailer organization is defined as any individual or group who, directly or indirectly, does all of the following:

- Is involved in the production of one or more slate mailers and exercises control over the selection of the candidates and measures to be supported or opposed in the slate mailers; and
- Receives or is promised payments totaling \$500 or more in a calendar year for the production of one or more slate mailers.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

NOMINATIONS (E.C. §§ 18200-18205)

No person shall submit a nomination paper knowing that any part of it has been made falsely. No person shall fraudulently deface or destroy, or willfully suppress all or part of any nomination paper, or deliberately fail to file at the proper time and in the proper place any nomination paper in his or her possession that is entitled to be filed. No person shall, directly or indirectly, pay, solicit, or receive anything of value in order to induce a person not to become or to withdraw as a candidate.

FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION TO VOTERS

No candidate shall, in his occupational designation on the ballot, assume a designation that would mislead the voters. (E.C. § 13107)

Every candidate is guilty of a misdemeanor who pretends or implies that he or she is an incumbent of a public office or that he or she has acted in the capacity of a public officer when this is not the case. (E.C. § 18350)

Any candidate who knowingly makes a false statement of material fact in a candidate's statement, with the intent to mislead the voters, is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000. (E.C. § 18351)

SIMULATED BALLOTS

Every simulated ballot shall bear a printed notice (See Elections Code § 20009 for details) stating that this is not an official ballot but rather an unofficial marked ballot prepared by (name and address of person or organization responsible); and no official seal or insignia may appear on the envelope in which it is contained.

POLLING PLACE INFORMATION

Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who distributes, or causes to be distributed, literature to voters that includes the designation of a voter's precinct polling place other than the precinct polling place listed for that voter in the latest official precinct polling list at some time not more than 30 days prior to the distribution. (E.C. § 18302)

POLITICAL ADVERTISING (E.C. § 20008)

Any paid political advertisement contained in or distributed with a newspaper shall bear on each page in type at least half as large as the type of the advertisement or in 10-point roman type, whichever is larger, the words "Paid Political Advertisement," and such words shall be set apart from any other printed matter.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

POLITICAL SIGNS

The placement of political signs is subject to regulations by state, county, and/or city. Be sure you know what the restrictions are. For signs within a city, ask the City Clerk for information. For signs in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, check with the Riverside County Code Enforcement Department; phone (951) 955-2004 at 4080 Lemon Street, Riverside. There are also State laws governing campaign signs, for more information contact the State of California – Department of Transportation at (916) 654-6473.

State: Consult the State of California – Department of Transportation at (916) 654-6473.

City: Consult the appropriate City Clerk for information concerning city sign ordinances.

County: Following is the text of Temporary Political Signs (County of Riverside Ordinance 806)

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside Ordains as Follows:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT.

It is the intent of this ordinance to regulate temporary signs which are not regulated by Article XIX of Riverside County Ordinance No. 348 and Riverside County Ordinance No. 679. The purpose of the ordinance is to preserve and enhance the aesthetic, traffic safety and environmental values of our communities and growing commercial and industrial areas, while at the same time, providing channels of communication to the public. It is the County's intent to regulate non-permanent signs based on their size, height, number, location and duration and to allow more non-commercial signs during election periods to encourage public debate. The County finds that it is in the interest of both aesthetics and traffic safety that signage be kept to a minimum. It is the intent of this sign ordinance to enhance traffic safety by ensuring that signage does not distract, obstruct or otherwise impede traffic circulation. The County finds that signs which exceed the dimensions, design and location restrictions specified in this ordinance are unreasonable and adversely affect public welfare and safety, including traffic safety.

All signs described herein shall conform to the applicable provisions of this ordinance. If any specific zoning classification within Ordinance 348 shall impose more stringent requirements than are set forth within this article, the more stringent provisions shall prevail.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this ordinance, the following words or phrases shall be defined as follows:

- A. ELECTION PERIOD** means the period of time ninety (90) days prior and ten (10) days after any local state, regional or national official election.
- B. HEIGHT** means the highest point of the structure or sign measured from the average natural ground level at the base of the supporting structure.
- C. LOT** the definition of "lot" set forth in Ordinance No. 348 (Section 2144) shall be incorporated by this reference.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.(continued)

- D. NON-COMMERCIAL SIGN** means any sign that does not do any of the following:
1. Advertise a product or service for profit for a business purpose;
 2. Propose a commercial transaction; or
 3. Relate solely to economic interests.
- E. PERMANENT FOUNDATION** means concrete or other semi-permanent material used to affix a sign to the ground.
- F. REAL ESTATE SIGN** means a temporary sign advertising a property or structure is for sale, lease, rent or exchange. The advertising contained on a Real Estate Sign shall be limited the following information:
1. That the property is for sale, lease, rent or exchange by the owner or his
 2. The property is in escrow or there is an “open house”.
 3. Directions to the property.
 4. The owners or agent’s name, address and telephone number.
- G. SIGN** means any structure, housing, device, figure, statuary, painting, display, message, placard or other contrivance, which is designed, constructed, created, engineered, intended or used to provide data or information for advertising purposes.
- H. SURFACE AREA** means that area of a sign as measured by the smallest geometric form such as a square, rectangle, triangle, or circle, or combination thereof, which will encompass the face of the sign on which the message is displayed.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. (continued)

- I. TEMPORARY SIGN** means a sign that is not intended to be permanent. Temporary signs shall not be constructed or erected upon a permanent foundation or attached to a sign structure having a permanent foundation. Temporary signs shall include non-commercial signs (including non-commercial signs during an election period), real estate signs, yard or garage sale signs or event signs. All other commercial signs, not constructed or erected upon a permanent foundation, are prohibited by this ordinance. If the sign is constructed or erected on a permanent foundation, it is regulated by Article XIX (Section 19, et seq) of Riverside County Ordinance No. 348.

SECTION 3. TEMPORARY SIGNS.

Temporary signs are permitted in all zoning classifications subject to the limitations imposed by this ordinance. No person shall erect, use or maintain a temporary sign in the unincorporated area of the County, except in accordance with the following provisions:

- A. Standards For All Temporary Signs**
1. No temporary sign shall be artificially lighted.
 2. No temporary sign shall be erected, placed, used or maintained within the road right of way, except non-commercial signs during an election period.
 3. No temporary sign shall be erected, placed, used or maintained upon property without the consent of the owner, lessee, person or entity in lawful possession of the property.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

Standards For All Temporary Signs (continued)

4. No temporary sign shall be erected, placed, used or maintained so that it does any of the following:
 - (a) Marks, defaces, disfigures or damages any public building, structure or other property.
 - (b) Endangers the safety of persons or property.
 - (c) Obscures the view of any fire hydrant, traffic sign, traffic signal, street sign, or public informational sign.
 - (d) Blocks motorists' line of vision to areas of vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

B. Standards For Real Estate Signs.

1. For lots zoned for one and two family residential uses: one sign not exceeding six (6) square feet in surface area and not more than six (6) feet in height.
2. For lots zoned for multiple family residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural uses: one sign on each separate frontage of the lot on the street, each sign not to exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in surface area and not more than six (6) feet in height. No more than four (4) signs are allowed per development.
3. Riders, not to exceed two (2) square feet in aggregate surface area may be added to the real estate sign to identify the specific agent offering the property for sale, to show that the property is "in escrow" or for an "open house".
4. The sign(s) shall be removed within ten days of the close of escrow on the property or structure, or portion thereof, being sold, leased or rented.

C. Standards For Yard Or Garage Sale Signs And Event Signs.

Temporary signs that advertise items for sale or events located on the property on which the sale or event will be conducted are permitted in every zoning classification, subject to the following standards:

1. The yard or garage sale or event is in conformance with Riverside County ordinances.
2. No sign shall exceed four (4) square feet in surface area.
3. No sign shall exceed four (4) square feet in height.
4. No sign shall be posted more than fifteen (15) days before the event or sale, and shall be removed within five (5) days after the event or sale.
5. Only one (1) sign per lot may be displayed at any time and no more than three (3) such signs may be posted on any lot per calendar year.

D. Standards For Non-Commercial Signs During Election Period.

1. In addition to the temporary signs permitted in Section 3 of this ordinance and the signs allowed by Ordinance 348, Article XIX and Ordinance 679, temporary non-commercial signs shall be permitted in all zoning classifications during an election period, subject to the following limitations:
 - (a) No sign shall exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in surface area.
 - (b) No sign shall exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - (c) No lot shall contain such signs having an aggregate surface area in excess of eighty (80) square feet.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

Standards For Non-Commercial Signs During Election Period. (continued)

- (d) Such signs shall be permitted along road right-of-way provided no sign shall be erected, placed, used or maintained on any publicly owned tree or shrub or upon the improved portion of any street or highway right of way used for traffic or parking or upon any street divider or median strip.
- (e) All signs shall be removed within ten (10) days after the election has occurred.

SECTION 4. NON-COMMERCIAL SIGNS PERMITTED.

A non-commercial sign or message is permitted to be displayed, in lieu of a commercial message, wherever and whenever a commercial sign or message is permitted by this ordinance.

SECTION 5. ENFORCEMENT.

- A.** County employees, representatives or agents shall be authorized to remove and dispose of any temporary sign in violation of this ordinance upon the expiration of ten (10) days after posting a written notice of violation on the sign, and mailing of a written notice to the property owner and to the sign owner, if identified on the sign. The notice shall contain the right to appeal this determination by submitting a written appeal to the Department of Building and Safety within this ten (10) day time period. The appeal shall be conducted by review of the written appeal by an administrative hearing officer. The submission of a written appeal to the Department of Building and Safety within the ten (10) day time period shall stay the removal and disposal of the sign upon a decision of the hearing officer granting the appeal or until ten (10) days after mailing of a decision of the hearing officer denying the appeal.

SECTION 5. ENFORCEMENT. (continued)

- B.** The procedures, remedies and penalties for violation of this ordinance and for recovery of costs related to enforcement are provided for in Ordinance No. 725, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

SECTION 6. NONCONFORMING TEMPORARY SIGNS

- A.** Every temporary sign which was lawfully in existence prior to the enactment of this ordinance, and does not conform to this ordinance, shall be deemed a nonconforming temporary sign and shall be removed or altered in accordance with this ordinance as follows:
 - 1. All temporary signs with a nominal value of \$100.00 or less shall be abated or brought into conformance immediately after the effective date of this ordinance.
 - 2. All temporary signs with a value of more than \$100.00 shall be abated or brought into conformance within six (6) months of the effective date of this ordinance.
- B.** All temporary signs not in lawful existence prior to the date of enactment of this ordinance shall be abated or brought into conformance immediately.
- C.** For purposes of this section, the above referenced terms have the following meanings:
 - 1. The "value" of the temporary sign shall mean the cost of sign, less depreciation, and shall not include the potential revenue generated by the sign.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES (continued)

SECTION 6. NONCONFORMING TEMPORARY SIGNS (continued)

2. A temporary sign “in lawful existence prior to enactment of this ordinance” means a temporary sign that conforms with all other County ordinances, State or Federal laws and Uniform Codes in effect at the time of enactment of this ordinance, including any applicable permit requirements.

ELECTIONEERING ON ELECTION DAY (E.C. §§ 18370, 18541)

No person, on Election Day, or at any time that a voter may be casting a ballot, shall, within 100 feet of a polling place or an elections official’s office:

- (a) Circulate an initiative, referendum, recall, or nomination petition or any other petition.
- (b) Solicit a vote or speak to a voter on the subject of marking his or her ballot.
- (c) Place a sign relating to voters’ qualifications or speak to a voter on the subject of his or her qualifications. (Except as part of the formal challenge procedure).
- (d) Do any electioneering.
- (e) Photograph, video tape, or otherwise record a voter entering or exiting a polling place.

“100 feet of a polling place or an elections official’s office” means a distance 100 feet from the room or rooms in which voters are signing the roster and casting ballots.

Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

ELECTIONEERING DURING VOTE-BY-MAIL VOTING (E.C. §§ 18370, 18371)

- (a) No candidate or representative of a candidate, and no proponent, opponent, or representative of a proponent or opponent, of an initiative, referendum, or recall measure, or of a charter amendment, shall solicit the vote of a vote-by-mail voter, or do any electioneering, while in the residence or in the immediate presence of the voter, and during the time he or she knows the vote-by-mail voter is voting.
- (b) Any person who knowingly violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) This section shall not be construed to conflict with any provisions of the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, nor to preclude electioneering by mail or telephone or in public places, except as prohibited by Section 18370, or by any other provision of law.

NOTE: Misdemeanor penalties will also be imposed on any person performing the actions as prohibited on Election Day or at any time that a voter may be casting a ballot.



Officers and Section 84308

February 2026

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INTRODUCTION

Section 84308 is a California law aimed at preventing “pay-to-play practices,” in part, by prohibiting parties and participants, in a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use (collectively referenced as a “entitlement for use proceeding” or “proceeding”) from contributing more than \$500 to an officer of the agency the proceeding is before during a 12-month period. It also prohibits their respective agents from making contributions in any amount to such officers. An officer is similarly prohibited from accepting, soliciting or directing such a contribution. The prohibition on contributions applies to any 12-month period while the proceeding is pending and for 12 months following the date a final decision is rendered in the proceeding.

Under Section 84308, the officer of an agency is required to disclose any contribution exceeding an aggregate \$500 that a party or any participant has made to them within the preceding 12 months. Further, the officer of an agency may not make, participate in making, or in any way attempt to use their official position to influence the decision in the proceeding pending before the agency if the officer has received a contribution of more than \$500 within the preceding 12 months from a party, or a party’s agent. An officer of an agency is similarly prohibited from taking part in a proceeding if the officer received a contribution of more than \$500 within the preceding 12 months from a participant, or participant’s agency, if the officer knows or has reason to know that the participant has a financial interest in the decision.

When it was first enacted in 1982, Section 84308 applied to appointed members of boards and commissions who were running for elective office. (Stats. 1982, ch. 1049 § 1 (“Levine Act”).) However, effective January 1, 2023, the Legislature expanded the scope of its prohibitions to apply to agencies whose members are directly elected by voters and extended the prohibitions from 3 months to 12 months after the final decision in a proceeding. (Stats. 2022, ch. 848 § 1 (“SB 1439”).) The law was further amended by the Legislature in 2024. This manual reflects the most recent statutory and regulatory updates to Section 84308.

The following is a step-by-step guide to help you determine:

- Whether you are an “officer” subject to Section 84308’s prohibitions;
- What your responsibilities are;
- What type of proceedings are covered;
- Who meets the definition of a party, participant or their agent;
- When there is a financial interest involved; and
- What to do in the event you have accepted a contribution subject to the prohibitions in Section 84308.

Frequently Asked Questions are also addressed.

A. AM I AN “OFFICER”?

1. Qualifications

Section 84308 defines “officer” as “any elected or appointed officer of an agency, any alternate to an elected or appointed officer of an agency, and any candidate for elected office in an agency, other than a city attorney or county counsel providing legal advice to the agency who does not have the authority to make a final decision in the proceeding.”

To determine whether you qualify as an “officer” for purposes of Section 84308, and an “officer of the agency” subject to the restrictions of Section 84308, ask yourself:

(1) Do I have the ability to:

- a. “Make, participate in making, or in any way attempt to use my official position to influence” a decision (defined further below) in the relevant entitlement for use proceeding; or
- b. Exercise authority or budgetary control over the agency of officers who may do so?

(2) Do I serve in any of the following capacities:

- a. In an elected position;
- b. As a member of a board or commission;
- c. As the chief executive of a state agency or county, city or district of any kind; or
- d. In a position with decision-making authority with respect to the proceeding and also a candidate for elected office or was a candidate for elected office in the 12 months prior to the proceeding?

If your answer to both of the above questions is “yes,” then you qualify as an “officer” for purposes of Section 84308 and you are an “officer of the agency” subject to the applicable restrictions.

Note: A candidate for elective office who does not meet any of the above criteria is not an “officer of the agency” and the Section 84308 restrictions applicable to an “officer of the agency” will not apply until such time as the candidate serves in one of the positions noted above. (See, e.g., *Butler* Advice Letter, No. A-23-103.)

2. Exceptions

The term “officer” does not apply to any person acting in any of the following positions:

- Member of the courts or any agency in the judicial branch;
- Member of the Legislature;
- Member of the Board of Equalization;

- A Constitutional officer (i.e., the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Insurance Commissioner, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction); or
- A city attorney or county counsel providing legal advice to the agency who does not have the authority to make a final decision in the proceeding.

B. WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS?

If you meet the definition of an “officer” under Section 84308 and are an “officer of the agency,” or become an “officer of the agency” following your candidacy, you are subject to the following prohibitions related to entitlement for use proceedings:

1. Prohibition: Accepting, Soliciting, or Directing Contributions Exceeding \$500 During 12-Month Period While the Proceeding is Pending and 12 Months After

For any entitlement for use proceeding, you are prohibited from accepting, soliciting, or directing a contribution of more than five hundred dollars (\$500) from any party or a party’s agent, or from any participant or a participant’s agent if you know or have reason to know that the participant has a financial interest in the proceeding.

This applies during any 12-month period while the proceeding is pending and for 12 months following the date of the final decision.

12-Month Period Example 1

A party files an application with your office on January 1, 2025. The same day, the party contributes \$500 to your campaign committee. Your agency’s consideration of the application extends beyond one year and, on January 1, 2026, the party contributes another \$500 to your campaign committee. The party does not violate Section 84308 by making the second contribution while the proceeding is pending and you do not violate Section 84308 by accepting the second contribution because you have not received more than \$500 during any 12-month period.

12-Month Period Example 2

A party files an application with your office on January 1, 2025. The same day, the party contributes \$250 to your campaign committee. On July 1, 2025, the party contributes another \$250. The matter pending before you extends beyond one year. On January 1, 2026, the party contributes another \$300.

The party violates Section 84308 and you will violate Section 84308 by accepting the \$300 contribution because you received more than \$500 during a 12-month period. You received \$250 from the party on July 1, 2025, and \$300 on January 1, 2026, for a total of \$550 during a 12-month period.

2. Prohibition: Taking Part in Entitlement for Use Proceeding

You are prohibited from making, participating in making, or in any way attempting to use your official position to influence the decision in an entitlement for use proceeding pending before the agency if you have willfully or knowingly received a contribution in an amount of more than five hundred dollars (\$500) within the preceding 12 months from a party or a party's agent, or from any participant or a participant's agent if you know or have reason to know that the participant has a financial interest in the decision.

- **Making a Governmental Decision:** You “make” a governmental decision if you authorize or direct any action, vote, appoint a person, obligate or commit your agency to any course of action, or enter into any contractual agreement on behalf of your agency.
- **Participating in a Governmental Decision:** You “participate in making a governmental decision” if you provide information, an opinion, or a recommendation for the purpose of affecting the decision without significant intervening substantive review.
- **Attempting to Use Official Position to Influence a Governmental Decision:** You “attempt to use your official position to influence a governmental decision” if you: (1) contact or appear before any official in your agency or in an agency subject to the authority or budgetary control of your agency for the purpose of affecting a decision; or (2) contact or appear before any official in any other government agency for the purpose of affecting a decision, and you act or purport to act within your authority or on behalf of your agency in making the contact.

3. Disclosure Requirements: Contributions Received in Prior 12 Months

If you have received a contribution exceeding \$500 from a party, participant, or agent thereof *within the preceding 12 months*, you are required to disclose (or have another agency officer or employee disclose on your behalf) the contribution as follows:

- **Form:** Disclosure may be made orally or in writing when made in a meeting. Disclosure must be made in writing if no meeting is held.
- **Timing:** If a public meeting is held, disclosure must be made at the beginning of the meeting. If you learn of the party's contribution or the participant's contribution and financial interest during the meeting, disclosure must be made before you continue to take part in the proceeding. If no public meeting is held, written disclosure must be entered into the agency's public record.
- **Contents:** The disclosure must include:
 - The fact that you have received contributions from a party, participant, or agent thereof, greater than \$500 within the preceding 12 months; and
 - The name(s) of the contributor(s).
- **Legally Required Participation:** If you are taking part in a governmental decision on the basis that your participation is legally required, the disclosure must also include:
 - A summary description of the circumstances under which you believe the conflict may arise; and
 - The legal basis for concluding there is no alternative source of decision.

C. AM I TAKING PART IN A “PENDING LICENSE, PERMIT, OR OTHER ENTITLEMENT FOR USE” PROCEEDING?

1. License, Permit, or Other Entitlements for Use Proceedings

Section 84308 defines the term “license, permit, or other entitlement for use” to mean “all business, professional, trade, and land use licenses and permits and all other entitlements for use, including all entitlements for land use, all contracts, and all franchises.”

The term “license, permit or other entitlement for use” does not include the following:

- Competitively bid contracts that are required by law, agency policy, or agency rule to be awarded pursuant to a competitive process.
- Labor contracts.
- Personal employment contracts.
- Contracts valued under fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- Contracts where no party receives financial compensation.

- Contracts between two or more agencies.
- The periodic review or renewal of development agreements, unless there is a material modification or amendment proposed to the agreement.
- The periodic review or renewal of competitively bid contracts, unless there are material modifications or amendments proposed to the agreement that are valued at more than 10 percent of the value of the contract or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), whichever is less.
- Modification of or amendments to contracts that are exempt under this subparagraph, other than competitively bid contracts.

The term “entitlement for use” is not defined by Section 84308. The overall scheme and purpose of Section 84308 suggests that the types of proceedings which should be covered by Section 84308 are those in which specific, identifiable persons are directly affected, or in which there is a direct substantial financial impact upon the participants. The California courts have examined the term “entitlement for use” in other contexts. These decisions provide useful guidance; however, interpretation of the Act is not necessarily limited by interpretation of other laws. Below is a list of proceedings the FPCC has previously advised on as entitlement for use proceedings. (See, e.g., *Velasquez* Advice Letter, No. I-23-065; *Quadri* Advice Letter, No. A-02-096; *Washington* Advice Letter, No. I-91-521.)

Note: Section 84308 does not cover proceedings in which general policy decisions or rules are made or where the interests affected are many and diverse.

Examples of Entitlement for Use Proceedings	
• Building and development permits • Charter school petitions • Conditional use permits • Contracts, unless an exception applies • Public street abandonments • Private development plans • Professional license revocations • Rezoning of specific real estate parcels	• Event Permits • Rulemaking procedures affecting a particular industry where only a small number of businesses are affected • Tentative subdivision and parcel maps • Zoning variances

2. When is the Proceeding “Pending”?

As an officer, an entitlement for use proceeding has commenced and is considered “pending” only when:

- An item involving the license, permit, or other entitlement for use is placed on the agenda for discussion or decision at a public meeting of the body of which you are a member; **or**
- You know that the proceeding is within the jurisdiction of your agency for its decision or other action, and it is reasonably foreseeable the decision will come before you in your decision-making capacity.
- **Note:** A different definition of “pending” applies to parties, participants, and their agents. For these persons, it is “pending” when it is filed or, if the proceeding does not require an application, when it is otherwise before the agency for its decision or other action.

Pending Proceeding Example 1

A non-profit organization submits a permit application to the City Parks Department to host a large event at a City park. You are a member of the City Council. The decision has not been placed on the City Council agenda. If you are not aware that the application has been submitted, or it is not reasonably foreseeable that it will ultimately come to you for a decision, you would not violate Section 84308 by accepting, soliciting, or directing a contribution of more than \$500 from the non-profit.

Pending Proceeding Example 2

Continuing the above example, the event permit application is rejected by the Parks Department and the non-profit appeals the decision to the City Council. The non-profit’s permit item appears on the agenda for an upcoming City Council meeting. At this point, the proceeding is “pending” for you and you are now prohibited from accepting, soliciting, or directing a contribution of more than \$500 from the non-profit.

Pending Proceeding Example 3

Alternatively, suppose that prior to the permit decision appearing on a City Council meeting agenda, a City staff member told you that the project was pending before the Parks Department and would likely come before the City Council at some point if the Parks Department rejects the application. Because you have this information, the proceeding would be “pending” for you, even though the item had not yet been included on a City Council meeting agenda.

D. FOR THE PROCEEDING, WHO ARE THE “PARTIES, PARTICIPANTS, OR THEIR AGENTS”?

1. Parties

Section 84308 defines “party” as “any person who files an application for, or is the subject of, a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use.”

2. Participants

Section 84308 defines “participant” as any person who is not a party but who **actively supports or opposes a particular decision** in an entitlement for use proceeding and who has a **financial interest** in the decision. However, a person is not a “participant” if their financial interest in the decision results solely from an increase or decrease in membership dues.

In general, a person will qualify as a participant if the person has a financial interest in the proceeding and communicates with you or agency staff for the purpose of influencing a decision in the proceeding. This includes when the person:

- Lobbies in person;
- Testifies in person; or
- Otherwise acts to influence a proceeding by communicating with an officer or employee of the agency for the purpose of influencing a decision in the proceeding.

Note: This does not include communications made to the public outside of the proceeding.

Participant Example 1

One person sends a letter to the City Council regarding an entitlement for use proceeding. Another person makes a public comment regarding the entitlement for use proceeding during a public meeting. If either person has a financial interest in the proceeding, that person qualifies as a **participant**.

Participant Example 2

One person writes an op-ed article, published in the local paper, in support of the City Council approving an application in an entitlement for use proceeding. Another person protests outside of City Hall before the entitlement for use proceeding is held, yelling and chanting that the City Council should vote no on the underlying project. Even if one of these persons has a financial interest in the proceeding, as long as the person does not communicate directly with the officer or agency regarding the proceeding, the person is **not a participant**.

Financial Interests

In general, a person is considered to have a “financial interest” for purposes of Section 84308 if it is **reasonably foreseeable the proceeding, or a governmental decision within the proceeding**, would have a **material financial effect on one or more** of the person’s **economic interests**. Relevant economic interests include the person’s interests in business entities, real property, sources of income, sources of gifts, and personal finances.

Determining whether a person has a **financial interest** in a proceeding or particular governmental decision can be a complex matter. For this reason, if you have knowledge or reason to know that a person who may qualify as a participant in a proceeding has a potential financial interest, you should contact the FPPC for assistance to understand whether the duties and prohibitions of Section 84308 will apply. More information on financial interests, when a financial interest is “material” and when you would have “reason to know” is detailed further below.

3. Agents

A person is the “agent” of a party or participant in a pending entitlement for use proceeding if the person:

- Represents that party or participant for compensation; and
- Appears before or otherwise communicates with the governmental agency for the purpose of influencing the pending proceeding.

If an individual acting as an agent is also acting as an employee or member of a law, architectural, engineering, or consulting firm, or a similar entity or corporation, both the entity or corporation and the individual are “agents.”

Note: An individual will qualify as an agent only if the individual’s communication with an agency is for the purpose of influencing the pending proceeding. An individual whose communications with an agency are *not* made for the purpose of influencing the proceeding is not considered an agent for purposes of Section 84308, even if the individual receives compensation from a party or participant.

Agent Example 1

Ainsley Atkinson, an attorney, is paid to represent a client real estate developer, Rio Estates, in obtaining a real estate development agreement and drafts a letter in support of the project on behalf of Rio Estates. Atkinson sends the letter to the County Planning Commission ahead of the Commission’s consideration on whether to approve a building permit. Because Atkinson is paid to represent Rio Estates and has communicated with the agency for the purpose of influencing the proceeding, **Atkinson is an agent** for Rio Estates.

Agent Example 2

Suppose Atkinson's letter in support of the project is sent to the County Planning Commission by Atkinson's assistant, rather than Atkinson herself. Although the letter is intended to influence the proceeding, the assistant's purpose in sending the letter is not; rather, the assistant's purpose in sending the letter is administrative/secretarial.

Likewise, the assistant is not paid to represent Rio Estates; the assistant is paid to assist Atkinson. For these reasons, the assistant is **not an agent** to Rio Estates.

Agent Example 3

Continuing the above examples, the Planning Commission considers the project application. The project architect, Priyanka Archer, hired by the client, attends the meeting and provides purely technical data and analysis in response to Planning Commission questions. As long as Archer does not otherwise engage in direct communications for the purpose of influencing the proceeding, Archer is **not an agent** for Rio Estates.

E. DO I “KNOW OR HAVE REASON TO KNOW” A PARTICIPANT HAS A “FINANCIAL INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDING”?

1. What is a Financial Interest in a Proceeding?

Under the Political Reform Act, a person has a “financial interest” in a governmental decision when it is reasonably foreseeable that the governmental decision at issue would have a **material financial effect** (of a positive or negative nature) on a person's interest in:

- A **business entity** as an employee, director, officer partner, trustee, manager or an investment interest of \$2,000 or more.
- **Real property** with a value of \$2,000 or more including a leasehold interest but not a month-to month tenancy.
- **Source of income** totaling \$500 or more in the 12 months prior to the proceeding.
- **Source of gift** totaling \$590 or more in the 12 months prior to the proceeding.
- The participant's **personal finances** or the participant's immediate family member.

Note: For a party in an entitlement for use proceeding, Section 84308's requirements and prohibitions automatically apply. The relevance of a “financial interest” in an entitlement for use proceeding is only relevant to determining whether an individual

qualifies as a participant for purposes of Section 84308.

Note: A person is not a “participant” if their financial interest in the decision results solely from an increase or decrease in membership dues.

2. When Do I Know About it?

As an officer, you are considered to “know or have reason to know” that a participant has a financial interest in a decision only if you have actual knowledge of the financial interest, or the participant reveals facts in written or oral statements during the proceeding before you that make the participant’s financial interest apparent.

Under Section 84308, you are required to consider all relevant facts known to you in determining whether a participant has made a financial interest apparent. This includes:

- The specificity with which the participant has described their economic interests;
- The potential for a material financial effect on those interests as a result of the decision; and
- The realistic possibility of the financial effect.

Note: If a participant describes or mentions the financial impact a proceeding, or a governmental decision within the proceeding would or could have an effect on the participant’s financial interest, you must consider the information provided and the impact the decision may have on the interest.

In addition to the general rule stated above, you will by default be deemed to have “reason to know” that a participant has a financial interest in the proceeding if you have facts indicating the participant has any of the following:

- A **business entity interest** that may see a significant increase or decrease in customers as a result of the proceeding;
- A **real property interest** located within 500 feet of the real property at issue in the proceeding. (Note: An officer does not have “reason to know” if the facts are solely that the participant has an economic interest located in the general vicinity of a business entity or real property at issue in the proceeding.)
- A **business relationship** with the applicant and the decision may result in additional services provided to the applicant.

Note: If the officer knows there is clear and convincing evidence establishing it is not reasonably foreseeable the decision will have material financial effect on the participant’s interests, the participant does not have a financial interest in the proceeding.

3. Standards and Facts Relevant to Particular Types of Financial Interests

To determine whether you “know or have reason to know” that the participant has a financial interest in the decision for purposes of Section 84308, ask yourself if you have any of the information discussed below:

a. Explicitly Involved Interest in the Proceeding

If an individual has an economic interest such as a business entity, real property, or source of income explicitly involved in the proceeding, the individual will have a financial interest in the proceeding and, therefore, qualify as a participant. For example, if the individual's employer is the applicant in the proceeding and the individual provides public comment—even in their capacity as a private citizen rather than as an agent advocating in their paid capacity as an employee—the individual will qualify as a participant.

However, in circumstances where it is not apparent that the individual's economic interest is explicitly involved in the proceeding, consider the following:

b. Business Entity Interest in the Proceeding.

Generally, a participant's financial interest in a business entity not explicitly involved in a governmental decision will only become apparent if they reveal facts indicating any of the following:

- **Change in Revenue:** 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: (A) \$1,000,000; or (B) five percent of the entity's annual gross revenues and the increase or decrease is at least \$10,000.
- **Change in Expenses:** 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: (A) \$250,000; or (B) one percent of the entity's annual gross revenues; and the change in expenses is at least \$2,500.
- **Impact on Real Property:** The entity has an interest in real property and: (A) the property is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision; or (B) there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

Business Entity Example 1

A person provides public comment at a City Council meeting, speaking in support of a developer's permit application. The person specifies, "I work for the developer, but I'm not being paid to be here. I'm just here in my personal capacity because I think the project would benefit the community." Here, the participant has a business entity interest in the applicant as their employer, and you know the proceeding would have a reasonably foreseeable, material financial effect on that business entity interest given the fact that the employer is the applicant in the proceeding.

Business Entity Example 2

Continuing the above example, another person stands up at the City Council meeting and provides public comment, stating, "I'm a licensed electrician and I think a development project of this size would bring a lot of valuable jobs to local tradespeople like me." The person has indicated they have a business entity interest in their business as an electrician and has also indicated the project would potentially benefit their business, but has not provided any facts indicating their business could benefit, for example, by \$1,000,000 or result in an increase of five percent of annual gross revenue and at least \$10,000. Because of the general facts provided, you would not have reason to know that the individual has a financial interest in the proceeding.

c. Real Property Interests in the Proceeding.

When considering the materiality of a financial effect on real property not explicitly involved in a governmental decision, the proximity of the participant's real property to the real property at issue in the decision is of particular importance. Are you aware of any of the following concerning the participant's real property - is it:

- **Within 500 Feet:** from the subject property of a governmental decision and there is no "clear and convincing evidence" the decision will have no measurable impact on the participant's property.
- **Between 500 and 1,000 Feet:** from the subject property of a governmental decision 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.

However, if you are aware that the participant's real property is:

- **Over 1,000 Feet:** from the subject property of a governmental decision, the decision is presumed to not have a reasonably foreseeable, material financial effect on the individual's real property absent "clear and convincing evidence" of a substantial effect on the participant's property.

Note: You are not considered to "know" or "have reason to know" of a participant's financial interest in a decision solely as a result of the participant identifying an economic interest located in the general vicinity of a business entity or real property at issue in the proceeding.

Real Property Example 1

An individual provides public comment at a City Council meeting opposing a development project because of the effect they believe the project will have on nearby residences and notes, "I live near this project." Based solely on these comments, you would not know or have reason to know whether the individual has a real property interest within 500 or 1,000 feet or further away from the project.

Real Property Example 2

If, however, the individual said, "I live within 100 yards," or "I live directly across the street" from the project, you would be aware that the individual lives within 500 feet of subject property and unless there are clear facts that the decision would have no measurable impact on her property, the Section 84308 requirements and prohibitions will apply to this person as a participant.

If you are aware or the individual mentions they have a **leasehold interest** in real property, they will have a financial interest if the decision would: (1) Change the termination date of the lease; (2) Increase or decrease the potential rental value of the property; (3) Change the person's use of the property; or (4) Impact the use and enjoyment of the property. A month-to-month tenancy is *not* a "real property interest" under the Act.

Note: There are certain exceptions applicable to determining a material interest in real property, such as when the proceeding includes a decision that solely concerns repairs/maintenance or replacement of existing streets, water, sewer, storm drainage or similar facilities. (For decisions relating the adoption or amendment of a General Plan, please consult Regulation 18702.2(d)(2) or seek further advice from the FPFC.)

d. Source of Income Interests

Generally, a participant's financial interest in a source of income not explicitly involved in the decision, will only become apparent if they reveal facts indicating any of the following and the source is a:

- **Business Entity:** Apply the standards discussed above for determining a material financial effect on business entity interests.
- **Nonprofit Organization:** Apply the same standards discussed above for determining a material financial effect on a business entity.
- **Individual:**
 - Personal Finances: The decision may affect the individual's income, investments, assets, or liabilities by \$1,000 or more;
 - Impact on Business: The participant knows or has reason to know the individual has an interest in a business entity that will be materially financially affected under the standards pertaining to business entity interests described above;
 - Impact on Real Property: The participant knows or has reason to know the individual has an interest in real property, and, the property is a named party in, or the subject of the decision, or there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

“Nexus” Test: The governmental decision is also considered to have a reasonably foreseeable, material financial effect if it would achieve, defeat, aid, or hinder a purpose or goal of the source of income and the participant or their spouse receives or is promised the income for achieving the purpose or goal.

Source of Income Example

At a City Council meeting, a member of the public provides comment and states, “I work for the Downtown Business Chamber of Commerce and my job is to bring business to Downtown and help revitalize the Downtown area economy. Approval of this project would do just that.” Based on the person's comments, you know it is reasonably foreseeable the proceeding would have material financial effect on the person's source of income—the Downtown Business Chamber of Commerce—based on the nexus between the governmental decisions at issue and the Chamber of Commerce's goals that the speaker is paid to achieve. The Section 84308 requirements and prohibitions would apply to this participant.

e. Source of Gift Interests

Generally, a participant's financial interest in an individual as a source of gift not explicitly involved in a governmental decision will only become apparent if they reveal facts indicating any of the following:

- **Business Entity:** Apply the standards discussed above for determining a material financial effect on business entity interests.
- **Nonprofit Organization:** Apply the same standards discussed above for determining a material financial effect on a business entity.
- **Individuals:**
 - The individual's personal finances will be materially impacted, as described in the "Personal Finances" section below;
 - The participant knows or has reason to know the individual has an interest in a business entity or real property that will be materially financially affected under the standards pertaining to business entity or real property interests described above;
 - The participant knows or has reason to know the individual has an interest in real property and the property is a named party in, or the subject of the decision, or there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

f. Personal Finances

In general, a governmental decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a participant's personal finances or the finances of the participant's immediate family is material if the decision may result in the participant or participant's immediate family member receiving a financial benefit or loss—other than a financial impact on a business entity or real property interest—of \$500 or more in any 12-month period due to the decision. This does not apply if the decision's financial impact would affect the participant's economic interest in a business entity or real property, as such financial effects are considered separately under the standards discussed above.

F. HAVE I “WILLFULLY OR KNOWINGLY” RECEIVED A \$500 OR GREATER CONTRIBUTION FROM A PARTY PARTICIPANT, OR AGENT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

1. Knowledge of a Contribution

As an officer, you are considered to have “knowingly” received a contribution if you have actual knowledge of the contribution.

2. Willful Receipt of a Contribution

Additionally, you are considered to have “willfully received” or “should have known” about a contribution if:

- **Disclosure by the Party:** The contribution has been disclosed by the party pursuant to Section 84308(e) and Regulation 18438.8; or
- **Other Reasons to Know:** You are aware of facts, including but not limited to:
 - The party, participant, or another person has otherwise informed you that a contribution or contributions have been made to you;
 - The party or participant has previously made two or more contributions of more than \$500 to you;
 - You personally solicited the party or participant for a contribution; or
 - You personally accepted a contribution from the party or participant.

Relevance of Prior Campaign Reporting: Note that the fact that a contribution was previously included in a campaign report filed by your campaign committee does not constitute “reason to know” of a party’s or participant’s contribution except in the following circumstances:

- The party’s proceeding has also been noticed on an agenda for a public meeting before the body or board of which you are a member; *or*,
- For officers not on a body or board, the proceeding is before you in your decision-making capacity.

Campaign Reporting Example

You are a City Councilmember. A development project application is included on the agenda for the next City Council meeting. The applicant has failed to disclose the \$600 contribution he made to your campaign committee eight months ago, in violation of Section 84308. (Where the contribution is made prior to the proceeding, the party must disclose the contribution at the time of filing the application.) The project application was included on the City Council meeting agenda. The \$600 contribution was included in a campaign report filed by your campaign committee.

Accordingly, at the point the project application appears on the City Council meeting agenda, you have reason to know about the developer's \$600 contribution—even though the applicant did not disclose it in their initial application—and you must either recuse yourself from the proceeding or return the amount exceeding the \$500 contribution limit.

3. How is the \$500 Calculated?

In determining whether you have received a contribution of more than \$500 from a party or participant, consider the following:

- **Aggregation:** To determine whether you have received a contribution of more than \$500 from a party or participant during a 12-month period, you must aggregate all of the following:
 - All contributions made by the party or by the participant; with
 - All contributions made by an individual, other than an uncompensated officer of a nonprofit organization, or entity required to be aggregated with the party or participant under Section 82015.5 (see discussion below) of the Political Reform Act.

Note that, as of 2025, the contributions of an agent are not aggregated with contributions from a party or participant.

Exception: Although the above contributions generally must be aggregated for purposes of determining whether you have received a contribution exceeding \$500, you do not have reason to know about a contribution from an individual or entity required to be aggregated with contributions by a party or participant—and you do not violate Section 84308 as a result of the contribution—if, at the time of the potential violation, both the following criteria are met:

- (1) The party or participant has not disclosed the contribution on the record of the proceeding; and
- (2) You do not otherwise know facts establishing that the contribution must be aggregated pursuant to Section 82015.5 and Regulation 18438.5.

Section 82015.5

Section 82015.5 provides:

- If an individual directs or controls an entity's contributions, the entity's contributions shall be aggregated with contributions made by both of the following:
 - That individual.
 - Any other entity whose contributions that individual directs or controls.
- If two or more entities make contributions that are directed or controlled by a majority of the same persons, the contributions of those entities shall be aggregated.
- Contributions made by entities that are majority owned by a person shall be aggregated with the contributions of the majority owner and all other entities majority owned by that person, unless those entities act independently in their contribution-making decisions.

In practice, Section 82015.5's aggregation rules will most frequently come into play when you have received a contribution from a party or participant, as well as a contribution from a business owned by the party or participant or from a parent/subsidiary/sister corporation of the party or participant.

- **Note:** In general, a spouse of a party or participant is not also considered a party or participant and, therefore, contributions by a spouse are not aggregated with contributions by the party or participant. However, contributions by a spouse are aggregated with contributions by the party or participant if the proceeding involves real property or a business interest that is owned jointly by the spouses.

Aggregation Example 1

A proceeding is on the agenda for the next public meeting of the governmental board you are a member of. You check whether the party involved has contributed to any of your controlled committees within the past 12 months and see that the party contributed \$200 six months ago. No other contributions have been disclosed by the party or the party's agent. Accordingly, you take part in the proceeding at the public meeting.

After the meeting, you learn that the party owns a company that also contributed \$400 to your committee six months ago, for an aggregate total contribution of \$600 within the past six months. Because the party and the party's agent did not disclose the contribution by the party's company and you did not know facts establishing that the contribution by the party's company needed to be aggregated with the party's contribution—i.e., you did not know of the connection between the party and the company—your participation in the proceeding **was not a violation** of Section 84308.

Aggregation Example 2

Using the above example, suppose that during the course of the meeting—after you have already begun participating—the party discloses that their company contributed \$400 to your committee six months ago. At that point, you would know facts establishing that the contributions need to be aggregated and would amount to more than \$500 within the past 12 months. Your continued participation in the proceeding would be **a violation** of Section 84308, unless you disclosed on the record of the proceeding the fact that the contributions were disqualifying and confirmed you would return the disqualifying portion of the contribution within 30 days and subsequently did, in fact, return the disqualifying portion of the contribution.

G. CAN I RETURN A CONTRIBUTION?

Under Section 84308, you are permitted to return a contribution that would otherwise disqualify you from an entitlement for use proceeding if you **return the contribution within 30 days** from the time you make any decision, or know, or should have known, about the contribution and the proceeding, whichever comes last.

Return of Contribution Example

You are a member of the City Council. At a public meeting held on March 11, the City Council will consider a proposed development agreement. The developer donated \$600 to your campaign committee six months ago. You learned about the proceeding when the meeting agenda was published 10 days ago, on March 1. At the beginning of the meeting, you disclose the contribution over \$500 from the developer within the preceding 12 months, but state that you will return the disqualifying portion by April 10—30 days after the decision. You may then take part in the proceeding without violating Section 84308 as long as the disqualifying portion is, in fact, returned by April 10.

H. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Is my local government position covered under Section 84308?

Under Section 84308, “officer” means “any elected or appointed officer of an agency, any alternate to an elected or appointed officer of an agency, and any candidate for elective office in an agency.” This includes local government positions. The only officials Section 84308’s requirements do not apply to are officials in the judicial branch, the Legislature, Board of Equalization, constitutional officers, and a city attorney or county counsel providing legal advice to an agency who does not have the authority to make a final decision in the proceeding.

2. What if I am an officer in the midst of a proceeding and the individual testifying in support of a project discloses they made a \$600 contribution to my campaign and states they live “in the neighborhood near the project site.” Do I have “reason to know” that the individual has a financial interest in a proceeding so that they qualify as a “participant” for disclosure and recusal purposes?

You must consider your knowledge and the specific facts provided. An officer does not know of a participant’s financial interest in a decision solely as a result of the participant identifying an economic interest located in the general vicinity of a business entity or real property at issue in the proceeding.

If, after considering the specificity of the facts provided, you are not certain, you should either:

- (A) In an abundance of caution, recuse yourself from the proceeding until you can determine with certainty that the individual does *not* constitute a participant in the proceeding; or
- (B) Not recuse, but follow the steps in the meeting for returning the disqualifying portion of the contribution received from the individual, including disclosing the contribution, pledging to return the disqualifying amount within the relevant timeframe, and then doing so. If the appropriate steps for the return of a contribution are completed, your continued participation in the proceeding will not constitute a violation of Section 84308.

As an officer, you are required to consider all relevant facts known by you at the time of the decision in determining whether the facts revealed by a person have made a financial interest apparent. You should familiarize yourself with the relevant “reasonable foreseeability” and “material financial effect” standards discussed in this document, as well as available on the FPPC website through our [Conflicts of Interest Rules page](#) and our [Regulations Index](#) (Regulations 18701 and 18702.1-18702.5). If you are uncertain whether the facts known by you make a person’s financial interest apparent, you may wish to seek advice from agency counsel or the FPPC.

3. Other than being made “orally,” “in writing,” or “on the record,” what form must disclosure take?

Neither Section 84308 nor its related regulations specify the exact form disclosure must take beyond the requirements discussed in the “Disclosure” section above. Given the wide variety of agencies and jurisdictions Section 84308 applies to, disclosure may take different forms. For example, one agency may decide to include all relevant disclosures in writing as part of the meeting agenda, while another agency may choose to have agency counsel make a disclosure on an officer’s behalf and have the disclosure included in the meeting minutes. As long as a record of the disclosure is maintained by the agency and may be accessed by the public, the agency may decide on its preferred process for disclosure.

4. **I am a candidate for office, but I am not currently an officer of an agency. Am I prohibited from accepting, soliciting, or directing a contribution from a party or participant involved in a proceeding before the agency the candidate is campaigning for office in?**

No. A candidate for office who does not hold any other governmental position does not meet the definition of “officer of an agency” and therefore is not prohibited from accepting, soliciting, or directing such contributions from a party, participant, or agent, **but may be prohibited** from taking part in a proceeding involving the party, participant, or agent *once elected* if they have received a contribution of more than \$500 within the preceding 12 months.

5. **I am a candidate for a school board position, and I am an employee of the County Planning permit department. Am I subject to Section 84308 due to my employment, given that a building application does not in any way relate to a school board position?**

Yes. You are subject to Section 84308. The office a candidate is running for does not need to relate to the entitlement for use proceeding in order for Section 84308 to apply.

6. **Is a “strong mayor” with veto power over city council decisions permitted to exercise that veto power—even when the mayor has received ordinarily disqualifying contributions of more than \$500 from a party, participant, or agent thereof—on the basis of “legally required participation”?**

Yes. Because a “strong mayor” is legally required to exercise the powers and fulfill the duties authorized by a city charter and, to the extent the city charter authorizes a mayor to take part in an entitlement for use proceeding, conduct that would ordinarily disqualify a mayor under Section 84308 does not prohibit the mayor from participating. (*Granda Advice Letter*, No. I-23-102.)

However, the legally required participation exception does not excuse other violations of Section 84308 and **a strong mayor** taking part in an entitlement proceeding pursuant to the exception is still required to refrain from soliciting, directing, or receiving contributions from parties/participants/agents while the proceeding is pending and for 12 months thereafter, and must also make all necessary disclosures.

7. **Are personal contributions from members of a governmental board in their individual capacity considered contributions “from the governmental board”? Do the contributions need to be aggregated?**

No. Contributions made in the member’s personal capacity are not considered contributions from the governmental board, and are not aggregated with contributions made by other members of the body or board made in their personal capacities.

8. **May I accept, solicit, or direct contributions exceeding \$500 from an unpaid, volunteer officer of a non-profit organization, if the organization is a party, participant, or agent in the proceeding?**

Yes. Contributions from an uncompensated officer of a non-profit organization are not aggregated with contributions by the non-profit organization, given that the uncompensated officer does not have a financial interest in the proceeding. The non-profit organization is not a “business entity” and it is not a “source of income” to the volunteer officer.

9. **I am an elected local officer. Can I be disqualified from taking part in an entitlement for use proceeding based on contributions the officer received in 2022, within 12 months of the proceeding?**

No. Under Regulation 18438, Section 84308’s provisions, as amended by SB 1439 and effective as of January 1, 2023, do not apply to contributions received prior to that date. If Section 84308 did not apply to you before January 1, 2023, contributions you received and proceedings you participated in prior to that date do not implicate Section 84308.

10. **Does the \$500 limit apply to each candidate or each committee? For example, can a party donate \$500 to two committees controlled by the same officer?**

The \$500 limit applies to **each candidate, not each committee**, such that a party, participant, or agent may not donate more than \$500 across all of an officer’s controlled committees.

11. **A business contributed more than \$500 to my campaign a few months ago. Now an employee of the business is coming before my agency in their personal capacity, applying for a building permit to remodel their home. Am I disqualified from the proceeding based on the business’s \$500+ contribution?**

Generally, no. In the circumstances described, the employee would be the party in the proceeding, while the business would not be a party or agent of the employee- party. Assuming the business is not structured in such a way that the “employee” is, in fact, the majority owner of the company or directs or controls the company’s contributions, the contributions made by the company would not be aggregated with contributions made by the employee. Therefore, the officer who received a \$500+ contribution from the company would not be disqualified from the proceeding.

12. Are project labor agreements establishing the terms and conditions of employment for workers on certain projects considered exempt “labor contracts” under Section 84308?

Yes. A “labor contract” is defined as “a contract or agreement reached through collective bargaining or with a representative group regarding the salary, benefits, or terms and conditions under an employment or retirement policy for employees or retirees, including a project labor agreement entered into under Public Contract Code Section 2500.”

13. If a union representative provides public comment in support or in opposition of a governmental decision and indicates the decision will have a financial impact on its members, is the union considered a “participant”?

Only if the union organization itself has a financial interest under the standards applicable to a nonprofit organization. To be a “participant,” a person (including a nonprofit organization) must have a financial interest in the proceeding. A nonprofit organization, such as a union, does not necessarily have a financial interest in a proceeding solely because it would be beneficial to the organization’s members.

The relevant standards for determining a reasonably foreseeable, material financial effect on a nonprofit organization, such as a union, are:

- **Change in Receipts:** 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: \$1,000,000; or five percent of the organization's annual gross receipts and the increase or decrease is equal to or greater than \$10,000. However, this does not apply if their financial interest in the decision results solely from an increase or decrease in membership dues.
- **Change in Expenses:** 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: \$250,000; or one percent of the organization's annual gross receipts and the change in expenses is equal to or greater than \$2,500.
- **Impact on Real Property:** The official knows or has reason to know that the organization has an interest in real property and: the property is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision; or there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property.

Accordingly, unless it is reasonably foreseeable that a nonprofit organization would experience any of the above financial effects, the nonprofit organization will not qualify as a “participant”, and an officer is not prohibited from receiving more than \$500 from the organization advocating for or against a particular decision in an entitlement proceeding.

REVIEW OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Campaign Disclosure filing requirements for ALL Candidates and Officeholders

DEFEATED CANDIDATES Who spend \$2000 or more

Must file campaign disclosure reports until:

- √ Campaign Committee has been terminated. Committees terminate by filing Form 410 Statement of Organization and Form 460 Termination Statement (refer to FPPC Manual 2)

ELECTED OFFICEHOLDERS

Must file campaign disclosure reports each year*

- √ Form 470 – Do not have a campaign committee and will not raise or spend \$2000 or more in calendar year.
- √ Form 460 – Maintain campaign committee or raise/spend \$2000 or more in a calendar year

Terminating the Committee

There is no deadline for terminating a committee controlled by a local candidate or officeholder in a city or county that has enacted contribution limits unless the controlling candidate/officeholder becomes a state officeholder. In that case, the candidate should refer to Campaign Disclosure Manual 1 for State Candidates for the termination requirements. (Note: Candidates for a city or county office in a jurisdiction that has enacted a local contribution limit should check with the local jurisdiction to determine if there is a local ordinance that imposes additional provisions regarding terminating the committee.)

- The date the candidate is defeated;
- Leaves office;
- The term of office for which the committee was formed ends; or
- For withdrawn candidates, no later than 24 months after the election from which the candidate withdrew.

A primarily formed committee also does not have a deadline to terminate. However, the committee, by its nature, may need to change its committee status if it remains open after the election. A committee that remains open must continue to file semi-annual campaign statements (i.e., Form 460 or Form 450)

and pay the annual fee, as described in Chapter 1, until it terminates. There are specific requirements that must be met in order for a committee to terminate.

A committee may terminate only if the committee:

- Has ceased receiving contributions or making expenditures and does not anticipate receiving contributions or making expenditures in the future;
- Has no remaining campaign funds;
- Has filed all required campaign statements, disclosing all reportable transactions, including the disposition of leftover funds; and
- Has eliminated all debts, or has no intention or ability to discharge debts.

A committee must file a Form 410 and a final Form 460 or Form 450. On the Form 410, the “Termination” box must be checked. List the committee’s identification number and the date of termination; the date of termination generally is the date all funds have been expended. Complete Section 1 and the treasurer or assistant treasurer must sign the verification. For candidate controlled committees, the controlling officeholder(s)/candidate(s) also must sign the verification.

Form 450 or 460 also must be filed showing that all funds have been expended and the committee has no cash on hand. Check the “Termination” box on the cover page.

File the original Form 410 with the Secretary of State and a copy with the committee’s local filing officer who receives the committee’s original campaign statements. File the Form 450 or 460 in the committee’s regular filing locations.

Receiving a Refund After the Committee Has Terminated

Generally, once a committee has terminated, no transactions may be made by the committee. However, a candidate controlled committee that has terminated may accept a refund from a governmental entity (such as an overpayment of filing fees) without reopening. A committee may also accept a refund from a vendor or other person without reopening if the committee did not know of its entitlement to the refund prior to termination and the refund or refunds total no more than \$10,000.

To report this type of refund, the terminated committee must file a Form 460 for the period in which the refund was received and report the refund as a miscellaneous increase to cash on Schedule I of the Form 460 and as an expenditure on Schedule E when the funds are spent. See Chapter 5 for the permissible uses of campaign funds. For the rules related to transferring the refund to another committee. see Regulation 18404.1.

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE TREASURERS

TREASURER

Every committee shall have a Treasurer. No expenditure shall be made by or on behalf of a committee without the authorization of the Treasurer or that of his or her designated agents. No contribution or expenditure shall be accepted or made by or on behalf of a committee at a time when there is a vacancy in the Office of Treasurer. (Government Code §84100)

DUTIES

It is the duty of each Treasurer to maintain such detailed accounts, records, bills and receipts specified by regulations adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission to enable accurate and complete reporting as required by the Political Reform Act. (Government Code §84104)

All reports and statements filed in compliance with the Political Reform Act are signed under penalty of perjury and verified by the filer. A report or statement filed by a committee must be signed and verified by the Treasurer. (Government Code §84104)

The Treasurer is responsible for filing a Statement of Organization (Form 410) with the Secretary of State and for the timely filing of all required campaign statements. This form is filed for every committee which is a committee. (Government Code §84013)

CONTRIBUTIONS

All contributions received by a person acting as an agent of a committee shall be reported promptly by the recipient to the committee's Treasurer or any of his/her designated agents. (Government Code §84306). No contributions shall be commingled with the personal funds of the recipient or any other person. (Government Code §84307)

VERIFICATION OF CAMPAIGN STATEMENT

A candidate shall verify his/her campaign statement and the campaign statement of each committee subject to his/her control. The verification shall state that to the best of his/her knowledge, the Treasurer used all reasonable diligence in the preparation of the statement. This section does not relieve the Treasurer from the obligation to verify each campaign statement filed pursuant to §81004. (Government Code §84213)

Fair Political Practices Commission

Filing Schedule for State Candidates and their Controlled Committees Listed on the November 3, 2026 Ballot

<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Within 10 Business Days <i>\$5,000 Report</i>	Ongoing (File anytime other than the 90-day election cycle)	497	Only E-filers file this report: - File if a contribution of \$5,000 or more is received from a single source. - No paper copy is required. - File within ten business days of receipt of contribution.
Within 24 Hours <i>Election Cycle Reports</i>	8/5/26 – 11/3/26	497	- File if a contribution of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate is received from a single source. - File if a contribution of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate is made to or in connection with <i>another</i> candidate or measure listed on the November 3, 2026, ballot, or made to a political party committee. - The recipient of a non-monetary contribution of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate must file a Form 497 within 48 hours of receiving the contribution. - E-file only. No paper copy is required.
Jul 31, 2026 <i>Semi-Annual</i>	* – 6/30/26	460	All committees must file Form 460 unless the committee filed termination Forms 410 and 460 before June 30, 2026.
Sep 24, 2026 <i>1st pre-Election</i>	7/1/26 – 9/19/26	460 or 470	Each candidate listed on the ballot must file Form 460 or Form 470 (see below).
Oct 22, 2026 <i>2nd Pre-Election</i>	9/20/26 – 10/17/26	460	- All committees must file this statement. - Paper copies must be filed by personal delivery, guaranteed overnight service, or by email with a verified digital signature.
Feb 1, 2027 <i>Semi-Annual</i>	10/18/26 – 12/31/26	460	- All committees must file Form 460 unless the committee filed termination Forms 410 and 460 before December 31, 2026. - The January 31 deadline falls on a Sunday, so the deadline is extended to the next business day.

See next page for additional reporting information.

Fair Political Practices Commission

Additional Reports

Depending on committee activity, one or more of the following statements may also be required:

- **Payments Related to a State Ballot Measure (E-filers only):** File Form 496 (24-hour/10-day Independent Expenditure Report) or Form 497 (24-hour/10-day Contribution Report) within ten business days of making payments totaling \$5,000 or more in connection with a single state ballot measure. No paper copy is required.
- **Form 511:** File within 10 days of making either of the following expenditures related to an advertisement to support or oppose a ballot measure: 1) A payment totaling \$5,000 or more to an individual to appear in an advertisement, or 2) A payment of any amount to an individual portraying a member of a licensed occupation (e.g., nurse, doctor, firefighter). **E-filers must also file a paper copy.****
- **Form E-530:** File within 48 hours of making a payment, or a promise of payment, of \$50,000 or more during the 45 days prior to an election for a communication that identifies a state candidate listed on the ballot but does not expressly advocate the election or defeat of the candidate. No paper copy is required.

Additional Notes:

- ***Period Covered:** The period covered by any statement begins on the day after the closing date of the last statement filed, or January 1, if no previous statement has been filed.
- ****Paper Filings:** Unless otherwise noted, all paper filings may be filed by email with a verified digital signature. Persons required to file a report or statement by paper with the Secretary of State's Office *may* instead file by email (digitalfiling@sos.ca.gov) with a verified digital signature or other secure digital means as prescribed by the Secretary of State's Office. Please visit the Secretary of State's [website](#) for more information on how to file with a digital signature.
- **Deadline Extensions:** Deadlines are extended when they fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or an official state holiday. This extension does not apply to a 24-hour/10-day Contribution Report (Form 497) that is due the weekend before the election, and this extension never applies to any 24-hour/10-day Independent Expenditure Report (Form 496). Such reports must be filed within 24 hours, regardless of the day of the week.
- **Where to File:** State committees file statements with the Secretary of State. Candidate-controlled committees that are not e-filers file paper copies with the elections official in the candidate's county of domicile.
- **Form 501:** All candidates must file Form 501 (Candidate Intention Statement) before soliciting/receiving contributions.
- **E-File:** A state committee that has received contributions or made expenditures totaling \$25,000 or more.
- **Form 460:** All state committees, including e-filers, must also file paper copies.**
- **Form 470 (2026):** Candidates who do not raise or spend \$2,000 or more (or anticipate raising or spending \$2,000 or more) in 2026 and do not have an open committee may file Form 470 on or before September 24, 2026. If the candidate raises or spends \$2,000 or more later during the calendar year, a Form 470 Supplement and a Form 410 must be filed.
- **Forms 496 and Form 497:** All reports filed online only.

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- **Independent Expenditures:** Committees making independent expenditures totaling \$1,000 or more to support or oppose other candidates or ballot measures also file:
 - **Form 496:** This form is due within 24 hours if made in the 90-day, 24-hour reporting period of the candidate's or measure's election. Refer to the applicable filing schedule. Form 496 is filed with the filing officer in the jurisdiction of the affected candidate or measure.
 - **Form 462:** This verification form must be e-mailed to the FPPC within 10 days.
- **Multiple Committees:** All committees controlled by a state candidate listed on the November ballot must file statements on the pre-election filing deadlines and the committee formed for this election. For example, a candidate for Senate listed on the November 3, 2026, ballot maintains an Assembly officeholder committee must file pre-election statements for both committees even if the Assembly committee has not received or made payments.
- **State Contribution Limits:** Refer to the [contribution limits chart](#) on the FPPC website.
- **Penalties:** Late statements and reports are subject to a fine of \$10 per day on both paper and the e-filed version (i.e., \$20 per day for a late Form 460). Failure to file a statement or report could result in an enforcement penalty of \$5,000 per violation.
- **After the Election:** Reporting requirements will depend on whether the candidate is successful and whether a campaign committee is open. See [Campaign Disclosure Manual 1](#) for additional information.
- **Public Documents:** All statements and reports are public documents.
- **Resources:** Campaign manuals and other instructional materials are available on the [Campaign Rules](#) page. You can also visit www.fppc.ca.gov > Learn > Campaign Rules.

Political Advertising Disclosures

1. Communications by Candidate Committees for their own Election

The disclosure must include, unless otherwise noted: “Paid for by *committee name*”

Examples: “Paid for by Jones for Assembly 20XX”
“Paid for by Friends of Smith for Mayor 20XX”

Communication	Disclosure and Manner of Display
All mass mailings – more than 200 substantially similar pieces of mail sent within a calendar month	• Candidate’s committee name and address (on file with Form 410) on outside of mailing (if no Form 410 on file, use candidate’s name and address). • “Paid for by” must be in the same color and font as the committee name and address and immediately in front of or above the name and address. • If sent by more than one candidate or committee: ○ Also on at least one insert in the mailing. • No less than 6-point type and in a contrasting print or color. • Return envelopes (if included in solicitation) – committee’s name, address and ID number are recommended but not required.
All mass electronic mail – more than 200 substantially similar emails sent within a calendar month	• “Paid for by [name of candidate or committee]” must be in at least the same size font as a majority of the text (no address is required on mass electronic mailings).
Newspaper ads	• Refer to the Elections Code for newspaper ad disclosure requirements.

Candidate Committee Communications for their own Election

Communication	Disclosure and Manner of Display
Telephone calls advocating candidate's own election - 500 or more calls similar in nature and made by: • Vendors ("robo" calls); or • Paid individuals other than the candidate, campaign manager or volunteers	• Must identify the candidate's committee that authorized or paid for the call or an organization authorizing the call that files campaign reports. • Must state that the call is "paid for by" or "authorized by" the identified candidate or organization. ○ <i>Examples: This call was paid for by Senator Jones;</i> <i>This call was authorized by [name of committee].</i> • Any time during the call. • No ID required on telephone calls personally dialed by candidate, campaign manager or volunteers.
Radio and television* ads *Television ads include those distributed via streaming technology or viewed via connected TV.	• Radio: "Ad paid for by" followed by name of committee as it appears on most recent Form 410 at the beginning or end of advertisement read in a clearly spoken manner with pitch and tone substantially similar to the rest of advertisement. • Television: "Ad paid for by" followed by name of committee as it appears on most recent Form 410 shown for at least four seconds. Letters must be in a type size greater than or equal to four percent of the height of the screen. If the television ad is shorter than the required disclosure display time, the disclosure may be displayed for the length of the advertisement. • Artificial Intelligence: If a committee creates, originally publishes, or originally distributes a radio or television ad that contains any image, audio, or video that is generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence, a disclosure stating: "Ad generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence." is required in the same manner as the other required disclosures and in a clear and conspicuous format. An image, audio or video is generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence if: (1) The ad is entirely created using artificial intelligence and would falsely appear to a reasonable person to be authentic; or (2) The media used in the ad is materially altered by artificial intelligence such that the alteration would cause a reasonable person to have a fundamentally different understanding of the altered media when comparing it to an unaltered version.

Candidate Committee Communications for their own Election

Communication	Disclosure and Manner of Display
	○ An image, audio or video is not generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence if the media is immaterially altered by artificial intelligence, including a cosmetic adjustment, color edit, cropped image, or resized image.
Electronic media ads (non-social media and non-third party influencer) (Websites, blogs, graphics, images, animated graphics, or animated images.)	• “Paid for by <i>committee name</i>” and committee ID number are recommended but not legally required.
Social media ads (non-third party influencer)	• Advertisements in the form of posts, comments or other communications made via social media and posted directly by the social media page or account of the committee paying for the advertisement must include “Ad paid for by” disclosures in a contrasting color that is easily readable by the average viewer and in no less than 10-point font on the cover or header photo of the committee’s profile, landing page, or similar location; or on each individual post that is an advertisement. • The disclosures must be visible on the cover or header photo when the profile, landing page, or similar location is viewed from any electronic device that is commonly used to view this form of electronic media including, but not limited to, a computer screen, laptop, tablet or smart phone. If this is impracticable, only a hyperlink, icon, button, or tab to an internet website containing the required “Ad paid for by” disclosures is permissible. • Disclosures are not required on social media advertisements for which the only expense or cost of the communication is compensated staff time unless the social media account where the content is posted was created only for the purpose of advertisements. • Artificial Intelligence: If a committee creates, originally publishes, or originally distributes a social media ad that contains any image, audio, or video that is generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence, a disclosure stating: “Ad generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence.” is required in the same manner as the other disclosures and in a clear and conspicuous format. An image, audio or video is generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence if:

Candidate Committee Communications for their own Election

Communication	Disclosure and Manner of Display
	(1) The ad is entirely created using artificial intelligence and would falsely appear to a reasonable person to be authentic; or (2) The media used in the ad is materially altered by artificial intelligence such that the alteration would cause a reasonable person to have a fundamentally different understanding of the altered media when comparing it to an unaltered version. ○ An image, audio or video is not generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence if the media is immaterially altered by artificial intelligence, including a cosmetic adjustment, color edit, cropped image, or resized image.
Third party influencer ads	• Advertisements posted on a website, web application, or digital application and posted by a page or account of a paid third-party influencer and not of the committee paying for the advertisement must include a disclosure that is substantially similar to “The author was paid by [name of committee and committee identification number] in connection with this posting.” ○ If the content is written, the disclaimer shall be readily legible to an average viewer; if it is in audio format, it shall be clearly audible. ○ Not required when the content is posted on a committee’s own website, profile, or landing page by a person compensated by the committee to post such content, or where the only expense or cost is compensated staff time, unless the compensated employee of the committee’s principal duties are to post content on their own social media page or account.” ○ NOTE: The <i>committee paying</i> for the advertisement must notify the paid third-party posting the ad of the requirement to include the disclaimer.
Billboards, signs (including yard signs), faxes, business cards, door hangers, flyers, and posters	• “Paid for by <i>committee name</i>” and committee ID number are recommended but not legally required.

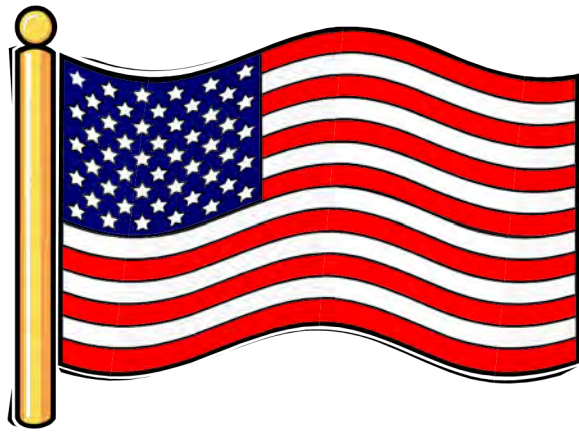
Candidate Committee Communications for their own Election

Communication	Disclosure and Manner of Display
Text messages sent using mass distribution technology	• “Paid for by” or “With” followed by the name of the candidate followed by “For” followed by the name of the office sought. • If “With” is used: ○ The individual sending the text shall identify themselves by including: “(name of the individual) with (name of the candidate) for (name of elective office).” ○ A disclosure using “With” may appear anywhere in the text message, including conversational content, and need not appear as a separate statement apart from the content of the message. • For text message exchanges consisting of a sequence of multiple text messages sent on the same day the disclosure is only required on the first text message in the sequence that supports or opposes a candidate or measure. • Text required to be included in a text message must be in a color that reasonably contrasts with the background on which it appears and in a font size that is readable by the average viewer.

The information on this chart does not carry the force of law. If there are any discrepancies between the chart and the Act or its corresponding regulations and opinions, the Act and its regulations and opinions will control. Communications made by a candidate to support or oppose a ballot measure or other candidates are not addressed in this chart.

***If a disclosure statement required by local ordinance is substantially similar to a disclosure statement required under the Act, the two disclosure statements may be merged into a single statement.**

References: [Government Code Sections](#): 82041.5, 84305, 84310, 84502, 84504.2, 84504.3, 84504.4, 84504.8, 84513, 84514
[Title 2 Regulations](#): 18435, 18440, 18450.4, 18450.8, 18450.9, 18450.10



VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION (E.C. §§ 2188, 2194)

Voter registration information is confidential except for election, scholarly, journalistic, political or for governmental purposes. (E.C. § 2194)

Any person, organization, company, committee, association, or group requesting voter registration information (this also applies to indexes and vote-by-mail voters' lists) must complete an application provided and maintained by the Registrar of Voters. The application requires that appropriate identification be provided at the time of completing the application. (E.C. § 2188)

Duplication, distribution or selling of this information by anyone other than the election official is prohibited.

It is a misdemeanor to knowingly use or permit the use of all or any part of that information for any purpose other than as permitted by law. (E.C. § 18109)

It is a misdemeanor for any person knowingly to acquire possession or use voter registration information without first complying with Elections Code § 2188.

All requests for information must be made to the Registrar of Voters office, not the City Clerk. However, for the convenience of candidates, applications are available at local City Clerk offices. After the application is completed and verified, the City Clerk will forward it to the Registrar of Voters.

CONDITIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION

Effective January 1, 2017, Conditional Voter Registration is available to eligible voters in California pursuant to Election Codes 2170 through 2173.

Conditional Voter Registration (CVR) extends the existing 15-day registration deadline to eligible voters, allowing them to register and vote 14 days prior to an election through Election Day. An eligible voter would need to register in the office of the Riverside County Registrar of Voters, located

Voter Registration (Continued)

at 2720 Gateway Drive, Riverside, CA 92507 to conditionally register to vote and vote a provisional ballot.

Voters may register online at www.registertovote.ca.gov, however, **CVR ballots will only be issued at 11-day and 4-day Vote Centers, and at the office of the Registrar of Voters.**

In order to conditionally register, the voter must first complete an affidavit of registration (also known as a Voter Registration Card). Once the registration is submitted, the elections official will issue a CVR provisional ballot to vote.

The affidavit will be processed and once the eligibility is determined and validated, the registration will become permanent and the CVR provisional ballot will be counted.

Conditional Voter Registrations are treated and processed in the same manner as other registrations; CVR provisional ballots are treated and processed the same as other provisional ballots.

If you have any questions regarding Conditional Voter Registration, please call (951) 486-7200 or toll free (800) 773-VOTE (8683).

You may check the status of your voter registration at www.voteinfo.net/AmIRegistered.

CVR was enacted in 2012, to be operative on January 1st after the certification of a statewide voter registration database. VoteCal, California's statewide voter registration database, was certified on September 26, 2016; CVR became operative as of January 1, 2017.

VOTE-BY-MAIL VOTING

All registered voters will be mailed a vote-by-mail ballot. Vote-by-mail ballots will be available beginning 29 days before Election Day.

A voted vote-by-mail ballot must be received by the Registrar of Voters office, or returned by the voter to any Vote Center or mail ballot drop off location in the state, no later than the time the Vote Centers close on Election Day. A vote-by-mail voter may designate another person to return the ballot to the elections official.

VOTING ACCESSIBILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (VAAC)



Riverside County Registrar of Voters formed a local Voting Accessibility Advisory Committee (VAAC). This provides a forum for the disability and senior communities in Riverside County to voice their concerns, advice, assist and provide recommendations to the Registrar of Voters regarding access to the electoral process for voters with disabilities.

At these meetings, it is our goal to open the lines of communication and foster cooperation with community groups so that we are able to address voting process issues. It is our hope that VAAC members provide feedback on polling place locations, voting systems, and other accessibility matters. We are also highly interested in promoting awareness to individuals and organizations through outreach opportunities. We highly encourage VAAC members to reach out to other members of the community and assist with disseminating voter materials as well as recruit potential poll workers from within their communities.

Please consider observing one of the upcoming VAAC meetings. These meetings will be held on a quarterly basis at locations throughout Riverside County. Please contact the Registrar of Voters Office at (951) 486-7200 or visit our website at www.voteinfo.net for meeting dates, times, and locations.

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

14177 Frederick St.
P.O. BOX 88005 (92552-0805)
Moreno Valley, CA 92553
(951) 413-3000



City Council

PHONE

E-Mail

Mayor – Ulises Cabrera

413-3008

ulisesc@moval.org

District 1 – Elena Baca-Santa Cruz, Councilmember

413-3008

elenab@moval.org

District 2 – Ed Delgado, Councilmember

413-3008

edd@moval.org

District 3 – Erlan Gonzalez, Mayor Pro Tem

413-3008

erlang@moval.org

District 4 – Cheylynda Barnard, Councilmember

413-3008

cheylyndab@moval.org

City Manager: Brian Mohan

413-3020

cmoffice@moval.org

City Attorney: Steven Quintanilla

413-3036

cityattorney@moval.org

City Clerk: Patty Rodriguez

413-3001

dept_cityclerk@moval.org

Executive Team

Launa Jimenez, Assistant City Manager - Administration

413-3020

cmoffice@moval.org

Sean Kelleher, Assistant City Manager - Development

413-3215

CDDAdmin@moval.org

Felicia London, Chief Financial Officer

413-3021

financialandmgmntservices@moval.org

Kyle Warsinski, Economic Development
& Housing Director

413-3460

EDTeam@moval.org

Melissa Walker, Public Works Director/City Engineer	413-3100	mvpwadmin@moval.org
Robert Cardenas, Human Resources Director	413-3045	hr@moval.org
Jeremy Bubnick, Parks & Community Services Director	413.3280	parks&communityservices@moval.org
Jesse Park, Fire Chief	486-6780	MVFD@moval.org
Sarah Mack, Police Chief	486-6700	MVPD@moval.org

SERVICES TO CANDIDATES

Before requesting the items listed below, an Application to Purchase or View Voter Registration Information must be completed at the Registrar of Voters office. The application is also available on our website. <https://voteinfo.net/>. In addition, the applicant must display proper identification, i.e. driver's license.

NOTE: *To better serve candidates, applications are available at most City Clerks' offices.*

VOTER INDEXES (E.C. § 2183 et seq., Cal. Admin. Code § 19001 et seq.)

An index (voter list) is available for each precinct, listing all registered voters by street address. Political affiliation and telephone number are also given. Listing a phone number is optional on the registration form; therefore, any phone numbers listed on the index may not be current.

WARNING: Mailing addresses are not given on voter indexes. Candidates who plan to mail campaign literature should see information about MAILING LABELS below.

A candidate may purchase indexes for \$5 for the first thousand names and \$1 for each additional 1,000 names (or portion thereof). Each purchase may be a complete set for the candidate's electoral jurisdiction or a partial set. Indexes may be mailed if payment, including postage or UPS charges, is received in advance, and the applicant has completed the required application.

Indexes may be purchased by the candidate or by someone with the candidate's written authorization. The purchaser must sign an agreement to use the indexes only for election or governmental purposes. A substantial fine may be imposed if registration information is used for other purposes.

For further information, call the Registrar of Voters' office at (951) 486-7201 or (951) 486-7352.

MAILING LABELS

Candidates who plan to mail campaign material may purchase mailing labels from the Registrar of Voters. The labels may be purchased for each registered voter in a district or by the head of household.

FEE SCHEDULE

Candidates may purchase a list of voters by jurisdiction, which contains the voter's regular precinct, name, residence, mailing address, and phone number if provided. Voter lists are available in the following formats:

SERVICES	CHARGES / FEES
Absentee Voter File a) Initial Requests b) Updates Complete Absentee Issue Period	a) \$ 100.00 first day of absentee period b) \$ 600.00 daily updates for entire absentee issue period
Certified Copies a) Registration Affidavit (E.C. § 2167) b) Any other document (G.C. §§ 26831 – 26836)	a) \$ 1.50 b) \$ 1.75 plus charge for copying
Election Calendar	\$ 2.00
List of Candidates Hard copy or Electronic Transmission	\$ 0.50 for the first page and \$ 0.10 for each page thereafter
Mailing Label Data a) Individual voter or head of household	a) \$ 35.00 per 1,000 names or portion thereof
Master Voter File a) Countywide (CD ROM) b) Per District (CD ROM) c) Street Index of Voters	a) \$ 35.00 b) \$ 35.00 district c) \$ 5.00 for 1 st 1,000 names, plus \$ 1.00 per 1,000 names or portion thereof
Precinct Maps District Maps	\$ 35.00
Recall Pamphlets	\$ 3.00
Research of Source Data (when authorized – staff availability basis)	\$ 35.00 per hour plus copying and postage charges
Signature Verification	\$ 0.50 per signature
Voter Notifications Via postcard (subject to postage rate change)	\$ 0.50 per voter notification
Reproduced Documents (without certification) -Fax / Transmission service requested by the purchaser <u>Exceptions:</u> a) Campaign Disclosure; Statements of Economic Interest (G.C. § 81008) b) Statement of Votes Cast c) Statement of Votes Cast (CD) (PDF or EXCEL)	\$ 0.50 for 1 st page, plus \$ 0.10 for each additional page(s) of same document / item \$ 2.50 plus \$ 0.50 per page a) \$ 0.10 per page b) \$ 30.00 per bound volume, or as quoted c) \$ 100.00
Returned Check Charge	\$ 31.00
Candidate Statement Deposit Printing of candidate statement in the County Voter Information Guide.	Actual vendor printing costs (request calculation schedule)

SERVICES TO CANDIDATES (Continued)

PRECINCT MAPS

Detailed maps showing precinct boundaries may be purchased. Candidates should contact our Precincting Section to order maps for their jurisdiction. Call the Registrar of Voters' office at (951) 486-7338 for further information.

Cost: \$35 per custom map

VOTE-BY-MAIL VOTER LISTS

Vote-by-Mail voter lists are available on CD or E-mail. For further information call the Registrar of Voters' office at (951) 486-7201 or (951) 486-7352.



APPLICATION TO PURCHASE OR VIEW VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Pursuant to Elections Code §§ 2187, 2188, and § 2194, voter registration information is available to persons or groups for election, scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purposes as determined by the Secretary of State. All requests to view, purchase, or use voter registration information must be accompanied by a written application.

NAME OF APPLICANT:			IDENTIFICATION # (Drivers Lic. #, State and Expiration Date)	
FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	TELEPHONE # ()	ALTERNATE # ()
RESIDENCE ADDRESS NUMBER STREET			E-MAIL ADDRESS	
CITY STATE ZIP				
IF OBTAINING INFORMATION ON BEHALF OF SOMEONE ELSE (SUBJECT TO VERIFICATION):				
COMPLETE NAME OF PERSON, GROUP, OR COMMITTEE REQUESTING INFORMATION			TELEPHONE # ()	ALTERNATE # ()
COMPLETE BUSINESS ADDRESS: NUMBER STREET			E-MAIL ADDRESS	
CITY STATE ZIP				
IF GROUP OR COMMITTEE, NAME OF PERSON AUTHORIZING REQUEST:				
INFORMATION REQUESTED/PURPOSE				
Please select purpose for your request: Election Scholarly Journalistic Political purposes Governmental purposes				
Please check item requesting. Voter Data Absentee Chase			Please select below area of request. Countywide Jurisdiction: _____	
NAME OF VOTER(S) / DISTRICTS / PRECINCTS: (DESCRIBE IN DETAIL DATA REQUESTED. ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY)				
SPECIFIC REASON FOR THE REQUESTED VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION:				
The aforementioned voter registration information is set forth in Affidavits of Registration or derived from Computer Terminals, Electronic Data Processing Tapes or Disks, Printed Listings will be used only for election, scholarly, journalistic or political purposes or governmental purposes as determined by the Secretary of State and in accordance with E.C. §§ 2187, 2188, and § 2194. The information (or a portion or copy thereof) will not be sold, leased, loaned or given to any person, organization or agency, without first receiving written authorization to do so from the County Elections Official. I certify under Penalty of Perjury that the information on this form is true and correct under the laws of the State of California. DATED: _____ EXECUTED AT : _____ SIGNATURE: _____ NOTE: A new application must be submitted for each request.				

OFFICE USE ONLY

I.D. checked by: _____

MATERIAL PROVIDED: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY

Special Instructions: _____

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Which seats are up for election this year?

The Mayor's seat, District 2, and District 4 Council seats are up for election this year.

2. May I file to run for Mayor and a Council seat at the same time?

No. You may not file nomination papers to run for both Mayor and a Council seat on the same ballot.

3. Do I have to be a registered voter to run for the Mayor's seat or a Council seat?

Yes, you must be a registered voter of the City of Moreno Valley at the time you pick up your nomination papers, but note that you also have to be a resident of the geographical area of the applicable District if you are running for a Council seat.

4. How do I find out which Council District I live in?

You can see the geographical areas of each District at the following link: [New District Boundaries - Find Your Council District: \(arcgis.com\)](#).

5. Do I have to identify or disclose my party affiliation at any point to run for the Mayor's seat or Council seat?

No. State law prohibits political party identification in municipal elections since the Mayor's seat and each Council seat are considered to be nonpartisan offices.

6. How do I begin the process for running a campaign to run for Mayor or for a Council seat?

You must pick up nomination papers, complete them and submit them to the City Office during the nomination period.

7. Where do I pick up the nomination papers to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

Nomination papers may be picked up at the Moreno Valley City Clerk's Office at Valley City Hall, located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, Monday through Thursday between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. and Friday between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

8. When may I pick up nomination papers to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

You may pick up nomination papers commencing July 13, 2026, through August 7, 2026, Monday through Thursday between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. and Friday between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

9. Do I need to make an appointment to pick up nomination papers to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

Appointments are strongly encouraged so that the City Clerk's Office can be prepared to have someone available to meet with you to address any questions you may have about the nomination process.

10. May I have someone else pick up nomination papers for me to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

Yes. However, if you pick up the nomination papers yourself, you will have the opportunity to ask questions about the nomination process. Preferably, if you anticipate that you will have questions, you are strongly encouraged to make an appointment to pick up the nomination papers so that the City Clerk's Office can be prepared to have someone available to meet with you to address any questions you may have about the nomination process.

11. Do I have to pay any sort of fee to pick up nomination papers to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

No, but as described below, you will have to pay a \$25.00 candidate's filing fee (as set forth below) at the time you submit your completed nomination papers to the City Clerk's Office.

12. Where do I submit my completed nomination papers to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

Nomination papers must be submitted to the Moreno Valley City Clerk's Office at Moreno Valley City Hall, located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, Monday through Thursday between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. and Friday between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

13. When is the deadline for filing nomination papers to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

You must submit your completed nomination papers to the Moreno Valley City Clerk's Office at Moreno Valley City Hall, located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, no later than 4:30 p.m. on August 7, 2026. However, if either the incumbent Mayor or incumbent District 1 Council Member chooses not to run by the deadline

for filing nomination papers, the filing deadline will be extended for an additional five calendar days.

14. Are there any requirements regarding the person who circulates my nomination petition?

Yes, every nomination petition shall include an affidavit of the person who circulated it, who must be at least 18 years of age, to the effect that he or she witnessed the signatures being written and knows that they are the signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be.

15. How many signatures do I need to obtain on my nomination petition in order to have my name placed on the ballot to run for Mayor or a Council seat?

You will need at least 20 valid and non-duplicative signatures, but no more than 30.

16. Who may sign a nomination petition for the Mayor's seat?

Anyone who is a registered voter of the City of Moreno Valley, regardless of the District they reside in, may sign the nomination petition for a candidate for the Mayor's seat.

17. Who may sign a nomination petition for a Council seat?

Anyone (including you and your family members) who is a registered voter of the City of Moreno Valley and who resides in the same District as the respective Council seat candidate, may sign the respective candidate's nomination petition.

18. May a voter sign a petition for Council seat and a petition for the Mayor's seat?

Yes. An eligible voter may sign a petition for the Mayor's seat and a petition for a Council seat which will not be deemed invalid as a duplicate signature.

19. What happens if a voter signs my nomination petition and another candidate's nomination petition for the same seat I am seeking?

The signature on the first nomination petition signed by such a voter will be recognized as a valid signature, but any subsequent signatures by the same voter contained in any other nomination petitions for the same seat will not be recognized as being valid for purposes of counting the number of signatures.

20. What happens if a voter who signs my nomination petition is a registered voter in Moreno Valley, but does not live in the District I seek to represent?

This signature would be considered invalid since the voter must be both a registered voter of the City of Moreno Valley and reside in the District you seek to represent.

21. Are there any particular signing requirements I should be aware of?

The signatures on each nomination petition shall be appended on the same sheet of paper, and each signer shall add his or her place of residence, giving the street and number, if any, or another designation of his or her place of residence, so as to enable its location to be readily ascertained.

22. What happens if I do not have the requisite number of valid signatures on my nomination petition when I submit my nomination papers?

If your nomination papers are filed sufficiently before the close of the nomination period and the City Clerk determines that your nomination petition does not contain the required number of valid signatures, you may be given an opportunity to submit a supplemental petition before the close of the nomination period. For the November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election, the nomination period closes on August 7, 2026.

23. Do I have to pay a fee for filing/submitting my completed nomination papers to the City Clerk's Office?

Yes. You are required to pay a \$25 filing fee which covers part of the City's cost of processing a candidate's nomination papers. The fee must be paid upon the filing/submittal of the candidate's nomination papers. The City will waive \$1 of the candidate's filing fee for each set of four valid voter signatures contained on the candidate's nomination petition.

24. May I have someone else file/submit my completed nomination papers to the City Clerk's Office?

You are strongly encouraged to file/submit your completed nomination papers in person to the City Clerk's Office since the City Clerk must administer the oath or affirmation in person and you are required to sign the "Official Filing Form" in the presence of the City Clerk.

25. May I withdraw my nomination papers after I have filed them with the City Clerk's Office?

Yes. You may withdraw your submitted nomination papers at any time Monday through Thursday between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. and Friday between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., prior to the nomination process deadline of August 7, 2026.

26. How soon will the City Clerk's Office determine if I am a qualified candidate?

The City Clerk's Office will review nomination documents and coordinate with the Riverside County Registrar of Voters, as necessary, to verify candidate qualifications and petition signatures. The City will post information regarding qualified candidates following the close of the nomination period and completion of the candidate filing review process.

27. Will I be personally informed of my candidate qualification status?

Yes. You will be informed by telephone and in writing once the City Clerk's Office has completed its review of your nomination documents and determined that all applicable filing requirements have been satisfied..

28. What is a Candidate's Statement?

A Candidate's Statement, which is optional, is a written recitation of the candidate's personal background and qualifications, which will be included in the voter's pamphlet that is mailed to the voters in advance of the election.

29. How will my name and my profession designation appear on the ballot?

You will have the opportunity to determine how your name will appear on the ballot along with any designation you want to appear below your name on the ballot that conforms to one of the designations permitted under the California Elections Code.

30. If I choose to submit a Candidate's Statement, may I change or correct the spelling/wording after it has been submitted?

No, you may not change or correct your Candidate's Statement once it has been submitted to the City Clerk's Office, which means it is critical that you carefully check and proof-read your Candidate's Statement before it is submitted to the City Clerk's Office.

31. Will my Candidate's Statement be subject to public disclosure at any time proper to the election?

Candidate Statements will be kept confidential until the close of the nomination period on August 7, 2026, unless otherwise required by law..

32. If I submit a Candidate's Statement, and I change my mind, may I withdraw the statement?

Yes. The Candidate's Statement may be withdrawn, but not changed, during the period for filing nomination papers and until 5:00 p.m. of the next working day after the close of the nomination period.

33. Must I wait until my campaign receives \$2,000 in contributions before filing a Statement of Organization?

No, a campaign committee may file a Statement of Organization before it is actually qualified. "Not yet qualified" should be entered in the "Date Qualified" space on the form.

34. If I am only spending my own money on my campaign, do I need to file any campaign-related documents?

Yes, even if you are spending your own money on your campaign, you are still subject to the filing requirements of the Political Reform Act.

35. May I serve as my own Campaign Treasurer?

Yes, State law allows you to serve as your own treasurer, as long as this is designated in your Statement of Organization.

36. What happens if a candidate or treasurer is not available to sign a campaign disclosure statement on or before the filing deadline?

An agent of the candidate or treasurer may sign the campaign disclosure statement. The agent must attach an explanatory note to the statement stating that, as soon as the candidate or treasurer is available, he/she will verify and sign the statement and an amendment with the proper signature will be filed. In the event a committee treasurer will not be available to carry out his/her duties for an extended period of time, a new treasurer should be designated and the committee's Statement of Organization, Form 410, amended.

37. Are extensions given for campaign disclosure filing deadlines?

Except for deadlines that fall on a Saturday, Sunday or official state holidays, no provisions exist for extending filing deadlines. A statement not filed on or before the deadline is considered late and is subject to late filing penalties.

38. When will sample ballots be mailed to the voters?

State law requires the County Registrar of Voters to mail voter information materials and vote-by-mail ballots within timeframes established by the California Elections Code before the election.. The Riverside County Registrar of Voters will mail County

Voter Information Guides (sample ballots) to voters between September 24, 2026 and October 13, 2026, as required by California Elections Code.

39. When will the official results of the election be announced?

The Riverside County Registrar of Voters has 30 days to certify the results of the election and once the City Clerk receives official notification from the Registrar of Voters of the election results, the City Clerk will then present the results to the City Council for its acceptance no later than the next regularly scheduled City Council meeting or at a special meeting called for this purpose, which typically occurs in December.

40. Is there a way for me to track the election results prior to the Riverside County Registrar of Voters certifying the results of the election?

Yes. The ballots will be counted on election night after the polls are closed by the Registrar's Office. After the close of the polls, the Registrar of Voters will process the previously received vote by mail ballots to begin the canvass. Results will be distributed at the site as well as posted on the website periodically until the ballot count is complete. The Registrar's website address is: <https://www.voteinfo.net>.

41. When will the elected Mayor and Councilmembers take office?

The elected Mayor and Councilmembers will take office once the City Council adopts the resolution confirming the election results and the elected officials are administered the oath/affirmation of office at the same meeting, which typically occurs in December.

2026

City of Moreno Valley

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

MARCH

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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26	27	28	29	30		

MAY

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

 Council Meeting
 Study Session
 Holiday
 Staff Report Due
 **COUNCIL RECESS**

Holidays

01/01/26 New Year's Day
 01/19/26 Martin Luther King Day
 02/16/26 President's Day
 03/31/26 Farmworker's Day
 05/25/26 Memorial Day

09/07/26 Labor Day
 11/11/26 Veteran's Day
 11/26/26 Thanksgiving Day
 11/27/26 Thanksgiving Day After
 12/24/26 Christmas Eve

VOTE CENTER INFORMATION

VOTE CENTERS

On Election Day Vote Centers are open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.

The following rules/regulations are presented to assist you in running a trouble-free campaign and avoiding any problems.

WORKING AT THE VOTE CENTER INFORMATION:



In addition to the general recruitment of Election Officers from among the county's registered voters, the Registrar of Voters uses three other specialized recruitment programs to identify Election Officers. They are the Student Pollworker program, and the County Pollworker program.

California Elections Code does not allow any candidate for elective office to use their residence or business as a Vote Center. (E.C. § 12287)

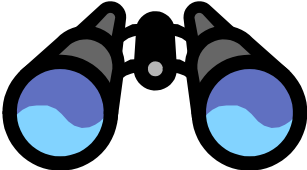
California Elections Code authorizes County Central Committees to nominate individuals to work on precinct boards. The nominee must be a registered voter, a member of the party making the nomination, and a resident of the precinct to which the nomination applies. These nominations must be made at least 90 days before the election for which the nomination is made. (E.C. § 12306)

WHY VOTE CENTERS CHANGE:



There are many reasons for choosing or changing a particular Vote Center. Any or all of the following reasons may apply:

- ☆ Facilities become overcrowded or permission is no longer granted for a facility to be used as a Vote Center.
- ☆ As precincts grow, boundaries have to be revised. This could result in your having to be assigned to a different Vote Center.
- ☆ Previous Vote Centers were not accessible to the disabled and the elderly as dictated by law.
- ☆ The different grouping of districts in an election could make it necessary to change your Vote Center from election to election.
- ☆ Inadequate lighting, parking or other similar concerns may require a new location to be selected.
- ☆ Construction/remodeling may render a Vote Center unavailable for an election.
- ☆ Facility must be secure for storing voting equipment.

Vote Centers (Continued)	
CAMPAIGNING / ELECTIONEERING: 	No person shall do any of the following within 100 feet of a Vote Center. (100 feet begins at the doorway of the room in which voters are voting). ☆ Circulate any petitions. ☆ Solicit a vote; wear campaign insignia or clothing with campaign slogans or political advertisements. ☆ Post any signs relating to candidates and/or measures. ☆ Perform any type of electioneering activities. Election Officers are instructed to check for electioneering throughout the day. If an election officer advises you that you are too close or are in any way electioneering, please comply with the request to correct the problem. If the election officer is unable to resolve the problem, the Registrar of Voters will send a troubleshooter to the Vote Center and/or summon law enforcement for assistance. It should be noted that exit polling may be conducted 25 feet from the Vote Center entrance.
OBSERVING: 	You are certainly welcome to observe activity at any Vote Center on election day – from the time the Vote Centers open until they are closed and the election officers depart to return the ballots and supplies to the collection center. However, in order not to disrupt the voting process, it is suggested that you and your campaign workers review the following material that is given in training to our election officers. It explains some of the do's and don'ts of observation. Anyone may be a poll watcher, but most often poll watchers are people who are working with one of the political parties or for a campaign. A poll watcher is someone who is observing the procedures at the Vote Centers and/or monitoring who has, or who has not voted. To accomplish this, poll watchers may continually check the posted copy of the Street Index. When not in use, poll watchers are permitted to view the Roster of Voters, and all supplemental lists in the possession of the precinct board. Although the law allows poll watching, there are rules and guidelines that must be followed.

CANVASS

ELECTION NIGHT ACTIVITIES

ELECTION RESULTS AVAILABLE AFTER 8:00 p.m.	At the Registrar of Voters, 2724 Gateway Drive, Riverside, or by phone (951) 486-7200, (800) 773-VOTE, or website: www.voteinfo.net
ELECTION NIGHT RESULTS INFORMATION	Candidates are invited to visit the Registrar of Voters office on election night. Cumulative election results will be available to candidates via telephone or at the Registrar of Voters Office. In addition, the results will be posted to our website. www.voteinfo.net. The vote-by-mail ballots will be reported first at approximately 8:20 p.m. Telephone operators will remain available to answer questions until all precinct results have been reported. The Vote Centers officially close at 8:00 p.m. Election activity then changes, from what was primarily voter participation at the Vote Centers, to election officers completing necessary procedures and forms, and delivering equipment and supplies to the Registrar of Voters office. Certain receiving procedures take place, and then the ballot cartons are delivered to the Registrar of Voters office where the votes are tallied.
CANVASS	Following Election Day the canvass of the returns will commence at the Registrar of Voters office. During the canvass, a complete audit of all returns will be accomplished, as well as processing and counting of CVR and vote-by-mail ballots voted and/or received on election day. Additionally, if there are any qualified write-in candidates, those votes will be tallied during the canvass. As a result, close races may not be determined until the canvass is completed. The official election results will be certified after the completion of the canvass.
CERTIFICATION OF ELECTION RESULTS	After certification of the election results, winners will be mailed a Certificate of Election with instructions on where and when to file it. Winners of city races will receive certification through the City Clerk's office.



Campaign-Related Regulations

Purpose of Campaign Regulations



US Supreme Court



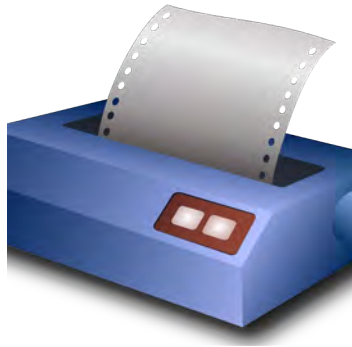
Striking a Balance Between the Personal Rights of City Officials and the Interests of Voters and Taxpayers who are entitled to a fair election process free of the undue influence when public positions are used as “bully pulpits.”

May Not Use Public Funds or Public Resources for Campaign Purposes



Government Code § 54964

EXAMPLES



Copy Machines

Faxes

Computers

Printers

Other Office Equipment



Prohibited From Using To Design, Make, Or Distribute Political Pamphlets, Flyers, Signs, Or Other Materials

May Not Use Public Funds or Public Resources for Campaign Purposes

Government Code § 54964



EXAMPLES

CITY TELEPHONES/CITY E-MAIL



- Prohibited from Making Political Cold Calls for Candidates***
- Prohibited from Calling any Organizations on Behalf of Candidates***
- Prohibited from Communicating Personal Views about Candidates***
- Prohibited from Sending or Receiving Messages Related to Candidates***

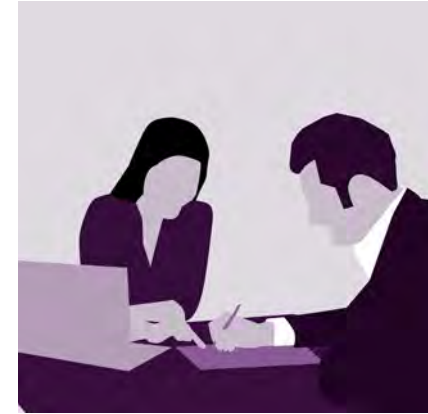
May Not Use Public Funds or Public Resources for Campaign Purposes



Government Code § 54964

EXAMPLES

OFFICE SPACE



Prohibited from Using City Office or City Workspace to Engage in Campaign Activities

Holding Campaign Meetings
Organizing Campaign Events
Preparing Campaign Ads

May Not Use Public Funds or Public Resources for Campaign Purposes

Government Code § 54964

EXAMPLES

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Prohibited from Using or Taking Away City Office Supplies in Support of Candidates.

Printer Paper

Binders

Staplers

Pens & Paper Clips

May Not Use Public Funds or Public Resources for Campaign Purposes



Government Code § 54964

EXAMPLES

CITY WEBSITE & CITY SOCIAL MEDIA



Prohibited From Using City Website or City Social Media Accounts for Campaign-Related Purposes

Statements Supporting or Opposing Candidates

Requesting/Soliciting Campaign Funds

Referencing a Candidate's Campaign Schedule or Activities

May Not Use Public Funds or Public Resources for Campaign Purposes



Government Code § 54964

EXAMPLES

Staff Time



Prohibited From Using City Staff for Campaign-Related Purposes

Maintaining a Calendar of Candidate's Events

Attending Campaign Events

Performing Campaign-Related Work

Employee Uniforms

Government Code § 3206

Employees who wear a City uniform may not participate in any political activity while in uniform - even when off duty.

Examples of Uniformed Employees

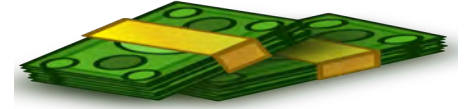
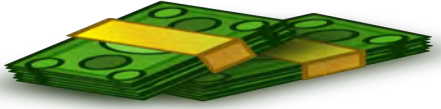


Fire, Police, Code Compliance, Animal Control, and Public Works Crews



Soliciting Campaign Contributions

Government Code § 3205



Prohibited from knowingly, directly or indirectly, soliciting a campaign contribution from any City employee.

Examples

ADDRESS LIST: May not obtain a list of City employees' names and addresses for campaign purposes.

DIRECT SOLICITATION: May not ask (whether in person, by writing, or by e-mail) a City employee to contribute or donate any money or time to a candidate's campaign.

Soliciting Campaign Contributions

Government Code § 3205



Examples

MASS MAILINGS: May not intentionally include specific City employees on a list that will be used to solicit campaign contributions.

PHONE BANKS: May not knowingly call or instruct someone else to call specific City employees for campaign contributions.

Using Position to Influence

Government Code § 3204

Prohibits use of official position to persuade or induce any City employee to take any political action.

Examples

VOTING: May not urge, encourage, or threaten a City employee to vote or refrain from voting for a particular candidate.



Using Position to Influence

Government Code §§ 3204 & 3205.5

Prohibits use of official position to persuade or induce any City employee to take any political action.



Examples



CONTRIBUTING: May not urge, encourage, or threaten a City employee to contribute to a particular candidate.

CAMPAIGNING: May not urge, encourage, or threaten a City employee to campaign, or participate in a campaign, for or against, a candidate.



Making Promises

Government Code §§ 3204 & 3205.5; Elections Code § 18520.

HIRED

Prohibited from promising to provide a City employee with a gift, money, promotion, job, or other form of compensation in return for a contribution or vote.

Examples

HIRING: May not promise to hire or appoint any person for a City position in return for a contribution or vote for or against any candidate or ballot measure.

SALARIES: May not promise to increase the pay rate, salary, or benefits of any City employee in return for a contribution or vote for or against any candidate



Making Promises

Government Code §§ 3204 & 3205.5; Elections Code § 18520.



Examples

GIFTS: Prohibited from promising to provide any person with money, a loan, or any type of gift in return for a contribution or vote for or against any candidate.

PARTIES: Prohibited from promising a City employee to hold a party, dinner, or other celebration in exchange for the employee's contribution or vote for or against any candidate.



Mass Mailings Within 60 Days of Election



Government Code Section 89003

The City is prohibited from sending out certain information within 60 days of an election regarding any candidate whose name will appear on the ballot at that election.

Letters: A mailing in which the candidate's name appears in on City letterhead, City envelopes, City stationery, forms, and City envelopes.

Roster Listing: A mailing of a roster listing containing the name of the candidate, even though all council names appear in the roster.

Photograph: A mailing of a photo of a candidate.



Mass Mailings Within 60 Days of Election



Government Code Section 89003

The City is prohibited from sending out certain information within 60 days of an election regarding any candidate whose name will appear on the ballot at that election.

Signature: A mailing of any item containing the candidate's signature.

Reference: A mailing of any item that makes any reference to the candidate.

Meeting Announcements: A mailing of any public meeting announcements sent to the candidate's constituents that contain the candidate's photo, signature or any reference to the candidate.

Event Announcements: An announcement of any official City event that involves the use of a City facility, City staff or City financial support that includes the candidate's photo, signature or any reference to the candidate.

Business Cards: Business cards that contain the candidate's photo or any mention of the candidate's officer's name.



Mass Mailings Within 60 Days of Election



Government Code Section 89003

The City is prohibited from sending out certain information within 60 days of an election regarding any candidate whose name will appear on the ballot at that election.

Event Announcements: An announcement of any official City event that involves the use of a City facility, City staff or City financial support that includes the candidate's photo, signature or any reference to the candidate.

Business Cards: Business cards that contain the candidate's photo or any mention of the candidate's officer's name.

Public Forum Analysis



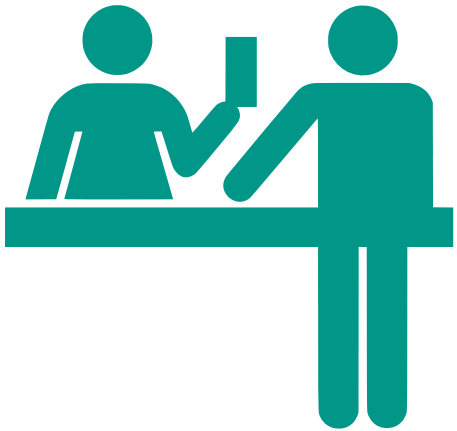
Where can I distribute campaign material?

Better Question

Where can't I distribute campaign materials?



Public Forum Analysis



Depends on Purpose of the Forum?

City Hall (Inside) – NO

Purpose of City Hall is to Conduct City Business.





Public Forum Analysis

Depends on Purpose of the Forum?



Other City Facilities – NO



Purpose of Amphitheater is for Public Entertainment

Purpose of Libraries is for a Quiet Place for the Public to Engage in Library Activities

Purpose of Civic Center Parking Lot is for the Parking and Movement of Vehicles

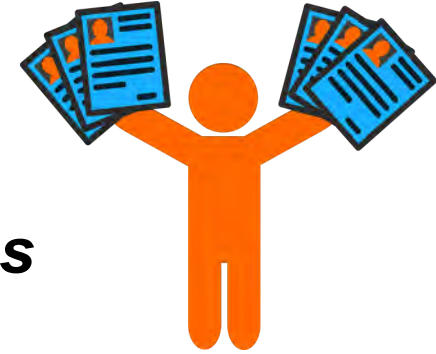
Purpose of Recreational Facilities are for Recreation

Public Forum Analysis



Then Where?

*Public Sidewalks
Public Walkways to City Facilities*



Caveat

***MAY NOT IMPEDE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEDESTRIANS
MAY NOT CREATE ANY TRAFFIC SAFETY HAZARDS
MAY NOT DAMAGE PUBLIC PROPERTY
MAY NOT LITTER***

Other Public Property

May not affix campaign sign to the following:

City Buildings

City Walls and Fences

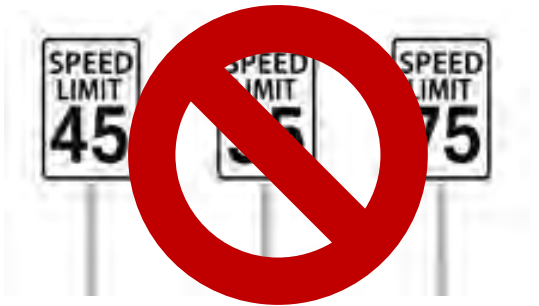
City Signs

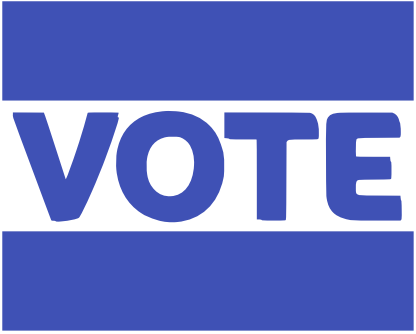
City Fixtures and Equipment

City Benches and Tables

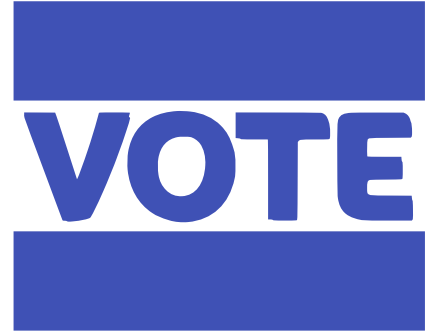
City Public Restrooms

City Vehicles





Campaign Signs Law



1. FIRST AMENDMENT



2. COURTS INTERPRET THE LAW

3. CONTENT NEUTRAL



4. TIME, PLACE & MANNER REGULATIONS



Campaign Signs

- Moreno Valley Municipal Code -



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Are political campaign signs regulated in the City of Moreno Valley?

Political campaign signs are regulated in the City as “temporary signs,” consistent with the most current opinions of the United States Supreme Court regarding the regulation of signs by local government.

Do I need a permit to post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign?

No permits are required to post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign unless the physical structure of the sign requires a building permit.

Do I have to register any information with the City before I start posting, installing or displaying temporary signs related to a political campaign?

There is no registration requirement, but it is highly recommended that you contact the Community Enhancement Division at 951.413.3340 to identify the individual to contact in the event the City needs to inform your campaign of any illegally placed signs that can be retrieved from the City before the City disposes of them.



Campaign Signs

- Moreno Valley Municipal Code -



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

When may I post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign?

Candidates and supporters may post, install and display temporary signs related to a political campaign **90 days prior** to and **10 days after** any official election. For this November 3, 2026, General Election, such signs may not be posted, installed or displayed before **August 4, 2026**.

When must I remove a temporary sign related to a political campaign?

All temporary signs related to a political campaign must be taken down or removed no later than 10 days after the election, which is **November 13, 2026**, for this November 3, 2026 General Election.

May I post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign on private property?

Temporary signs related to a political campaign may be posted, installed or displayed on private property only with the consent of the property owner, lessee, or person in lawful possession of the property.



Campaign Signs

- Moreno Valley Municipal Code -



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

May I post, install or display temporary signs related to a political campaign on public property?

Temporary signs related to a political campaign **may not** be posted, installed, or displayed on any of the following:

- Public buildings, structures, walls, fences, etc.
- Trees or shrubs located on public property such as in the City's parks or along parkways, sidewalks, trails, etc.
- In or on any public streets, roadways, sidewalks, parkways, trails or street medians.

Are there any other restrictions related to posting, installing or displaying temporary signs related to a political campaign?

Temporary signs related to a political campaign may not be placed in any manner that:

- Creates a condition that endangers the safety of persons or property;
- Obscures the view of fire hydrant, traffic sign, traffic signal, street sign or public information sign; or
- Blocks the line of sight for vehicle or pedestrian traffic.

No lot shall contain temporary signs related to a political campaign having an aggregate surface area in excess of 80 square feet.

No temporary sign related to a political campaign shall be permitted on any median separating opposite vehicular traffic on any public streets or other public rights-of-way.



Campaign Signs

- Moreno Valley Municipal Code -



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How large may a temporary sign related to a political campaign be?

- No **single sign** shall exceed 32 square feet
- No **freestanding sign** shall exceed six feet in height.
- No **window signs** shall cover more than 25 percent of the “clear sight” window area and they must be placed between four and seven feet above the finished floor level.
- No **banner sign** shall be placed lower than eight feet above any walkway below.
- No **canopy sign** shall be placed lower than eight feet above any walkway below.

May lights be used to illuminate a temporary sign related to a political campaign?

No temporary sign related to a political campaign shall be artificially lighted.



Campaign Signs

- Moreno Valley Municipal Code -



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What happens if I violate any of these sign regulations?

The signs will be removed and stored for no more than 30 days. If you do not provide contact information on the sign itself or similar information to the Community Enhancement Division, the City will not be able to contact you to notify you that the signs need to be picked up. As such, after 30 days, the illegal signs will be destroyed. Additionally, the City will require that you pay for the costs of removal and storage of the illegal signs.

Who do I call to retrieve any signs the City may have removed?

If you have any questions regarding the removal of any signs by the City, you should contact Community Enhancement Division at 951.413.3340.

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

APPLICANTS

Requires Applicants for Licenses, Permits, and Other Entitlements to Disclose any Campaign Contribution Exceeding \$250 that the Applicant Made to a Member of the City Council Within the Prior 12 months.

Prohibits Applicants from Making a Contribution Exceeding \$250 During a Proceeding and for 12 months Following the Final Decision of the Proceeding.

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

City Council Members

Council Member must Recuse Him/Herself from any proceeding involving a license, a contract, a permit or other entitlement if the “applicant” or “applicant’s representative” in the proceeding has made a campaign contribution of more than \$250 within the preceding 12 months to the Council Member.

- **Disclosure Requirement**

Must publicly disclose the contribution for the record of the proceeding.

- **Curing Situation**

- Return the contribution within 30 days of receiving the contribution

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

City Council Members

Council Member must Recuse Him/Herself from any proceeding involving a license, a contract, a permit or other entitlement if the Council Member received a campaign contribution from a “**PARTICIPANT**” of more than \$250 within the preceding 12 months and the Council Member knows the Participant has a financial interest in the outcome of the proceedings.

- **Disclosure Requirement**

Must publicly disclose the contribution for the record of the proceeding.

- **Curing Situation**

- Return the contribution within 30 days of receiving the contribution

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

City Council Members

Council Member is prohibited from soliciting, directing or accepting a campaign contribution from an applicant or applicant's representatives of more than \$250 during a proceeding involving the applicant or within 12 months after the proceeding.

Curing Situation: Return the portion of the contribution in excess of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), within 14 days of accepting, soliciting, or directing the contribution, whichever comes latest.

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

DEFINITIONS

Participant: Any person who is not a party (“applicant”) but who actively supports or opposes a particular decision in a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use and who has a financial interest in the decision.

A person actively supports or opposes a particular decision in a proceeding if that person lobbies in person the officers or employees of the agency, testifies in person before the agency, or otherwise acts to influence officers of the agency.

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

DEFINITIONS

Participant's Financial Interest

Business: Impact of any business entity in which the participant has a direct or indirect investment worth two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or more or any business entity in which the participant is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or holds any position of management.

Real Property: Impact on any real property in which the participant has a direct or indirect interest worth two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or more.

Levine Act

- California Government Code Section 84308 -

DEFINITIONS

Participant's Financial Interest

Source of Income: Impact of any source of income received by the participant within 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made.

Gift Sources: Impact on any of the participant's donors of, or any intermediary or agent for a donor of a gift or gifts aggregating two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) 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.

CONCLUSION

Its all about protecting the taxpayers' investment in public property and resources, respecting the rights of City staff and protecting the integrity of local elections – which all builds trust and confidence in local government.