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COUNTY OF MENDOCINO  
COUNTY COUNSEL  
JAN 23 2017

Local  
2016 Multi-County Agency Biennial Notice

Name of Agency:

Mailing Address:  
UKIAH CALIFORNIA

Contact Person:

Email:

Anderson Valley Unified School District

P.O.Box 457, Boonville, CA 95415

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Counties Served: Mendocino

No. of Employees: 85 No. of Form 700 Filers: 9

Accurate disclosure is essential to monitor whether officials have conflicts of interest and to help ensure public trust in government. The biennial review examines current programs to ensure that the agency's code includes disclosure by those agency officials who make or participate in making governmental decisions.

Please identify which statement accurately describes your agency's status.

This agency has reviewed its conflict of interest code. The current code designates all positions which make or participate in making governmental decisions. The designated positions are assigned accurate disclosure categories that relate to the job duties of the respective positions. The code incorporates FPPC regulation 18730 so that all relevant Government Code Sections are referenced.

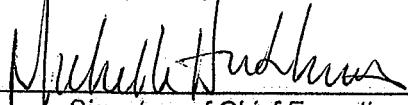
This agency has reviewed its conflict of interest code and has determined that an amendment is necessary. An amendment may include the following:

- New positions which involve the making or participating in the making of decisions which may foreseeably have a material impact on a financial interest.
- Current designated positions need renaming or deletion.
- Statutorily required provisions of the code need to be addressed.
- Disclosure categories need revision.

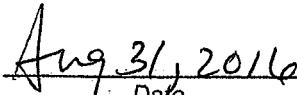
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Verification (to be completed if no amendment is required)

This multi-county agency's code accurately designates all positions that make or participate in the making of governmental decisions. The disclosure assigned to those positions accurately requires that all investments, business positions, interests in real property, and sources of income that may foreseeably be affected materially by the decisions made by those holding designated positions are reported. The code includes all other provisions required by Government Code Section 87302.



Signature of Chief Executive Officer



Date

All multi-county agencies must complete and return this notice, including those agencies whose codes are currently under review. Please return this notice no later than **October 3, 2016** to the FPPC at [biennialnotice@fppc.ca.gov](mailto:biennialnotice@fppc.ca.gov) or 428 J Street, Suite 620, Sacramento, California, 95814.

# **Anderson Valley Unified School District**

## **Board Bylaw**

### **Conflict Of Interest**

#### **BB 9270**

#### **Board Bylaws**

**\*\*\*Note: The determination as to whether a conflict of interest exists must be analyzed under two separate sets of statutes: (1) the conflict of interest provisions of the Political Reform Act (PRA) (Government Code 87100-87505), detailed in the section below entitled "Conflict of Interest under the Political Reform Act," and (2) Government Code 1090-1098, detailed in the section below entitled "Conflict of Interest under Government Code 1090 - Financial Interest in a Contract." Even when a conflict does not exist pursuant to those statutes, a violation might still occur under the common law doctrine against conflict of interest; see the section below entitled "Common Law Doctrine Against Conflict of Interest."\*\*\***

**\*\*\*Note: Because the law and definitions are quite complex, it is strongly recommended that districts consult with legal counsel and staff from the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) as soon as a potential conflict is presented.\*\*\***

The Governing Board desires to maintain the highest ethical standards and help ensure that decisions are made in the best interest of the district and the public. Accordingly, no Board member, district employee, or other person in a designated position shall participate in the making of any decision for the district when the decision will or may be affected by his/her financial, family, or other personal interest or consideration.

(cf. 9005 - Governance Standards)

Even if a prohibited conflict of interest does not exist, a Board member shall abstain from voting on personnel matters that uniquely affect his/her relatives. However, a Board member may vote on collective bargaining agreements and personnel matters that affect a class of employees to which his/her relative belongs. Relative means an adult who is related to the Board member by blood or affinity within the third degree, as determined by the common law, or an individual in an adoptive relationship within the third degree. (Education Code 35107)

**\*\*\*Note: The following paragraph reflects the common law definition of "relative within the third degree."\*\*\***

A relationship within the third degree includes an individual's parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and the similar family of the individual's spouse/registered domestic partner unless the individual is widowed or divorced.

**\*\*\*Note: The Governing Board is required to adopt a conflict of interest code in compliance with Government Code 87300-87313. Board members and employees designated in the district's conflict of interest code are required by Government Code 87500 to annually file a Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 to disclose any assets and income which may be materially affected by official actions. Under the PRA, there are two separate categories of Form 700 disclosure requirements. For the first category pursuant to Government Code 87302, which is applicable to most school districts, the disclosure requirements are determined by the district and set forth in the district's conflict of interest code. The second category, pursuant to Government Code 87200, is only applicable to Board members and designated employees who "manage public investments"; see section below entitled "Additional Requirements for**

\*\*\*Note: The FPPC has adopted an eight-step analysis, detailed in Government Code 87100-87500, 2 CCR 18700-18755, and interpretive opinions, to determine whether a conflict of interest exists under the PRA. When such a conflict exists, the affected Board member must disclose the interest and disqualify himself/herself from participating in the decision, as specified below. Because Family Code 297.5 grants a registered domestic partner the same rights, protections, and benefits as a spouse under state law, analysis of a conflict of interest with regards to a Board member's spouse is also applicable to a registered domestic partner.\*\*\*

A Board member, designated employee, or other person in a designated position shall not make, participate in making, or in any way use or attempt to use his/her official position to influence a governmental decision in which he/she knows or has reason to know that he/she has a disqualifying conflict of interest. A disqualifying conflict of interest exists if the decision will have a "reasonably foreseeable material financial effect," which is distinguishable from the effect on the public generally, on the Board member, designated employee, or other person in a designated position, his/her immediate family, or any financial interest described in 2 CCR 18700. (Government Code 87100, 87101, 87103; 2 CCR 18700-18709)

A Board member, designated employee, or other person in a designated position makes a governmental decision when he/she, acting within the authority of his/her office or position, authorizes or directs any action on a matter, votes or provides information or opinion on it, contacts or appears before a district official for the purpose of affecting the decision, or takes any other action specified in 2 CCR 18704.

\*\*\*Note: 2 CCR 18705 permits a Board member who is financially interested in a contract to participate in making a decision on the contract if (1) he/she discloses the existence of the conflict and describes with particularity the nature of his/her economic interest in the contract; (2) gives a summary description of the circumstances under which he/she believes the conflict may arise; and (3) either he/she, another Board member, or a district employee discloses the legal basis for concluding that no alternative source of decision exists for the district. In general, this rule will permit a district to acquire an essential supply or service. CSBA strongly recommends that legal counsel be consulted when situations arise involving the rule of necessity, as strict compliance is required.\*\*\*

However, a Board member shall participate in the making of a contract in which he/she has a financial interest if his/her participation is required by the rule of necessity or legally required participation pursuant to Government Code 87101 and 2 CCR 18705.

#### Additional Requirements for Boards that Manage Public Investments

\*\*\*Note: The following optional section is for use only by districts in which the Board and/or designated employees are considered to be "officials who manage public investments" and who are required to file a full financial disclosure statement in accordance with Government Code 87200. It should be deleted by all other districts. See the accompanying exhibit for further information.\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: According to the FPPC, officials who manage public investments are boards or designated employees who manage the investment of district surplus or special reserve funds in permitted securities and investments pursuant to Education Code 41015. Those boards that direct the investment of these funds, formulate or approve policies for the investment of these funds, even if they delegate day-to-day investment decisions to staff, or approve investment transactions involving these funds are considered officials who manage public investments.\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: The Board does not manage public investments when the district does not have any surplus or special reserve funds to invest and merely deposits all funds it receives (1) in the county treasury pursuant to Education Code 41001-41002.5 or (2) in a fund where a Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note (TRANS) is issued. Board members and superintendents in these types of situations are not considered to have discretion regarding the investment of the district's money and are therefore not officials who manage public investments.\*\*\*

1090 apply to all district employees and consultants. California appellate courts have ruled in *McGee v. Balfour Beatty Construction LLC* and *Davis v. Fresno Unified School District* that Government Code 1090 applies to consultants, including corporate consultants, who fill the roles and positions of officers, employees, and agents of the district. However, the Attorney General has opined in 63 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 868 (1980) that an employee's financial interest would not prohibit the district from entering into a contract as long as the employee has not participated in the making of the contract, such as in discussions and planning, as detailed below.\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: Government Code 1090 does not define financial interest, but courts have held that, for the purposes of this statute, the definition of "financial interest" is not the same as the definition in the PRA which requires a "material financial effect" in order for a conflict to exist. Because the determination of whether a financial interest exists involves a review of statutes, court decisions, and Attorney General opinions as they apply to the particular facts at issue, the analysis can be complex and legal counsel should be consulted as appropriate.\*\*\*

Board members, employees, or district consultants shall not be financially interested in any contract made by the Board on behalf of the district, including in the development, preliminary discussions, negotiations, compromises, planning, reasoning, and specifications and solicitations for bids. If a Board member has such a financial interest in a contract made by the Board, the contract is void. (Government Code 1090)

\*\*\*Note: The district may enter into a contract when a Board member's interest is a "remote interest" as defined in Government Code 1091. Generally, this issue arises when the district wishes to enter into a contract with the Board member's employer. When the conditions specified in Government Code 1091 are satisfied (e.g., Board member is an employee of a nonprofit organization, the employer has at least 10 employees, and the Board member has been employed more than three years), then the district may enter into the contract as long as the affected Board member discloses the remote interest and abstains from the matter.\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: Board members who willfully fail to disclose a remote interest in a contract may be subject to a fine or imprisonment pursuant to Government Code 1097.\*\*\*

A Board member shall not be considered to be financially interested in a contract in which he/she has only a "remote interest," as specified in Government Code 1091, if the interest is disclosed during a Board meeting and noted in the official Board minutes. The affected Board member shall not vote or debate on the matter or attempt to influence any other Board member or district official to enter into the contract. (Government Code 1091)

\*\*\*Note: Pursuant to Government Code 1091.5, certain financial interests are defined as "noninterests," meaning a conflict of interest does not exist and the district can enter into the contract. One of the noninterests listed in Government Code 1091.5 is when a Board member's spouse has been employed by the district for at least one year prior to the Board member's election or appointment. If the spouse has not been employed by the district for at least one year prior to the Board member's election or appointment, the exception does not apply and Government Code 1090 prohibits the district from entering into a new contract to hire the spouse. (80 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 320 (1997))\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: Attorney General opinions and case law have further clarified the application of this noninterest exception when a previously employed spouse changes to a different position during the Board member's term. Generally, these opinions have held that a lateral transfer or change of classification that does not require Board approval (e.g., second year probationary teacher automatically achieving permanent status, step increase) is the same employment not requiring a new contract and thus constitutes a noninterest. (92 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 26 (2009), 87 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 23 (2004)). However, when a new contract is involved (e.g., promotion from classroom teacher to principal, substitute employee becoming a probationary employee), the exception in Government Code 1091.5 does not apply and the action would be prohibited under Government Code 1090 because Board approval of the contract is required. (*Thorpe v. Long Beach Community College District*, 69 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 255 (1986))\*\*\*

\*\*\*Note: Because this area of law is complex, it is strongly recommended that district legal counsel be consulted if a Board member's spouse is an employee of the district or when analyzing whether an interest is a noninterest or remote interest.\*\*\*

## Gifts

**\*\*\*Note: Pursuant to 2 CCR 18730, the gift limitation is currently \$460. This amount is adjusted in odd-numbered years by the FPPC. Pursuant to Government Code 89503, Board members and candidates are subject to gift limitation for gifts from all sources except when exempted by law or regulation. For those Board members who file a Form 700 based on the disclosure categories specified in the district's conflict of interest code pursuant to Government Code 87302 (see the accompanying exhibit), the gift limit is only applicable as to those individuals and entities that are disclosed on the Form 700.\*\*\***

**\*\*\*Note: Several exceptions exist within the Government Code's definitions of gifts, income, interest in real property, and investment; see Government Code 82028, 82030, 82033, and 82034. If questions arise as to such exceptions, the district may seek clarification from the FPPC through email to [advice@fppc.ca.gov](mailto:advice@fppc.ca.gov) or consult legal counsel.\*\*\***

Board members and designated employees may accept gifts only under the conditions and limitations specified in Government Code 89503 and 2 CCR 18730.

The limitation on gifts does not apply to wedding gifts and gifts exchanged between individuals on birthdays, holidays, and other similar occasions, provided that the gifts exchanged are not substantially disproportionate in value. (Government Code 89503)

In addition, the limitation on gifts does not apply to informational materials such as books, reports, pamphlets, calendars, and periodicals. (Government Code 82028)

**\*\*\*Note: Board members and designated employees may, in the circumstances described in Government Code 89506, receive payments, advances, or reimbursements for travel and related lodging and subsistence, which will not be subject to the gift limit set in Government Code 89503.\*\*\***

Gifts of travel and related lodging and subsistence shall be subject to the current gift limitation, except when: (Government Code 89506)

1. The travel is in connection with a speech given by a Board member or designated employee, provided the lodging and subsistence expenses are limited to the day immediately preceding, the day of, and the day immediately following the speech and the travel is within the United States.
2. The travel is provided by a person or agency specified in Government Code 89506, including a government, governmental agency or authority, bona fide public or private educational institution, as defined in Revenue and Taxation Code 203, or nonprofit organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Gifts of travel exempted from the gift limitation, as described in items #1 and 2 above, shall nevertheless be reportable on the recipient's Statement of Economic Interest/Form 700 as required by law.

A gift of travel does not include travel provided by the district for Board members and designated employees. (Government Code 89506)

## Honoraria

Board members and designated employees shall not accept any honorarium, which is

McGee v. Balfour Beatty Construction, LLC, et al. (4/12/16, No. B262850)  
Davis v. Fresno Unified School District (2015) 237 Cal.App.4th 261  
Klistoff v. Superior Court, (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 469  
Thorpe v. Long Beach Community College District, (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 655  
Kunec v. Brea Redevelopment Agency, (1997) 55 Cal.App.4th 511

**ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS**

92 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 26 (2009)  
92 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 19 (2009)  
89 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 217 (2006)  
86 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 138(2003)  
85 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 60 (2002)  
82 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 83 (1999)  
81 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 327 (1998)  
80 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 320 (1997)  
69 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 255 (1986)  
68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 171 (1985)  
65 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 606 (1982)  
63 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 868 (1980)

**Management Resources:**

**CSBA PUBLICATIONS**

Conflict of Interest: Overview of Key Issues for Governing Board Members, Fact Sheet, July 2010

**FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS**

Can I Vote? A Basic Overview of Public Officials' Obligations Under the Conflict-of-Interest Rules, 2005

**INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

Understanding the Basics of Public Service Ethics: Personal Financial Gain Laws, 2009

Understanding the Basics of Public Service Ethics: Transparency Laws, 2009

**WEB SITES**

CSBA: <http://www.csba.org>

Fair Political Practices Commission: <http://www.fppc.ca.gov>

Institute of Local Government: <http://www.ca-ilg.org>

(7/01 11/03 7/10 4/11) 8/16

ANDERSON VALLEY UNIF. SCHOOL DISTRICT

APPENDIX A  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

DESIGNATED POSITIONS

Under provisions of this Code, designated employees shall file statements of economic interests. The following are designated employees because their positions involve the making or participating in the making of decisions which could affect private financial interests materially. The financial effect of a government decision is material if the decision will have a significant effect on a person's or business entity's real property or source of income in question. Any investments, interests in real property and sources of income held by the designated employee's spouse or dependent children must be reported as though held by the designated employee personally.

Consultants to this District hold designated positions under this Conflict of Interest Code and are required to comply with the disclosure requirements described below. The Board of Directors may determine in writing that a particular consultant is hired to perform a range of duties that are limited in scope and thus not required to comply with the disclosure requirements described in these categories. Such determination shall include a description of the consultant's duties and, based upon that description, a statement of the extent of disclosure requirements. The Chairperson shall forward a copy of this determination to the Board of Directors. However, nothing herein will excuse any such consultant from any other provision of this Conflict of Interest Code.

<u>DESIGNATED POSITIONS</u>	<u>DISCLOSURE CATEGORY</u>
Board of Trustees	1, 2, 3
Superintendent of Schools	1, 2, 3
District Business Administrator	1, 2, 3
Principals	1, 2, 3

Disclosure Categories

1. Investments in any business entity which, within the last two years, has contracted, or in the future foreseeably may contract with the District to provide services, supplies, materials, machinery or equipment. See Government Code Sections 82034, 87103, 87206.

Anderson Valley Unified School Dist.

2. Income from any source which, within the last 12 months, has contracted, or in the future foreseeable may contract with the District to provide services, supplies, materials, machinery or equipment to the District. See Government Code Sections 82030, 87103, 87207.

3. Interest in Real Property located in whole or in part either within the boundaries of the District, including any leasehold, beneficial or ownership interest or option to acquire such interest in real property. See Government Code Sections 82033, 87103, 87206.