4.4 Attachments to Comment Letters Received

This section includes the comment letter attachments that were included with Comment Letters F2, L1, L2, T5, O7, O8, I157, and I184. The attachments to the comment letters do not raise a significant environmental issue regarding the adequacy or accuracy of the information provided in the EIR. Therefore, they do not require individual responses to be prepared by the City of Santee.

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Attachment to Comment Letter F2,
U.S. Marine Corps, July 13, 2020

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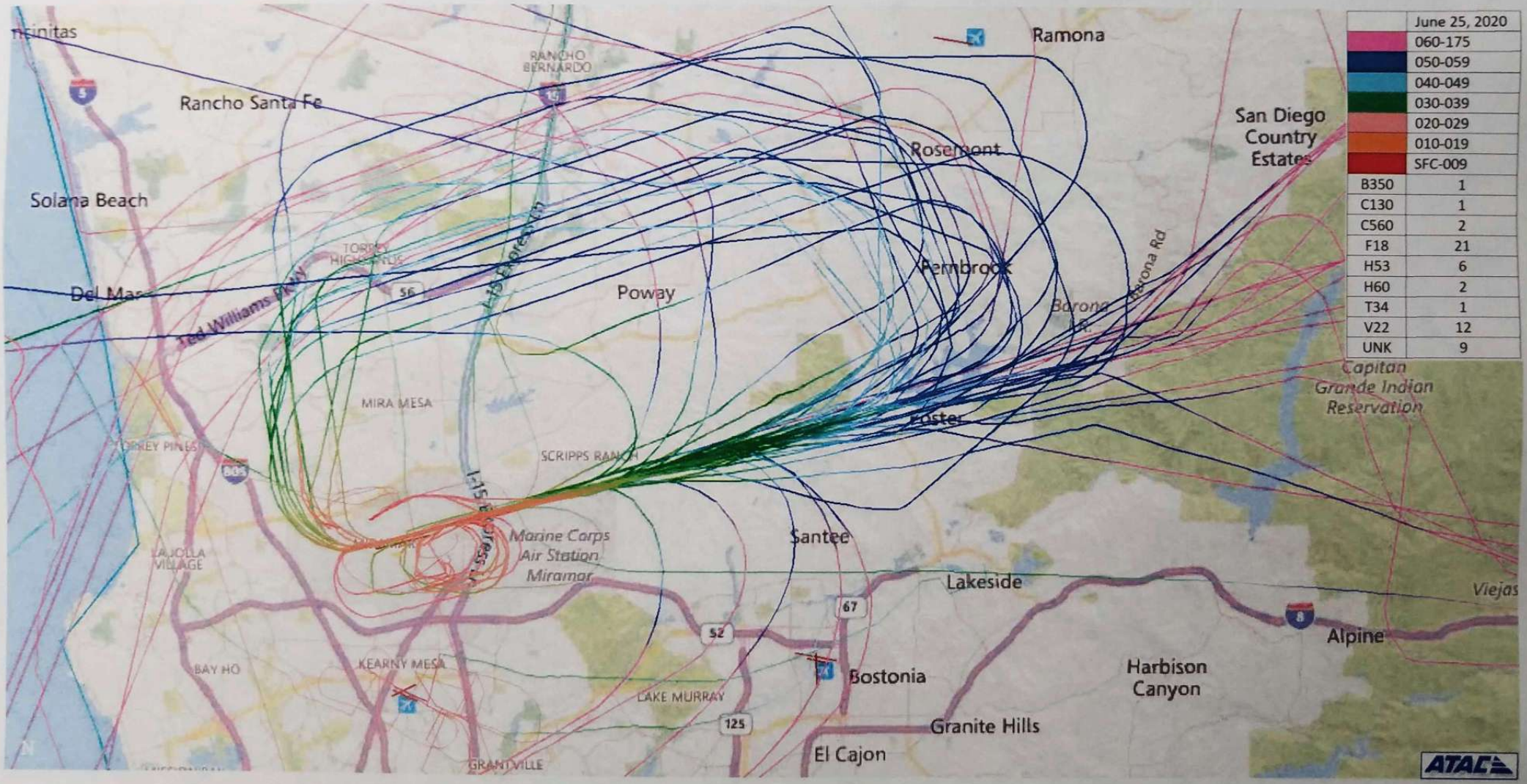
June 25, 2020



	June 25, 2020
	060-175
	050-059
	040-049
	030-039
	020-029
	010-019
	SFC-009
B350	1
C130	1
C560	2
F18	21
H53	6
H60	2
T34	1
V22	12
UNK	9

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Attachment to Comment Letter L1,
City of San Diego, July 13, 2020

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From: Panther, Brian <HPanther@sandiego.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2020 11:09 AM
To: John Keane
Cc: Marni Borg; Melanie Kush; Chris Jacobs
Subject: RE: City of San Diego Comments on Fanita Ranch
Attachments: sample 1 CHSP - closed landfill.pdf

John,

My comments only apply if the contractors are working within a 1,000 feet of the landfill. If they aren't please disregard my comments.

Please see the attached sample of a community safety and health plan, if you need one in the future.

Kindest Regards,

Brian

From: John Keane
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2020 8:34 AM
To: Panther, Brian
Cc: Marni Borg ; Melanie Kush ; Chris Jacobs
Subject: [EXTERNAL] City of San Diego Comments on Fanita Ranch

This email came from an external source. Be cautious about clicking on any links in this email or opening attachments.

Hello Mr. Panther,
I am working on this project with Chris Jacobs at the City of Santee and found 3 comments you have provided. Please refer to the attached letter.

Comment X-3, I agree, however do not believe work is proposed within 1,000 feet of the landfill.

Comment X-4, Agreed when practical. It is assumed this land was never developed and debris is unlikely given the difficultly to access portions of the site.

Comment X-5, Do you have an example or can elaborate specifically on what "a community safety and health plan" would consists of and how it relates to construction activities.

Thank you for your comments and appreciate a clarification on comment X-5.

John J. Keane, P.E., Senior Civil Engineer
City of Santee, Department of Development Services
10601 Magnolia Avenue, Santee, CA 92071
(619) 258-4100 x169, jkeane@cityofsanteeca.gov

City of San Diego
Park and Recreation Department
Park Planning & Development Division

202 C Street, MS 35
San Diego, CA 92101

Community Health and Safety Plan

FOR

Balboa Park Golf Course Comfort Station and Concession Stand
2600 Golf Course Drive
San Diego, CA 92101

Scope of Community Health and Safety Plan

This Community health and Safety Plan is intended to address only the activities associated with hazards normally anticipated in the vicinity (within 1,000 feet) of an inactive municipal landfill. This plan was prepared to address the site conditions present at the time.

Site Identification and Location

The project site is located on the Balboa Park Municipal Golf Course, approximately 500 feet from the nearest boundary of the closed Arizona Street Landfill site. Conditions at the project site are stable and the site has been used as a golf course since the 1930's. The site is currently irrigated turf with some trees and shrubs in the vicinity.

Site Name: Balboa Golf Course, Comfort Station and Concession Stand
Address: 2600 Golf Course Drive, San Diego, CA, 92101
Assessor's Parcel Number: 534-450-08
Legal Description: Portion of Lot 1129, MM 36 – Pueblo Lands, R.O.S. 12829
Thomas Guide Coordinates: Map viii, grids F2, F3, G2 and G3

Plot Plan

See attached plot plan.

Evaluation of Potential Public Exposure to Hazards

The Balboa Golf Course Comfort Station is located away from residential and commercial activities. The project site is located approximately 800 feet from the nearest residential structure at 28th Street and Maple Street. The Balboa Park Nursery is located to the west of the project site, across Pershing Drive. Recreational golfers will be in the closest proximity to the site. The new comfort station and concession stand will be located in the vicinity of the 9th hole fairway and the 10th hole tee blocks.

Vapors – Vapors present the largest of the risks to the public. Grading, excavation and trenching activities have the potential to expose landfill gasses that may migrate to the site. Landfill Gas Monitoring Probe P13 is located approximately 125 feet from the project site. Methane readings taken at this site were 30.8% at 50 feet below ground surface (bgs), 29.1% at 30 feet bgs, and 0% at 10 feet bgs. Excavation and trenching are not expected to bee any deeper than 3 feet below ground surface. Exposure to methane gas is anticipated to be minimal. All trenches will be filled prior to completion of construction and the structure will be included in the Environmental Services Department's long-term Structure Monitoring portion of the Arizona Landfill Gas Monitoring Program.

Dust – The project site is relatively small, and grading is minimal. The building footprint is approximately 1,008 square feet and will require minor over-excavation and re-compaction to prepare the subgrade. Preparation for site paving will only require minor clearing and grubbing of the existing turf. The area has been irrigated as a part of the golf course for

many years and dist is not anticipated to be a major concern. Surrounding areas will be re-vegetated to control long-term dust and erosion.

Noise – The project site is relatively small, and minor over-excavation and re-compaction is required for subgrade preparation. Small scale grading equipment will be used for this activity. The structure will be of concrete block construction with pre-fabricated wood trusses. On-site construction should not generate a large amount of noise. As noted previously, the project site is located approximately 800 feet from the nearest residence. Golfers will be exposed to construction noise for only a short time during their round of golf. Long term noise is not anticipated from the activities at the site.

Fires and Explosions – As noted above, exposure to methane gas is anticipated to be minor. No fires or explosions are anticipated. However, gas monitoring will be conducted throughout the duration of the project. A methane detector will be included in the concession stand and the structure will be included in the Structure Monitoring portion of the Arizona Landfill Gas Monitoring Program.

Physical Hazards – Physical hazards associated with the construction of the project will include normal construction methods and conditions. The project site will be fenced to keep the general public off of the construction site, and only authorized contractor and City personnel will be allowed on site. At the completion of construction, a safe environment will be provided.

Monitoring Equipment

The project site is in an open area and is located approximately 500 feet from the Arizona Landfill. Methane readings at Landfill Gas Monitoring Probe P13 are negligible at 10 feet below ground surface. Monitoring of confined spaces and open trenches will be the primary concern. To monitor landfill gas levels, a confined space gas monitor will be used. The City of San Diego Environmental Services Department will provide a confined space gas monitor for use at the project site. The Environmental Services Department will also provide training to the City Resident Engineer and contractor's Job Superintendent in use of the monitor.

Control Methods

Site Security

Construction fencing will be provided to secure the project site. Only authorized City and contractor personnel will be allowed on site. Enforcement will be the responsibility of the contractor, and the City Resident Engineer when present.

Vapors

As noted previously, the level of methane gas at Landfill Gas Monitoring Probe P13 at a depth of 10 feet below ground surface is at 0%. Significant levels of methane gas are not anticipated. However, monitoring of landfill gas levels in open trenches and confined spaces will be conducted at the beginning of each work day with a confined space gas monitor.

Confined spaces include trenches, pits, sumps or any other areas where circulation of fresh air is restricted or the ability to readily escape from the area is restricted.

Confined space entry shall be allowed during this job, and is authorized under this safety plan. Should entry into a space or trench deeper than three feet be required, employees will consult the Safety Officer for authorization. If confined space entry is required, a confined space entry checklist must be completed and a permit must be obtained from Health and Safety Office. Also, continuous monitoring for combustible gases shall be performed while trenching.

Dust

Dust is not anticipated to be a major concern at the project site. During grading, excavation and re-compaction activities, the soil shall be kept in a moist condition to prevent dust. Excavated trench material shall be handled as described under "Stockpiled Soil" below.

Noise

Noise is not anticipated to be a major concern at the project site.

Open Excavations

Trenching will be required for underground utilities including, but not necessarily limited to, sewer lateral and electrical supply. Holes or trenches, which must remain open for any extended period of time shall be covered or fenced when not being worked on. Do not enter excavation or trenches over 5 feet deep that are not properly guarded shored or sloped.

Stockpiled Soil

Stockpiled soil will be required for utility trenching only, as noted under "Dust" above. Soil excavated from trenching shall remain until such time that proper inspections for the utilities being installed are completed. Upon completion and approval of inspection, excavated material shall be replaced in the open trenches as soon as possible. Stockpiled soil shall be handled and stored according to SAM manual Section 5.C.4. Stockpiled soil shall be bermed and covered to prevent run-off, vapor and dust exposures. Stockpiled soil shall be stored in a secured area of the site to prevent public access.

Safety Guidelines

The following general safety guidelines shall be followed at all times:

- No smoking on site is allowed.
- No contact lenses.
- Hard hats are required within 200 feet of heavy equipment. Steel-toed boots and safety glasses shall be worn at all times.
- Site access is restricted to authorized personnel only. All personnel entering construction site are required to wear an orange vest or shirt.
- All operations shall have first aid kits, eyewashes, and fire extinguishers available.
- When respirators are required, no facial hair is allowed that will interfere with the respirator face seal.
- Emergency information shall be posted at the site.
- This Community Health and Safety Plan shall be available on site at all times.

The following mechanical safety guidelines shall be followed at all times:

- Verify that all equipment is in good condition.
- Do not stand or walk under elevated loads or ladders.
- Do not stand near unguarded excavation trenches.
- Do not stand near backhoe buckets and earth moving equipment.
- Do not enter excavation or trenches over 5 feet deep that are not properly guarded shored or sloped.
- Appropriate guards must be used if equipment has potentially hazardous moving parts.
- Holes or trenches, which must remain open for any extended period of time shall be covered or fenced when not being worked on.

The following electrical safety guidelines shall be followed at all times:

- Locate and mark buried utilities before drilling, digging or excavating.
- Maintain at least 10-foot clearance from overhead power lines.
- Contact utility company for minimum clearance from high voltage power lines.
- If unavoidably close to buried or overhead power lines, have power turned off, with circuit breaker locked and tagged.
- Properly ground all electrical equipment.
- Avoid standing in water when operating electrical equipment.

All personnel will be required to wear, at a minimum, the following personal protective equipment:

- Orange Vest or shirt
- Gloves
- Boots
- Hardhat-required within 200 feet of heavy equipment
- Eye protection

Site Safety Manager

Randall Construction is the general contractor for the prime construction contract and will serve as the Site Safety Manager.

Randall Construction
Project Manager: David Conner
Ph. (858) 560-5453
Cell (858) 688-0572
3656 Ruffin Road, Suite D
San Diego, CA 92123

Emergency Planning

The ponding of flammable or combustible substances and the build-up of explosive concentrations of vapors are not anticipated. However, in the event tat these conditions arise, the following measures will be taken:

- All work at the site shall cease until such time that the levels of combustible or explosive gasses are attenuated to a safe level.
- The Site Safety Manager shall notify the appropriate emergency response agencies and the Department of Environmental Health.
- The Site Safety Manager shall notify the Balboa Golf Course Superintendent of the conditions.
- Air blowers shall be used as necessary to disperse the combustible or explosive gasses.

Public Notification Program

The project site is approximately 800 feet from the nearest residences at 28th Street and Maple Street. Public notification will be accomplished by posting signs at the project site.

Post On Site

Acute symptoms:	**First Aid**
Dizziness, Nausea:	**Rest, shade, and fresh air**
Unconsciousness:	**Medical Help**
Hospital(s):	**UCSD Medical Center - Hillcrest** **200 West Arbor Drive** **San Diego, CA 92103** **(619) 543-6222**
	Scripps Mercy Hospital **4077 5th Avenue** **San Diego, CA 92103** **(619) 294-8111**

Local Resources:

Law Enforcement	**911**
Fire Department	**911**
Explosives Unit	**911**
Poison Control Center	**(800) 876-4766**
Dept. of Env. Health	**(800) 253-9933**

Attachment to Comment Letter L2,
County of San Diego, July 13, 2020

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Attachment A

County of San Diego

MARK WARDLAW
DIRECTOR

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
5510 OVERLAND AVENUE SUITE 310, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123
(858) 694-2962 • Fax (858) 694-2555
www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds

KATHLEEN A. FLANNERY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

December 13, 2018

John O'Donnell
Principal Planner
Development Services Department
City Hall, Building 4
10601 Magnolia Avenue
Santee, CA 92071

Via e-mail to: jodonnell@cityofsanteeca.gov

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON THE FANITA RANCH PROJECT FOR THE CITY OF SANTEE

Dear Mr. O'Donnell,

The County of San Diego (County) reviewed the City of Santee's (City) Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Revised Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Fanita Ranch Project (Project), received on November 15, 2018.

The County appreciates the opportunity to review the Project and offers the following comments for your consideration. Please note that none of these comments should be construed as County support for this Project.

GENERAL

1. The County's Land Use and Environment Group has developed Guidelines for Determining Significance that are used to determine the significance of environmental impacts and mitigation options for addressing potentially significant impacts in the unincorporated portions of the County. Project impacts that could have potentially significant adverse effects to the unincorporated County or County facilities should be evaluated using the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance. These guidelines are available online at: http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/procguid.html.

TRAFFIC/TRANSPORTATION

1. The County requests a complete traffic impact study be prepared as part of the DEIR to analyze and determine whether the project would result in any impacts to County-maintained roadways or result in a potential traffic-related impact requiring mitigation.

2. Please provide County staff with a copy of the traffic impact study and appendices once the DEIR is prepared.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

1. The Project could potentially generate stormwater impacts to adjacent private parcels located in the unincorporated county. Therefore, the project must consider the following items:

    a. Compliance with the San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2013-0001, (as amended by Order Nos. R9-2015-0001 and R9-2015-0100). The project should consider implementing permanent Site Design, Source Control, Pollutant Control, and Hydromodification Management in accordance with your municipal jurisdiction's BMP Design Manual as required by the San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2013-0001.

PARKS AND RECREATION

1. General:

    a. The County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) owns and manages Goodan Ranch/Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, located immediately north of the proposed Project. References to the County's Goodan Ranch Regional Park and Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve should be corrected to read "Goodan Ranch/Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve" throughout the document.

    b. Please ensure the environmental analysis evaluates impacts from the proposed Project on adjacent Preserves, wildlife corridors and associated wildlife including Goodan Ranch/Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, Clark Canyon and other adjacent areas.

2. Habitat Preserve: Ensure the preserve management and monitoring for the habitat management plan has a dedicated funding source, which would implement access control measures, trail maintenance, and habitat maintenance, monitoring and protection. DPR suggests a Public Access Plan component be prepared as part of the Habitat Management Plan for the habitat preserve, which should also address regional trail connectivity to Goodan Ranch/Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve.

3. Parks, Trails and Recreational Facilities/Regional Connectivity:

    a. Please clarify whether equestrian uses would be permitted within the proposed trail system, the current description would accommodate walking biking and jogging. Goodan Ranch/Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve trails system is a non-motorized, multi-use trail system open to hikers, bikers and equestrians. Continued equestrian connectivity south of the Preserve would be an asset to recreational users in the County and Santee.

    b. Provision of trailheads at many of the mini-parks is encouraged, dedicated trail staging areas should also be considered in the design of the project.

    c. This section denoted a system of on-street and off-street trail facilities totaling approximately 35 miles, however the Habitat Preserve section denotes an approximate 35-acre trail system through the Habitat Preserve. Please clarify if it will be both 35 linear miles and 35 acres or if it is one or the other.

    d. Figure 5: Parks and Trail Plan provides conceptual alignments for proposed trails, additional details including types of trails (pathway, nature trail, primitive trail) management entity and construction should be detailed in the EIR. Some of the proposed trails within the project do not connect to formal trails, we suggest proposed trails connect to existing formalized trails or future connections be proposed to areas that may include trail connectivity in the future (e.g. planned in

existing planning documents like the County's Community Trails Master Plan [CTMP], Lakeside Community Trails Plan, Sycamore Canyon Goodan Ranch Preserve Public Access Plan, etc.)

e. Examples for trail standards can be found in the CTMP available here: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/community-trails-master-plan.html

f. Provide a discussion on operations and maintenance for the park, trails and recreational facilities in the environmental analysis, including how access control measures will be implemented to ensure protection of the proposed Habitat Preserve and the adjacent Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve.

4. The County is currently updating the Resource Management Plan and Public Access Plan for Goodan Ranch/Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, and can share these materials as they are updated to ensure coordinated trail connectivity between the adjoining properties. Current materials for these documents can be found on our website at www.sdparks.org or you may contact Melanie Tylke, Land Use Environmental Planner at 858-966-1377 or melanie.tylke@sdcounty.ca.gov for more information.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. The planned community proposal includes a fire station, farm, special use area, and possible Homeowner's Association (HOA) which may have been known to commonly store 55 gallons or more of hazardous materials or generate any amount of hazardous waste or medical waste (e.g. emergency generators, medical waste, maintenance equipment and chemicals, etc.). Please be advised the facility owner or manager(s) are required to submit a Hazardous Materials Questionnaire to the Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) and complete a HMD Hazardous Materials Plan Check review prior to operation. For your reference, guidance and information regarding the plan check requirement can be reviewed at: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/deh/hazmat/hazmat/hmd_plan_check.html

2. Please be advised, any proposed activities involving hazardous materials or generating hazardous/medical waste will require the operator(s) to apply for a Unified Program Facility Permit through the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) and comply with local and state laws and regulations.

3. Please be advised, any and all construction-related hazardous materials generated and stored onsite must be properly labeled and handled in a manner to prevent release to the environment. In addition, the applicant and/or contractor(s) must ensure any hazardous wastes generated onsite during construction is properly labeled and disposed by a registered hazardous waste hauler.

4. Please note, the HMD has the authority pursuant to State law and County Code to regulate facilities that handle or store hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous/medical wastes. The HMD will apply that authority as necessary to protect public health and the environment. Additional information can be found on our website at: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/deh/hazmat.html.

VECTOR CONTROL PROGRAM

The County's Vector Control Program (VCP) is responsible for the protection of public health through the surveillance and control of mosquitoes that are vectors for human disease including West Nile virus (WNV). The VCP has completed review and has the following comments regarding the proposed project.

1. The VCP respectfully requests that the project design features address potential impacts from possible mosquito breeding sources created by the project and that the project is constructed in a manner to minimize those impacts. Specifically, ensure construction-related depressions created by grading

activities and vehicle tires, tree pits, and landscaping do not result in depressions that will hold standing water. In addition, ensure drainage areas and BMP structures including swales, catch basins and culverts are designed and maintained in a manner so as not to create potential mosquito breeding sources. Any area that is capable of accumulating and holding at least ½ inch of water for more than 96 hours can support mosquito breeding and development.

2. Please note, the VCP has the authority pursuant to state law and County Code to order the abatement of any mosquito breeding that does occur either during construction or after the project is completed that is determined to be a vector breeding public nuisance. The VCP will exert that authority as necessary to protect public health if the project is not designed and constructed to prevent such breeding.

3. Please be aware that the VCP routinely inspects and treats as needed several known mosquito breeding sites near or adjacent to the proposed project site, including aerial larvicide treatments (via helicopter) to portions of the Sycamore Creek adjacent to Santee Lakes. These aerial treatments take place approximately every three weeks from April or May through September or October, and the helicopter may be visible from areas within the proposed project site.

4. For your information, the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Vectors can be accessed at: http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/docs/vector_guidelines.pdf and the California Department of Public Health Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California is available at: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/MosquitoesandMosquitoBorneDiseases.aspx#

5. If you have any questions regarding these VCP comments, please contact Daniel Valdez at 858-688-3722 or by e-mail at Daniel.Valdez@sdcounty.ca.gov.

The County appreciates the opportunity to comment on this Project. We look forward to receiving future documents related to this Project and providing additional assistance, at your request. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Timothy Vertino, Land Use / Environmental Planner, at (858) 495-5468, or via e-mail at timothy.vertino@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Eric Lardy, AICP
Chief (Acting), Advance Planning Division
Planning & Development Services

E-mail cc: Adam Wilson, Policy Advisor, Board of Supervisors, District 2
Mel Millstein, Group Program Manager, LUEG
Sheri McPherson, Project Manager, DPW
Jeff Kashak, Land Use / Environmental Planner, DPW
Kimberly Jones, Land Use / Environmental Planner, DPW
Marcus Lubich, Sr. Park Project Manager, DPR
Emmet Aquino, Park Project Manager, DPR
Melanie Tylke, Land Use Environmental Planner, DPR
Daniel Valdez, Environmental Health Specialist, DEH
Mary Bennett, Administrative Analyst, DEH

Attachment to Comment Letter T5,
Kumeyaay Heritage Preservation Council, July 10, 2020

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Sampling of Cultural Features Within the Proposed Fanita Ranch Development

CA-SDI 8336: a milling station with 2 loci, containing 1 mortar, 9 slicks, and 1 cupule.

CA-SDI 22180: a milling station with two granitic bedrock outcrops, each with one milling slick (grinding surface used to process flora and fauna) as well as cupules, or Cuyamaca ovals.

CA-SDI-22181: one granitic bedrock outcrop with one slick.

CA-SDI-22182 one granitic bedrock outcrop with one milling slick.

CA-SDI-22184 one granitic bedrock outcrop with two slicks

CA-SDI-22185 one granitic bedrock milling feature with one milling slick

CA-SDI-22186 two granitic bedrock outcrops containing five milling features. One outcrop contains two milling slicks and the other contains three milling slicks. Atkins dug seven STPs here, and found cultural materials in 2 of them.

CA-SDI-22188: this site, which has 36 lithic flakes on its surface, underwent extensive phase 2 testing, the results of which are included in "confidential" documents available to Kumeyaay. The EIR states one item was a charcoal sample, which can be dated, so it is extremely valuable. The EIR falsely states: "The low density of artifacts encountered at the site implies it was used for a limited time and for a limited range of activities. Based on the Phase II testing, CA-SDI-22188 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or any local designation." This statement is wrongly based on simple fact that it is contiguous to the entire site which had continual habitation.

CA-SDI-5981: "This previously recorded site consisted of one utilized flake and one projectile point... originally recorded in 1980 by Richard Carrico. ... Atkins was unable to relocate this site during the 2016 survey and, therefore, did not recommend further testing. EIR wrongly states this site is not eligible for CRHR, NRHP, or local listing." Because they were not able to locate the site is *not* a reason to declare it is not historically significant, especially when it is contiguous to the larger cultural complex.

CA-SDI-5985: This previously recorded site consisted of one pushplane and one side scraper originally recorded in 1980 by Richard Carrico. Atkins was unable to relocate this site during the 2016 survey. Similarly, Atkins wrongly declared this site "not eligible" for CRHR or NRHP. Because they were not able to locate the site is *not* a reason to declare it is not historically significant, especially when it is contiguous to the larger cultural complex.

CA-SDI-8336: Cardenas (1983, cited in EIR) completed Phase II testing for the site and concluded it was not eligible for the CRHR because it did not contain significant data potential. It was revisited by Atkins who observed immediately east of the previously recorded polygon ... 7 bedrock milling features with 20 milling slicks and 3 basins. However, the EIR states: "...The integrity of the site is poor because a service road borders the area and burrowing animals have disturbed the subsurface integrity. Therefore, CA-SDI-8336 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or any local designation." Such an opinion is no reason to eliminate this site as a historical resource, as it is part of the larger cultural complex.

CA-SDI-8341: This previously recorded resource is a collection of 10 milling slicks. This site was originally recorded in 1980. Atkins was unable to relocate the site during the 2016 survey and, therefore, did not recommend further testing. The EIR states: "The site is not eligible for CRHR, NRHP, or local listing."

Because they were not able to locate the site is *not* a reason to declare it is not historically significant, especially when it is contiguous to the larger cultural complex.

CA-SDI-8342: Rincon (cited in the EIR) identified CA-SDI-8342 as a limited activity site that includes bedrock milling features and a shallow, low-density lithic assemblage, suggesting the site was likely used for resource processing and not long-term habitation. The EIR states: "Based on the Phase II testing, CA-SDI-8342 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or any local designation." This narrow opinion is no reason to eliminate this site as a historical resource, as it is part of a larger site which IS.

CA-SDI-8344: Franklin (cited in the EIR) recorded CA-SDI-8344 in 1980 as two bedrock outcrops with four slicks. Cardenas conducted Phase II testing in 1983. Based on the results of the testing program, Rincon concluded that CA-SDI-8344 is a limited activity site with a low-density subsurface component and exposed milling features on the surface. The EIR states:"CA-SDI-8344 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or any local designation because it does not meet the eligibility criteria." Again, this opinion is no reason to eliminate this site as a historical resource, as it is part of a larger cultural complex.

CA-SDI-14686: This site, originally recorded by Gallegos and Associates in 1996 (cited in EIR), consisted of a sparse lithic scatter. In 1997, five post hole tests and four STPs were excavated, and all artifacts were collected: five lithic cores, two hammerstones, one hammerstone fragment, and an unspecified number of flakes. Six unspecified artifacts were located on the surface. The later survey by Atkins did not observe any remaining artifacts. The EIR states: "It appears that all data potential has been exhausted as the result of the previous investigations. Therefore, no additional testing is recommended, and the site is not eligible for CRHR, NRHP, etc. This narrow opinion is no reason to eliminate this site as a historical resource, as it is part of a larger cultural complex.

CA-SDI-22503: Rincon identified this site as a prehistoric site. Four milling slicks and one basin were identified on four bedrock outcrops. ...The EIR states: "The low-density of artifacts encountered at the site implies the site was used for a limited period of time and for a limited range of activities. Site integrity is poor due to the unstable surface and bioturbation activity. Based on the Phase II testing, CA-SDI-22503 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or any local designation because it does not meet the eligibility criteria. This narrow opinion is no reason to eliminate this site as a historical resource, as it is part of a larger cultural complex.

Attachment to Comment Letter O7,
Preserve Wild Santee, July 13, 2020

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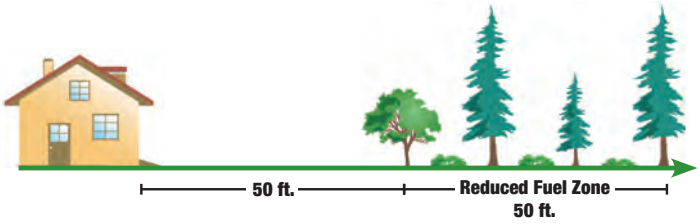
100' DEFENSIBLE SPACE

MAKE YOUR HOME FIRE SAFE

A Defensible Space of 100 feet around your home is required by law. It protects your home while providing a safe area for firefighters.



50/50 Reduced Fuel Zone applies to residents within the unincorporated areas of San Diego County

1 "Lean, Clean and Green Zone"

Lawn, weeds and other landscaping in the first 50 feet around your home should be mowed and properly maintained.

Thinning and pruning the brush and trees in the first 50 feet around your home is critical.

Clean all needles and leaves from your roof and gutters.

Trim tree limbs at least 10 feet from chimneys, and remove dead branches hanging over your home or garage.

The law requires a screen over your chimney outlet of not more than ½ inch mesh.

2 "Reduced Fuel Zone"

Create horizontal and vertical spacing between plants to improve your chance of stopping a wildfire before it destroys your home.

Remove lower tree limbs to reduce the risk of a vertical fire ladder.

"Additional Tips"

Use care when operating equipment such as lawn-mowers. One small spark may start a fire; a string trimmer is much safer.

Check with your local fire department for additional requirements.

www.sdcountyfire.org
www.firesafesdcounty.org

Contact your local CAL FIRE office, fire department, or Fire Safe Council for tips and assistance. www.fire.ca.gov

100’ DEFENSIBLE SPACE

To reduce the danger to life and property from destructive brush fires, residents are asked to:

- ☐ Maintain effective Defensible Space by removing, modifying, or thinning highly ignitable shrubs, trees or plants and other flammable materials from areas within 100 horizontal feet of structures.
- ☐ In the unincorporated area, the 100 foot fuel modification zone is divided into two zones as follows:

❶ **Zone one:** Area within a 50 foot radius of **any** structure. Must be modified/treated and planted with fire resistive plants.

❷ **Zone two:** Area between 50 to 100 feet from the structure. Native vegetation may remain, but it must be thinned by 50% when the parcel is compared to the natural wildland setting adjacent to it. All dead and dying vegetation must be removed. Grass and other vegetation less than 18” in height above the ground need not be removed when necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

- ☐ Remove all dead wood from trees adjacent to or overhanging a building. Remove limbs from bottom 1/3 of tree, up to a maximum of 6 feet above the ground, and all limbs within 10 foot radius of the chimney stack opening; remove debris from under trees.
- ☐ Remove leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth from all roofs and gutters.
- ☐ Stack firewood 30 feet away from structures.
- ☐ Remove garbage, refuse, rubbish, trash, cuttings, fallen limbs, trimmings, or other easily ignitable waste material from property.
- ☐ Remove all combustible vegetation within 10 feet along both sides of roadways and driveways.
- ☐ Maintain a 13 foot 6 inch vertical clearance over all roads and driveways for emergency vehicles.
- ☐ Remove all items that would easily ignite such as trash or shrubs and trees within 10 feet of propane tanks.
- ☐ Display address at a location plainly visible to emergency vehicles on the street or roadway fronting your property.

These are the minimum requirements. Your particular parcel may have additional requirements based on topography and native plant conditions. In addition, you may consider locating patio furniture away from structures, to avoid an ignition source.

For more information visit: **www.sdcountyfire.org AND www.firesafesdcounty.org**

“This document was prepared under a grant from FEMA’s Grant Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of FEMA’s Grant Programs Directorate or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.”

Contact your local CAL FIRE office, fire department, or Fire Safe Council for tips and assistance. www.fire.ca.gov

Uncategorized

Temporary Refuge Area Considerations and Options

Issue 9 and Volume 7.

By Jerry Burke and Kelley Gissette | 7.17.12

During wildland/urban interface (WUI) fires, it's become an all-too-common occurrence for firefighters to take greater risks when defending civilians and assets. Although no fire agency suggests taking extraordinary risks, firefighters have a natural tendency to push the envelope when lives and structures are threatened.

Of course, a "can-do" attitude must be tempered with real-time fire behavior forecasting and the mindset that threatened assets should be defended with acceptable risk to firefighters. But as we all know, conditions that are safe one moment can change rapidly, posing a threat as fire behavior shifts. Firefighters must anticipate changes in fire behavior and respond accordingly, taking appropriate action to avoid injury.

It is the responsibility of all firefighters to constantly assess their own safety and the safety of those around them by maintaining a heightened level of situational awareness (SA) in the WUI. SA requires personnel to:

- Understand their assignment;
- Maintain a positive accountability of subordinates;
- Remain aware of adjoining resources and their assignments;
- Remain aware of current and forecasted weather and fire behavior;
- Maintain radio communications with subordinates and supervisors; and
- Establish identified temporary refuge areas and escape routes to safety zones.

Safety Zones & Escape Routes

When identifying escape routes, consider the distance between the tactical work area and the safety zone, and the amount of time it will take to travel between the two. Travel time should be commensurate with the rate of fire spread. As resources move within their tactical work area, escape routes must be reevaluated and reestablished as needed.

The size of a safety zone is determined by the observed maximum flame height. The Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) states that distance between the firefighter and the flames should be a minimum of four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation equals the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. Convective heat from wind or topographic influences will increase this distance requirement.

Safety zones that meet the IRPG criteria are rarely present in the WUI environment, where housing density and small parcel sizes preclude the existence of large, open areas. It's also difficult to construct adequate safety zones in the WUI without destroying residential improvements; however, there are WUI-specific areas that can function as safety zones:

- Any area without flammable vegetation (rock slide, bodies of water, wet meadows, cleared open space, greenbelts)
- Large parking lots
- School/athletic fields
- Parks with-open, grassy areas
- Previously burned areas with no flammable overstory (canopy)

Where the TRA Fits In

The temporary refuge area (TRA) concept is somewhat new to the WUI firefighting arena; however, it has been adopted by FIRESCOPE and is currently part of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) WUI training curriculum.

In short, anything that protects firefighters from radiant or convective heat can be considered a TRA; therefore, if an escape route to a safety zone becomes compromised, firefighters should use a TRA until it's safe to move to the safety zone or safely return to work. Keep in mind, however, that a TRA is not a replacement for an identified safety zone; it is merely a temporary, short-term solution that firefighters can use when needed.

TRA Considerations

Unlike a safety zone that may be some distance away from the tactical work area, a TRA should always be identified on site so that firefighters can quickly secure short-term relief from unexpected flare-ups or adverse changes in fire behavior.

The major difference between a TRA and a safety zone: TRAs may not provide continuous, adequate safety and protection because of changing fire conditions or extreme fire behavior, therefore a TRA always requires another planned tactical action. Firefighters who take shelter in a TRA must have a contingency plan in place in the event they are forced to abandon their position. For example, firefighters taking temporary refuge inside a structure must plan their next move in case the structure begins to burn and they can't remain inside. This may mean moving to an apparatus, sheltering behind a wall or rock outcropping or finding another suitable heat barrier.

Potential WUI TRAs include:

- Large turnouts, cul-de-sacs or parking lots
- On-site greenbelts, meadows, pastures, large lawns
- Lee side of structures
- Inside apparatus
- Inside structures

When using a TRA, keep all personnel together, and continuously account for all crewmembers. Provide fireline supervisors with situation details and an accurate description of the TRA location and how to access it, and request ground and/or air support and rescue resources, if needed.

When the threat subsides, evaluate personnel for injuries and provide treatment as necessary. Update fireline supervisors of the crew's status and any additional resource needs. When safe to do so, re-engage the fire or move to the safety zone.

What to Use: Apparatus or Structure?

As a TRA, an apparatus can provide tactical mobility as well as some protection from radiant heat, blowing embers, dust, smoke and other hot gasses. With the exception of tactical mobility, a structure can provide the same.

When determining whether to use an apparatus or structure as a TRA, consider:

- Fire behavior, intensity and rate of spread
- Vegetation clearance around the apparatus or structure
- Fuel type (grass vs. heavy fuels) and loading
- Duration of exposure to heat and direct flame impingement
- Proximity to concentrated heat sources
- Proximity to adverse topographic features (drainages, chimneys etc.)

When preparing an apparatus for use as a TRA, park facing the direction of the escape route, and run the engine at a high idle (1,000 rpm if available, so that thick smoke, soot and dust don't bog down the engine and possibly stall it out.). Close all windows, and deploy fire shelters over windows, if necessary. Turn on all lights, including headlights and emergency lights, so that the crew can find its way to the apparatus and others can see the apparatus,and be ready to disconnect deployed hoselays. Take structure fire PPE, SCBA and drinking water into the cab, and be prepared to move the vehicle to the safety zone as conditions permit. Lastly, notify your supervisor that the vehicle is being used as a TRA.

Preparing a structure for use as a TRA is very similar: First, close all windows and doors, and remove flammable materials from windows. If drapes are present, close or remove them if they're made of flammable material. Turn on all interior and exterior lights, even during the daytime. Apply a Class A foam or gel on the structure's exterior (time permitting), and fire out around the structure (if appropriate). Deploy charged hoselines from the apparatus and garden hoses through openings on the least involved side. Take structure fire PPE, SCBA and drinking water into the structure and move to a location furthest from the fire. Identify alternate exits and notify your supervisor that you're using the structure as a TRA.

Keep in mind that using an apparatus or structure as a TRA requires another planned tactical action in the event that conditions deteriorate. The apparatus operator must be prepared to move to another TRA or use an escape route to withdraw to a safety zone when safe to do so. If conditions inside the structure deteriorate, firefighters must be prepared to leave the structure and move to another TRA or use an escape route to withdraw to a safety zone when safe to do so.

Other considerations/precautions when using a vehicle/structure TRA: above-ground fuel storage, power lines, ditches and bridges.

Important: Do not use a structure or apparatus TRA as a substitute for identifying and utilizing viable escape routes and safety zones. Only use a structure or apparatus TRA if escape routes to safety zones have been compromised.

Your Exit Strategy

A review of near-miss reports and fatal fires reveals that many firefighters have abandoned or ignored suitable TRAs while engaged in structure defense or while en route to a safety zone, rather than waiting in a TRA until conditions allowed for safe access to a safety zone. *Remember:* Firefighting in the WUI is dangerous, and as such, it always requires a planned exit strategy. That strategy should always include the following:

1. Employ a tactical maneuver to avoid injury; move away from the fire.
2. Move to an identified TRA.
3. Withdraw along an escape route.
4. *Move* into an established safety zone.

Sidebar: Define Our Terms

- Escape routes are identified routes used to withdraw from a tactical work area to a pre-determined safety zone or temporary refuge area.
- A safety zone is a pre-planned area of sufficient size and suitable location that is expected to protect personnel and apparatus without deploying fire shelters.
- A temporary refuge area (TRA) is a pre-identified area where firefighters can immediately take refuge for temporary shelter and short-term relief without deploying a fire shelter in the event that access to an established safety zone is compromised.

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FACES: The Story of the Victims of Southern California's 2003 Fire Siege

Photo courtesy Dan Megna

Lives Lost • Lessons Learned

Robert W. Mutch

July 2007

Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center

Setting the Stage

Whether you are a wildland fire professional, a wildland-urban interface resident, a community planner, a builder, or …

We must *all* learn from the wildland-urban interface deaths described in this report.

Then, we must share what we learn, so that we can *all* live in a safer wildland-urban interface environment.

What is a Learning Organization?

A learning organization is an organization that . . .

- Creates, acquires, interprets, transfers, and retains knowledge; and
- Purposefully modifies its behavior to reflect new knowledge and insights.

Six Critical Tasks

A learning organization tries to . . .

1. Collect intelligence about the environment.
2. Learn from the best practices of other organizations.
3. Learn from its own experiences and past history.
4. Experiment with new approaches.
5. Encourage systematic problem solving.
6. Transfer knowledge throughout the organization.

(David Garvin "*Learning in Action*")

The FACES of the 2003 Fire Siege is a case study of how these six critical tasks provide the foundation of a learning organization. As you read this important report, this quickly becomes obvious. In his dogged and determined quest to unearth the answers to so many questions about how these fires claimed so many people's lives, Bob Mutch's actions and findings epitomize *all* six of these Organizational Learning characteristics.

We—and the entire national wildland fire organization—are forever indebted to Bob Mutch for this work. We express sincere thanks to Bob and to Paul Keller—who worked with Bob as this report's technical editor—for enlightening us all to the significant new knowledge and insights embodied in this report.

Paula Nasiatka, Center Manager
Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center

A lesson is truly learned when we modify our behavior to reflect what we now know.

www.WildfireLessons.net and www.MyFireCommunity.net and now also www.IMTCenter.net

No Culture for Evacuation Plans

This county has no culture regarding evacuation plans. The only community that had an evacuation plan prior to the Cedar Fire was Palomar Mountain. Where evacuation plans were in place and practiced, like Palomar Mountain, evacuations went well. Where they were not in place, like the majority of San Diego County and the entire perimeter of the Cedar Fire, evacuation did not go well.

We got caught in a relatively rare situation where the fire spread faster than people could evacuate. We have always openly stated that we failed to accurately predict the speed of the Cedar Fire . . .

But what was different was the condition of the vegetation. A lot of the chaparral had died due to the extended drought. We had no firefighting experience, no point of reference, for this kind of fire spread— where none of our models worked and none of our projections worked.

Spot fires had a 100 percent chance of ignition. Houses were catching fire from spotting embers that came from a mile away.

Rich Hawkins
Fire Staff Officer
Cleveland National Forest

Contents

I Preface – What Can They Tell Us? 7

Section One – The 2003 Fire Siege: What Happened?

II The Fatal Fires' Chronologies 13

III Introduction 21

IV The Stories of the Faces

The Cedar Fire Victims

Gary Downs 25
Galen Blacklidge 26
Stephen Shacklett 26

What If 22 Firefighters Had Perished in the 2003 Fire Siege?

The Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission and a host of other after action reviews attempted to make sense of the 2003 Southern California Fire Siege. They all recommended actions to reduce future losses.

But other than simply citing the number of fatalities, these many reports were essentially silent on the deaths of the 22 residents. Remarkably, these 22 lives that were taken by these fires hardly received any attention in these after action reports.

How could such an important discussion be omitted?

If 22 firefighters had died during the Fire Siege of 2003, the reporting process would still be ongoing to document the lessons learned.

James, Solange, and Randy Shohara 27
John and Quynh Pack 28
Ralph Westly..... 29
Robin and Jennifer Sloan, and Mary Peace..... 30
Christy-Anne Seiler Davis..... 31
Steven Rucker..... 31

Hundreds of Scripps Ranch homes will be totally consumed when the Cedar Fire burns through this community.

Photo courtesy John Gibbins, San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

When wildfire threatens an area, those at risk have three general options:

1. They can evacuate well in advance of the fire front;
2. They can prepare themselves and their property and stay; or
3. They can wait until the fire front arrives and leave at the last moment.

This report will examine all three of these options.

Paradise Fire Victims

Nancy Morphew…… 36

Ashleigh Roach…… 38

The Old Fire Victims

James W. McDermith, Chad Williams, Charles Cunningham, Gene Knowles, Robert Taylor, and Ralph Williams…… 43

Section Two – The 2003 Fire Siege: The Aftermath

V Escaping Death – The Stories of the Survivors

Cheryl Jennie…… 45

Rudy Reyes…… 50

Allyson Roach…… 51

Promoting a Sense of Responsibility for Living in a Fire-Dependent Place…… 52

VI Success Stories

Mountain Area Safety Task Force Critical in Quick Evacuation of 70,000 people …… 53

Ventura County Has Beneficial Success in Responding to Fire Siege…… 54

Fire Councils Prove Their Worth During 2003 Fire Siege…… 55

Follow-up Success Story: Cedar Fire Prompts Need for Chimney Canyon Fire Safe Council at Scripps Ranch…… 58

VII After the Fire Siege: Sixteen More People Die 60

Section Three – When Wildfire Threatens Your Home – Should You Leave or Stay?

VIII Fire Safe Homes – A Homeowner Responsibility 62

Our Land Managers Need to Heed Potential "Fire Threat Zones"…. 64

Taking Steps to Ensure a Fire-Safe Environment in the Interface

If homeowners can see how vulnerable they are, they might try and take appropriate actions. We have developed an assessment technology based on the literature in Australia, the United States, and the Colorado Springs model. We want to give people an idea of their exposure by clicking on a parcel to see where they stand in a report card fashion . . . So people can see where their parcel stands in terms of risk.

We want to develop a suite of tools that can be applicable across the state. The assessment needs to be based on the weakest link, like a wood shake roof. If that is not addressed, other aspects will be compromised. The assessment process being developed is intended to help homeowners know where to start in making their property more fire safe.

Dr. Max Moritz, Fire Science Professor
University of California – Berkeley

IX Don't Flee – Prepare, Stay Home, and Defend 65

Another Example of "Leave or Stay" Working in This Country..... 68

2,500 People Shelter-in-Place at Barona Casino—Avoid Cedar Fire 69

Prior Fuel Treatments Near Esperanza Allow Safe Shelter-in-Place... 69

X What Should Your Decision to "Leave or Stay" Depend On?. 71

Sheltering in Place – A Model for the Future Located Outside San Diego..... 74

Simple Precautions Can Make Wildland-Urban Interface Homes Survivable..... 75

"Prepare, Stay, and Defend" – It Can Be Accomplished Here..... 76

Section Four – Lessons Learned

XI Summary of Key Lessons Learned. 78

XII Should We or Shouldn't We Be: Introducing Fire in These Chaparral Ecosystems? 80

XIII 12 Critical Lessons Related to the 22 Resident Deaths 84

XIV Passing Through a Safety Portal to Help Ensure That Others Will Now Survive 91

XV Conclusion – Vital Next Steps 94

Section Five

XVI Acknowledgements. 96

XVII References 101

1 Preface

"To actually see the faces of these people who died in the 2003 Fire Siege and to read their compelling and informative stories . . ."

What Can They Tell Us?

I closely follow southern California's 2003 Fire Siege in the print and visual media. I become—*and still am*—shocked at the tragically huge number of people who are killed by these fires: 22 residents and 1 firefighter.

A few months after these fatality fires, I search the Internet to download lessons learned and after action reports from this significant event. I want to discover who these people are who lost their lives. I want—yes, *need*—to know their stories.

To appropriately honor these individuals, I realize that I also need to see every one of their faces.

Photo courtesy Dan Megna

Why?

The fires of the 2003 Fire Siege claim 23 human lives. How? Why? What can we learn from these tragedies?

Top photo of 2003 Fire Siege courtesy Associated Press. Middle (courtesy Craig Logan) and bottom (courtesy Mark Olsson) photos taken as Cedar Fire burns into community of Scripps Ranch –where hundreds of homes are destroyed.

But, remarkably, all of the 2003 Fire Siege follow-up reports are mysteriously silent on these people's deaths. I am incredulous. There are no faces. All I can find are numbers—mere columns of statistics. In fact, the meager accounts of these people's deaths that I do find would not begin to even provide an appropriate footnote to this horrible tragedy.

Lessons Learned

In February 2006, I attend a workshop sponsored by The Nature Conservancy at the University of California at Berkeley. Here, fellow participant Andrea Tuttle, former Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, comes to my rescue.

Before the workshop concludes, Andrea provides me with many pages of detailed information, mostly from newspaper accounts, about the people—*the faces*—of that 2003 Fire Siege. After so many months of searching for answers, to actually see these people and to read their compelling and informative stories finally provides me with some measure of closure. Next, I needed to share all that I had learned.

People evacuating their homes to escape the outbreak of the fatal Santa Ana wind-driven fires clog Interstate 15 on Sunday morning. Photo: Courtesy of John Gibbins, San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper.

This report is therefore dedicated to the memory of these 23 people who fell—forever—to the fast-advancing flames of the Cedar Fire, the Paradise Fire, and the Old Fire. My hope is to help ensure that their deaths are not in vain. This report is therefore intended to honor their stories and to share the resultant lessons learned with this country's wildland fire community, its continually growing wildland-urban interface publics, and its land managers and policy makers.

Three Key Objectives

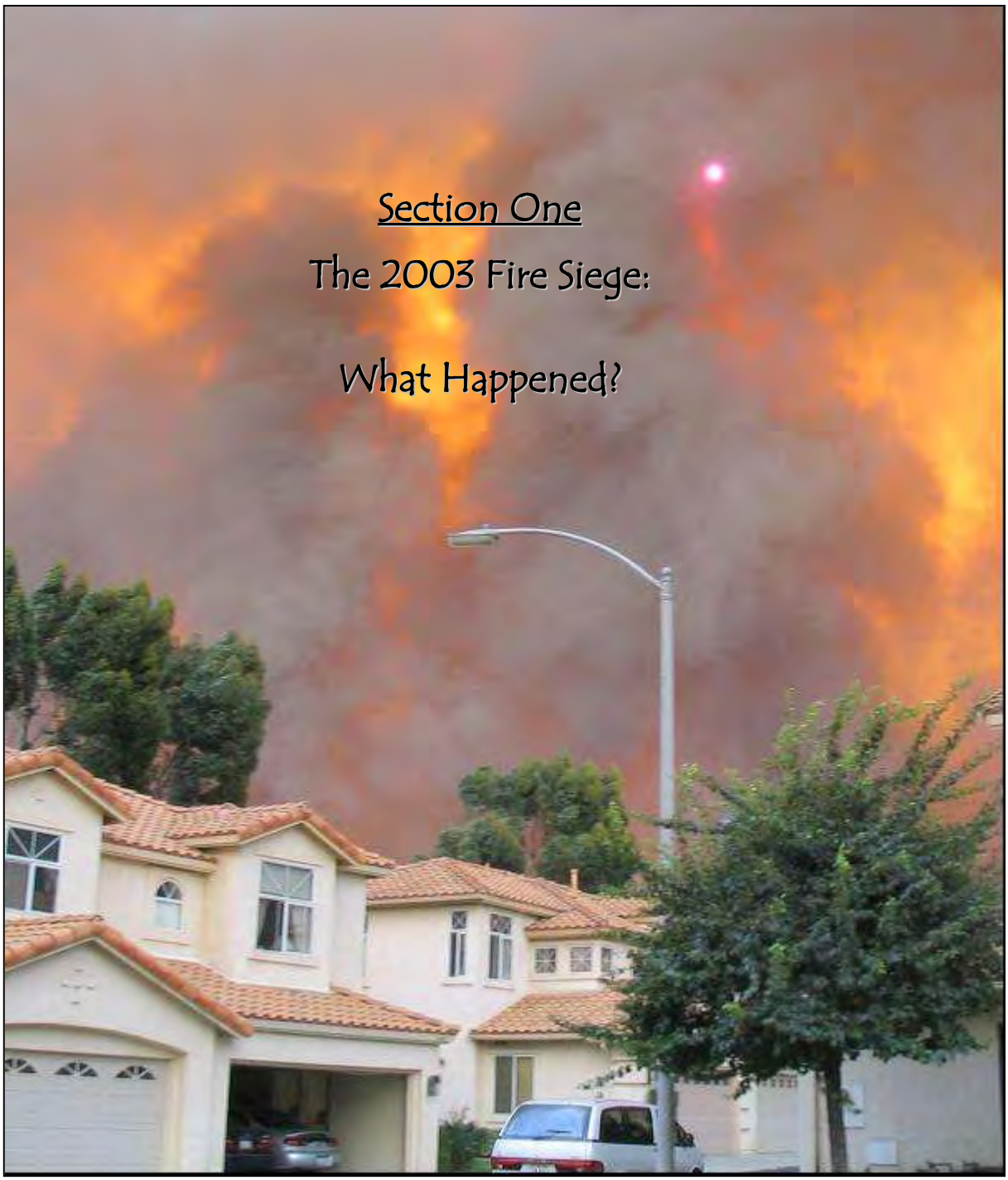
Thus, this report honors each of the 2003 southern California Fire Siege victim's stories and shares the associated—and vital—lessons learned by:

- Explaining each of their circumstances at the time of their entrapment,
- Using their stories as a catalyst to motivate others into making the appropriate changes in the wildland-urban interface for the future survival of others, and
- Reviewing the already noted lessons learned and developing additional wildland-urban interface learning insights—with an emphasis on the successful Australian strategy of *"Prepare, Stay, and Defend."*

Robert W. Mutch
July 2007

Photo courtesy Howard Lipin of the San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

An underlying and key objective of this Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center report is to learn everything we can from the 23 human deaths caused by the 2003 Fire Siege.



Section One

The 2003 Fire Siege:

What Happened?

Photo courtesy Brian Hom

Deaths and Injuries

The blazes of the 2003 Fire Siege—especially the Cedar and Paradise fires—evacuate tens of thousands of residents. Thousands of people are displaced from their homes, communities, schools, and workplaces. Besides the 23 deaths, a total of 23 people are also admitted to the regional burn center with burns covering from 1 to 85 percent of their bodies. These fire injuries include smoke and heat inhalation. The burn center will use 120 square feet of donated skin on these burn victims.

Compromised Initial Attack; Depleted Resources

On October 21, 2003, the first fire of the siege, the Roblar 2 Fire, ignites in the practice range at Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base in San Diego County. The Roblar 2 Fire is followed in rapid succession by 13 more major wildfires: Grand Prix/Padua, Pass, Piru, Verdale, Happy, Old, Simi, Cedar, Paradise, Mountain, Otay, and Wellman.

These 14 large fires—burning simultaneously—compromise initial attack capabilities and deplete vital resources needed for the conflagration's major fires.

Wildfires rage across San Diego area in late October 2003, fueled by dry vegetation and pushed by strong Santa Ana east winds. Smoke from the massive—and fatal—Cedar Fire completely obscures the city of San Diego.

Images courtesy Jacques Descloitres, MODIS Rapid Response Team, NASA.

First 14 Hours: Cedar Firestorm Leaps From Neighborhood to Neighborhood

Thousands of rural and backcountry residents jumped into cars, rode on horseback, and drove in motor homes yesterday, fleeing a firestorm that leapt erratically from neighborhood to neighborhood.

At least 200 homes burned and others were being consumed or threatened last night in Ramona, Barona Mesa, Poway, Alpine, Crest, Blossom Valley, Flinn Springs, Lakeside, Santee and Harbison Canyon.

Firefighters and law enforcement officers raced along streets warning residents to get out as flames bore down on community after community, consuming dry brush, burning through steep canyons and racing up hillsides . . .

As they attempted to get everyone out of the fire's path, they were hampered by shifting winds that blew the fire in several directions. At times, they had to watch homes burn as they moved on to warn others . . .

Excerpted from the October 27, 2003 San Diego Union–Tribune Newspaper; Reporter Irene McCormack Jackson

11 Fatal Fires' Chronologies – The First 14 Hours

Saturday, Oct. 25, 2003

The Genesis of California's Largest Wildfire Ever: Lost Hunter Lights a Signal Fire

5 p.m.

It is a breezy Saturday afternoon in southern California's Cleveland National Forest. A 33-year-old hunter is lost. For the last few hours—dehydrated and disoriented—he has wandered inside the steep and rugged—roadless—Cedar Creek Falls area. As the sun begins to disappear—desperate for help—he lights a small signal fire.

5:35 p.m.

Herb Haubold, who lives in the rural Barona Mesa community that borders Cleveland National Forest lands, spots a smoke column. He calls 911.

5:38 p.m.

A mountain bike rider reports—from his cellular phone—seeing the fire.

5:43 p.m.

Someone in the nearby ranch-style San Diego Country Estates community several miles away calls-in the fire to the 911 dispatch center.

5:44 p.m.

The Federal Aviation Administration relays that an airline pilot has seen the smoke from the air.

5:50 p.m.

A helicopter pilot, San Diego County Sheriff's Deputy Dave Weldon, who is flying over the area looking for the lost hunter (the hunter's separated partner called 911 to report him missing) says the fire's flames cover half a football field-sized area.

He radios for helicopters and air tankers from nearby Ramona Airport.

5:53 p.m.

A U.S. Forest Service dispatcher informs that federal rules prohibit flying aircraft any later than 30 minutes before sunset—now 14 minutes away.

Ten engines, two suppression hand crews, and two water tenders are dispatched to respond to the fire.

6:09 p.m.

The fire is now 20 acres. It is burning in 12-foot high chaparral on the Cleveland National Forest one-half mile from the nearest dirt road.

Firefighters are enroute to nearby San Diego River canyon to attempt to check the fire's spread there.

6:19 p.m.

An order is placed for 15 more hand crews, two more water tenders, and one engine.

Rich Hawkins, the Cleveland National Forest's fire staff officer, realizes that this fire is burning in the same approximate area where the fatal 44,000-acre Inaja Fire raged another dry fall season 47 years before. That blaze overran and killed 11 Forest Service firefighters. Hawkins will later tell the North County Times newspaper: *—That was heavy on our minds that evening."*

6:41 p.m.

The wind is not affecting the fire. It is holding at 20 acres.

But an updated weather forecast calls for east winds after midnight that could increase to 35 mph—with 50 mph gusts. Humidity will be in the 8-16 percent range overnight and drop to a low 2 percent tomorrow.

10 p.m.

The fire is 100 acres.

11:22 p.m.

Authorities plan to announce *voluntary* evacuations of the nearby 10,000-resident San Diego Country Estates community.

11:48 p.m.

Authorities change their minds. The evacuations will be *mandatory*.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Santa Ana Winds Push Fire on 28-Mile Trail of Death and Destruction

12 midnight

The hope of containing this blaze—the Cedar Fire—in a triangle of ground lined by Eagle Peak Road on the west and north, Cedar Creek on the south, and Boulder Creek on the east, is lost.

Whipped by Santa Ana winds, the fire jumps the San Diego River and roars toward the residences of the 10,000 people living in San Diego Country Estates—at a time when the majority of the population is asleep in bed.

Another finger of the fire pushes south through a canyon and runs toward the area of El Capitan Reservoir.

12:09 a.m.

The mandatory evacuation is underway.

San Diego County Sheriff's deputies take to the air in helicopters to try to

Merely a Few of People's Fire Escape Stories

In the community of San Diego Country Estates, at 1:15 a.m. in the 26700 block of Matlin Road, the Cedar Fire burns its first house.

Before this infamous, record-setting run is done, the fire will race 28 miles in 14 hours and consume 2,231 more homes. It will kill 15 people and will injure 113 others.

With thousands of people evacuating from the front of the head of this fire's wind-driven swath, often with only seconds to spare, it is impossible to calculate the number of "near misses"—the people who barely make it out, or who choose to stay in their homes and survive.

Some of these stories—merely a few, and therefore just a fraction of the total number of personal fire escape experiences that people endure during the Southern California 2003 Fire Siege—are documented in this chronology and throughout this report.

---

warn residents of the approaching flames and fire.

1 a.m.

The fire has stormed two miles from the San Diego River. It enters San Diego Country Estates.

1:15 a.m.

In the 26700 block of Matlin Road, the Cedar Fire burns its first house.

Twenty-five miles northwest of the raging Cedar Fire, an arsonist starts a new fire near Paradise Creek Road.

The Paradise Fire Blows Up 25 Miles Away

1:30 a.m.

This new Paradise Fire start is pushed by 35 mph winds. Firefighters are having trouble keeping up with this moving blaze.

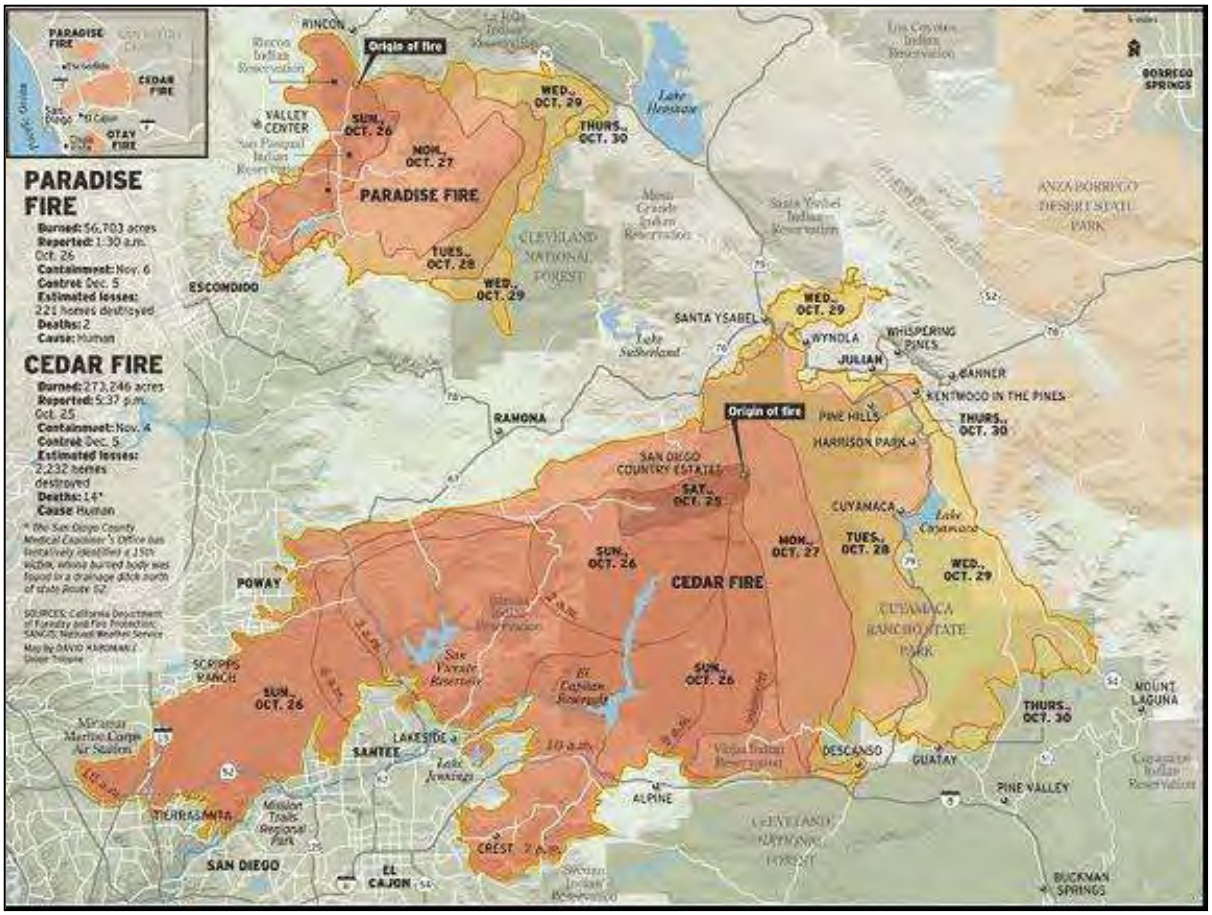
California Department of Forest and Fire Protection (CDF) Battalion Chief Kevin O'Leary will later tell the North County Times newspaper: *"It was spotting ahead of itself. That was the hardest thing to keep up with. You had spot fires a quarter mile and half-a-mile out in front of the main fire."*

Sixty-five engines are ordered for this new blaze. *"But because the Cedar Fire was also exploding, we didn't know when we were going to get them,"* O'Leary tells the newspaper.

A neighbor calls Valley Center resident Nancy Morphew to warn her of the approaching flames. Morphew will nonetheless become the Paradise Fire's first victim. [*See Nancy Morphew's story, page 36.*]

1:46 a.m.

Authorities inform the nearby Barona Casino operators that the Cedar Fire is headed their way. They suggest the casino evacuate all people.



Map courtesy San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

2003 Fire Siege

Photo on left courtesy Michael Campell. Photo on right courtesy Associated Press.

The Death and Destruction Comes Quickly . . .

. . .The death and destruction came quickly, as the largest fire in state history surged down the canyon, creating two hours of terror and panic. Witnesses said the people who died had little chance.

Some died in their cars, trying to escape as the fire roared in from the northeast . . . Some were trapped in their homes. Others were turned back by flames and smoke.

Some made split-second decisions that cost them their lives. Others made equally snap decisions that spared them from certain death.

It got so bad, so quickly, that fire crews had to turn back. Many residents say they had little or no warning.

—It's sick. Nobody can figure out what happened," said Fred Wallhauser, a relative of one of the victims who burned to death in her home.

While some residents say a lack of warning was partly responsible for the loss of life Sunday morning, others put the blame on conditions beyond anyone's control . . .

Excerpted from the November 1, 2003 San Diego Union-Tribune; Reporters Michael Stetz and Chris Moran

2 a.m.

The Barona Indian Reservation fire station employees are informed that the Cedar Fire should reach it in less than 20 minutes.

Like many others, Lakeside resident Gary Downs—who lives on his 40 acres down off Wildcat Canyon Road just east of the Barona Indian Reservation—tries to escape the Cedar Fire in his car. Wildcat Canyon Road—winding and steep—runs through the reservation. Downs becomes this fire's first fatality. His body—and those of his two cats—will be found beside his burned car. [*See Gary Down's story, page 25.*]

Marlon "Lonnie" Bellante lives near Downs' 40 acres. Bellante awakes to a phone call that warns that a firestorm is quickly approaching. He and his wife and two children must flee immediately. They jump from bed, hurry into their truck, and *—run for their lives."* But the fire cuts off their escape route to Wildcat Canyon Road. Bellante decides to try to drive to a nearby pond. Before they can reach the water, the fire surrounds them. The Bellante's hurry on foot to a dry riverbed, where they will huddle for hours as the fire makes runs all around them. All family members receive burns and the wife is hospitalized for two weeks. As they successfully hunker down in this riverbed, several people who live near the Bellantes will not be so lucky.

Bellante rents three residences, one to Galen Blacklidge and husband Jim Milner, one to Ralph Westly, and one to husband and wife John and Quynh Yen Chau Pack. As they try to escape the sudden flames of the Cedar Fire, four of these people will be killed. Before he flees, Ralph Westly drives to his nearby neighbors to check on the women who live there. The flames overcome him on their property. [*See his story, page 29.*] Three of these neighbors, Robin Sloan and her daughter Jennifer, and family member Mary Peace, will also die. [*See their story, page 30.*]

—Many residents were angry about the lack of warning. Someone had to know the fire was heading their way, they said.

A few were rousted by sheriff's deputies. But that was at the last second, they said, before residents could do much of anything besides make a crazed dash for their lives.

But fire officials argue that the people who live in such areas—particularly during fire season—should never delay when fire is spotted anywhere close."

San Diego Union-Tribune Newspaper

The Cedar Fire's death toll will be the greatest here in a five-mile swath that stretches from east of Barona Casino to San Vicente Reservoir.

Also at this time, Valley Center resident Lori Roach calls fire dispatch to ask if their family should evacuate from their Station Road home. Within hours, the Paradise Fire's overnight rampage will take her 16-year-old daughter as its second victim. Her 20-year-old daughter will barely escape the flames. She will be severely burned over 85 percent of her body. [*See the Roach family story, page 38.*]

2:30 a.m.

San Diego Country Estates residents Jim and Melanie Piva wake up to the smell of smoke. Then they hear the sound of firefighters yelling *—Get out! Get out!"* Because they believe their cul-de-sac home will be shielded from the Cedar Fire's approaching flame-front by the adjacent golf course grounds—they stay inside their home. And survive.

Lakeside resident Richard Hess wakes up to use the bathroom. He looks out to see *—an incredible"* wall of fire. *—If my husband hadn't gotten up to go to the bathroom, we wouldn't have gotten out,"* Marilyn Hess will tell the North County Times newspaper. The couple quickly snatches four family photos off the wall, grabs the cat, and safely drives away. Later, on television at their in-laws' house, they will watch the Cedar Fire burn their house to the ground.

Old Barona Road resident Diane McLean wakes up and smells the smoke. Still half-asleep, she grabs the phone to call her cousin, but—fortunately for several lucky people—she inadvertently dials the home of her sister. Her sister's husband answers. Once awake, he, too, now smells the smoke—and then looks up to see the fire approaching down a nearby ridge. He phones other neighbors, who phone other neighbors—until their entire neighborhood is alerted. They all successfully escape the moving firestorm.

Meanwhile, Diane McLean also drives away from her home, hurrying through her Lake View Hills Estate's only exit, which leads to Muth Valley Road—the only route to Wildcat Canyon Road and, hopefully, to safety. She makes it. Only 15 minutes later, however, other people won't be so fortunate.

2:45 a.m.

Shortly after Diane McLean successfully drives out of her Lake View Hills Estates neighborhood to safety, several escaping residents from this same neighborhood are cutoff by a

huge wall of smoke and flames:

- Larry Redden, a retired firefighter, returns home—where he manages to successfully defend his house with garden hoses and buckets. [*See Cheryl Jennie's story, page 45.*]
- Robert Daly also drives back to his house. On foot, he tries to make it down an access road to the nearby San Vicente Reservoir. But within 50 yards, the surging flame and heat are too overbearing. He turns around and hurries back toward his house.
- Neighbors James and Solange Shohara and their son Randy drive down this road toward Daly. With the smoke and fire blowing everywhere, Daly warns them about trying to flee on this road. The Shohara's continue on. It will be the last time anyone sees them alive. [*See the Shohara's story, page 27.*]
- Like the Shohara's, Lake View Hills Estates residents Cheryl Jennie and Steve Shacklett try to outrun the flames by driving away down Muth Valley Road in two vehicles. She will make it. He won't. [*See Steve Shacklett's story, page 26.*]

Robert Daly and his wife end up escaping the fire by jumping into their swimming pool.

3 a.m.

In an attempt to warn sleeping residents of the approaching Paradise Fire, firefighters—where they can—are filling the early morning's darkness with an eerie wail of air horns and sirens.

Down Wildcat Canyon Road, approximately one mile below Muth Valley Road, Rudy Reyes is awakened by a warning phone call from his sister. He opens his eyes to see the orange glow approaching. He first wakes up his mother and brother and ensures that they are both into their cars and driving away. Then, by the time Rudy jumps into his Toyota, in the hot black air—thick with smoke—the vehicle's engine won't turn over. Rudy tries to make a run for it through the fire. This 30-second sprint will change his life forever. [*See Rudy Reye's story, page 50.*]

3:45 a.m.

Lakeside resident Liza Pontes' family awakes to find that their house is surrounded by fire. Wrapped in wet towels—with flames burning at their feet and flashing overhead—they run to their car. Driving through the fire, they watch a next door neighbor's manufactured home explode into flames.

5:30 a.m.

Like so many people caught in the paths of the Cedar and Paradise fires, the Ortega family—who live in Valley Center—is never told of the Paradise Fire's approach. The Ortega parents awake to smoke and flames. They grab their kids and run to the family's van. But the fire is everywhere. There is no where to go. With towels over their faces, they huddle together in their vehicle as—nearby—the flames devour a truck, their next door neighbor's home, a car, a flock of chickens, and, finally, *their* home. As the inferno begins to lick at their van—before their tires melt—they are able to drive away. It will take months for their children to overcome the trauma of this single night.

8 a.m.

The Santa Ana winds are now propelling the Paradise Fire in all directions.

Officials gather in Valley Center to devise a comprehensive evacuation plan. San Diego County Sheriff's supervisors call in every available deputy.

—We had fire fronts everywhere" making it nearly impossible to establish a line, CDF's Battalion Chief O'Leary—who also doubles as Valley Center's fire chief—will later tell the North County Times newspaper. *—We sounded sirens, air horns, evacuated people. There was very little actual firefighting until we were sure that everyone was notified."*

8:30 a.m.

The thick, smoky sky over Valley Center is black as night. Drivers must turn their headlights on to see. A car drives down the road with all four tires on fire. An officer bursts into the ongoing Valley Center fire strategy session and shouts: *—The fire's behind the station!"* The official evacuation plan that these officials are working on is never implemented.

9 a.m.

The Cedar Fire's assault extends into the community of Poway. Firefighters knock on the front door of Sycamore Canyon Road resident Everett Siehe's house to tell him that he must evacuate. But Siehe explains that he has seen this same unfolding scenario before—four times. That's why he has "fire-safed" his house. All the vegetation has been cleared every where around it. But he is still told that 100 firefighters could not stop the fire's charge toward his home. Siehe, nonetheless, stays put in his house. It never burns.

9:47 a.m.

The Cedar Fire jumps three multi-lane freeways: Interstate 15, Highway 52, and Highway 63.

10 a.m.

The Cedar Fire enters the upscale 28,000-population Scripps Ranch community.

An emotionally devastated woman on a Scripps Ranch sidewalk is crying. She calls 911 on her cellular phone: *—I can see flames getting bigger and bigger and bigger. And there's no one here to put them out."*

Crisis counselors are already being summoned to staff the various evacuation centers that will be set up during this day—as both the Cedar and Paradise fires continue their rampaging assaults.

Hunter Who Set Cedar Fire Sentenced

The lost hunter who admitted unintentionally setting the Cedar Fire was sentenced by a federal judge to five years probation, six months to be spent in minimum-security confinement, and ordered to pay $9,000 in restitution—monies targeted for teaching outdoor safety to hunters and hikers. The 35-year-old was also required to complete 960 hours of community service.

Home Sweet Home: They are Safe

Old Barona Road residents Carol Tilden and Bill Bream awake to the sounds of someone blaring warnings about the approaching fire. To the northeast, above the ridgeline, they look up to see a wide red glow. They jump into Bream's Chevy Tahoe and try to make an escape in the wind and smoke to Wildcat Canyon Road. Embers blow by them. Grass and brush is catching fire. And when they get to Wildcat Canyon Road, they find a backlogged line of desperate motorists all trying to get out. Bream realizes that one single collision could entrap everyone from ever making an escape down the road to the south to safety—away from the deadly, out-of-control fire. He and Tilden decide to turn around and see if they can make it back home. When they get there, the fire has already made its runs past their house. The residence sustained only minimal damage. Bream and Tilden get out of their Chevy Tahoe and go back inside. They are safe.

Trying To Flee the Cedar Fire.

The stories of these individuals can motivate others to take appropriate precautions prior to the onset of future wildfires.

III Introduction

That Quickly Approaching Firestorm . . .

A teacher. A six-foot four-inch construction superintendent. A five-foot two-inch outdoors woman who loves to dance and cook. A nurse. A 50-year-old father and small business owner found with his two cats near his car, crammed with his valuables. A 45-year-old Wal-Mart employee. A husband and wife married 40 years and their 32-year-old son, an expert body boarder—rated among the top 100 of the sport's competitors in the world. A 28-year-old man with the body of his dog cradled in his arms. A 17-year-old high school senior who has just gotten her driver's license and likes to go to football games. A 51-year-old horse breeder who is trying to reach her Arabian horses. A 77-year-old retired sales clerk who—at 2 a.m.—has gone off to warn his neighbors of the quickly approaching firestorm.

A neighbor would say later that he did two tours in Vietnam, but he was never as frightened over there as he was right here on Station Road that morning—with the flames and heat and wind of the Paradise Fire bearing down on them.

On one particularly significant issue, these many 2003 Fire Siege reports were essentially silent: the terrible and tragic deaths of 22 people.

These are some of the local residents—they could have been your own neighbors—who will perish in the quick onslaught of flames in southern California's October 2003 Fire Siege when 14 major fires conspire to become the most devastating series of wildfires in California's history.

Fires' Impacts Stagger Imagination

The impacts of these fires stagger the imagination. Twenty-three people killed. A total of 3,710 homes totally destroyed. Almost 800 thousand acres—more than 500 square miles—burned. Up to 14,000 firefighters out on the firelines. Tens of thousands of people evacuated.

Not everyone, however, will make it out alive.

The Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission and a host of other "after action review" reports attempt to make sense of this horrendous fire siege. To reduce future losses, a series of actions are recommended. Yet, on one particularly significant issue, these many reports remain essentially silent.

Other than citing the number of fatalities, in all of these follow-up reports, the terrible and tragic deaths of these 22 civilians—taken away from us forever by wildfire—get practically zero attention.

It may well be that these "civilian" victims are forgotten largely because the various wildland fire services view them as *—a sheriff's department issue"* and the various sheriffs' departments view these perished human beings as *—a wildland fire issue."*

For *whatever* reason—except in newspaper accounts[1]—the important stories and significant circumstances surrounding these individuals at the time of their tragic deaths remain essentially untold.

In every instance but one, those who die while evacuating are leaving homes that are eventually destroyed by the fires.

This Report's Objectives

Therefore, the objectives of this report, sponsored by the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center, are to highlight—*and remember*—these people's stories. To honor them by learning everything we can from their tragic deaths.

All victims of the Cedar and Paradise fires succumb to the flames, either in their homes or in the process of evacuating their homes. One of these people who is burned to death is fleeing from a home that, as it turned out, *did not* even burn.

[1] *The San Diego Union-Tribune and the North County Times newspapers did an especially thorough and informative job of reporting the circumstances of the Fire Siege of 2003, including the stories of those who died.*

Some are Concerned About the Welfare of Their Neighbors

The faces of this tragedy belong to everyday people who did everyday tasks in very special ways. On October 26, 2003, some of these people are concerned about the welfare of their animals and die trying to save them. Some of them are concerned about the welfare of their neighbors. One is an outdoor-loving person trying to save her home . She dies while doing so—but not before perhaps saving a neighbor's life with her warning knock on the door. Two different couples flee—at the same time—in separate vehicles. In both cases, one partner lives and the other dies. Another of the faces is a sparkling high school junior who is overcome by a fire and dies in an evacuating car—just 500 feet from a fire station where, in her short life, she had made many friends.

IV The Stories of the Faces

The Cedar Fire – A Wildland-Urban Interface Conflagration

In its first 36 hours, the 280 thousand-acre Cedar Fire spreads at a remarkable rate of 3,600 acres per hour. Described by one astounded observer as "a blowtorch," at one point this fire consumes 40,000 acres in a single hour.

The Cedar Fire rapidly becomes a wildland-urban interface conflagration.

Early in this incident, neighborhoods are directly threatened. The potential loss of human life becomes a dire reality.

Operational priorities therefore shift to the protection of civilian lives.

At one point
this fire consumes
40,000 acres
in a single hour.

Evacuation notification to residents is issued primarily by door-to-door contact, or via loudspeakers on emergency vehicles (San Diego County Safety Review 2003).

Despite the blowtorch fire behavior during the Cedar Fire, there are still examples of people staying at home, or returning home, and surviving.

Success Stories, Too

Although the losses from the 2003 Southern California Fire Siege were horrendous, many success stories also emerged from this tragic event.

Some of these successes, including the significant work of Fire Safe Councils, are chronicled in this report.

We must also recognize that the fire services were extremely challenged on this fire siege's unprecedented simultaneous occurrence of 14 major fires. Despite these demanding and difficult circumstances, these people's heroic firefighting efforts—under almost impossible Santa Ana wind and fuel conditions—saved untold numbers of homes *and* lives.

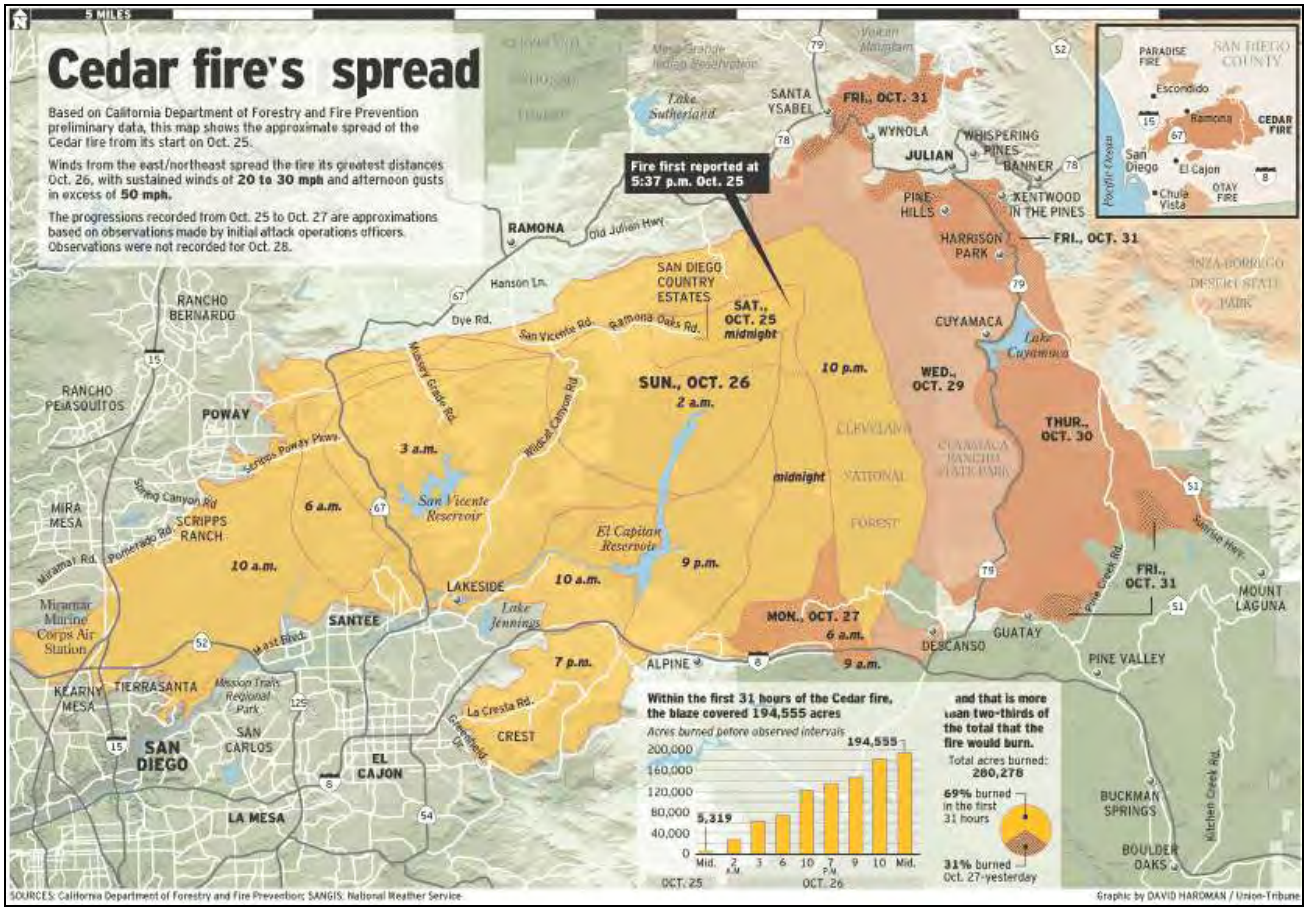
Our Community Lost Its Sense of Security

I was awakened in the predawn darkness on Sunday to be informed of the smoke filled skies and the illuminated hills northeast of town. Turning on the television, I was shocked to see the images of the fire that had already burned 6,000 acres.

In disbelief, I listened as the news commentator said that homes were burning and the flames were racing west through Wildcat Canyon and Moreno Valley—pushed by fierce Santa Ana winds. By 3 p.m. that day, the fire had burned over 100,000 acres and there was no end in sight. But now the monster had a name.

In the Cedar Fire, our community lost its sense of security as many homes burned to the ground. But worse, we lost the lives of so many friends, neighbors, and loved ones. Through misty eyes I read the list of the 15 who perished by fire in the Cedar Fire.

Richard White, President of Lakeside Historical Society
November 2003



Gary Downs

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. Gary Downs grabs his 2 cats, leaves his home, and jumps into his car. In the early morning dark and wind-driven smoke and flames, he flees down Wildcat Canyon Road. He becomes the Cedar Fire's first victim. He will not be the last. With little notice of the looming early morning firestorm, many people living here off Wildcat Canyon Road—the appealing tranquil rural area north of the community of Lakeside—will be killed by the fire. Gary's body—and those of his cats—are eventually found near his car. Packed with his belongings, it had veered off the road. His dearly loved house, that he had purchased two years before here on 40 acres two miles north of the Barona Indian Reservation, also burns.

Gary Downs, 50, missed a Sunday lunch appointment with his 20-year-old daughter, Erin. This was totally unlike this loving and devoted father. His former wife of 21 years, Mary Ann Downs—who'd already heard the first news reports about the fire—had a terrible feeling.

On Monday—with still no word from him—Gary's 17-year-old son, Sean, along with his daughter Erin, and Mary Ann spent the entire day searching for him. They looked in all the makeshift fire evacuee shelters in high schools, they called hospitals, and they contacted the various police agencies. That afternoon, they were finally allowed to drive up Wild Cat Canyon. Gary's house was gone. There was no sign of Gary or his car. On Monday night, authorities officially confirmed his family's worst fears. Gary had perished in the Cedar Fire.

Gary operated his own successful business—that he started in 1987—that provides motorcycle escorts for funerals and parades. He was known for his good-natured tenacity. "Gary would make a joke—even when things were going bad for us," said Joe Marin, who worked alongside Downs for 15 years. "He was always going forward, never going back—always fighting." Marin said that whenever a family couldn't afford their company's services for a funeral, Gary would donate the services for them.

Mary Ann Downs said that Gary was a compassionate person who loved listening to all kinds of music and was an avid reader of history. He also volunteered at KPBS Radio—reading the newspaper for the blind.

Galen Blacklidge

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. In separate cars, Galen Blacklidge and husband Jim Milner flee their residence near Wildcat Canyon Road. In blinding, thick smoke and heat, Milner's car stalls out. As he walks on in the dark, looking for any sign of Galen and her escape, he is picked up by neighbor Molly Sloan, 85, who is also trying to flee the flames in her car. They make it to safety in Sloan's car, hoping that Galen—and their other neighbors—did likewise. Unfortunately, the Cedar Fire catches Galen and she perishes. Jim Milner, her husband, will be the one who goes back into the fire's swath and finds her—50 feet from her car.

At a special public ceremony marking the Cedar Fire's one year anniversary, Jim Milner speaks plainly about the horror of discovering his wife's burned body near her car after the fire's surprise attack that night. He also talks of resilience and hope. *—I'm filled with gratitude. Gratitude for all the support and nurturing, the love and the beauty that's still with us. I look at this day, at the clouds and the faces, the light pinging off the leaves of the trees, and I think, my God, life is astounding."*

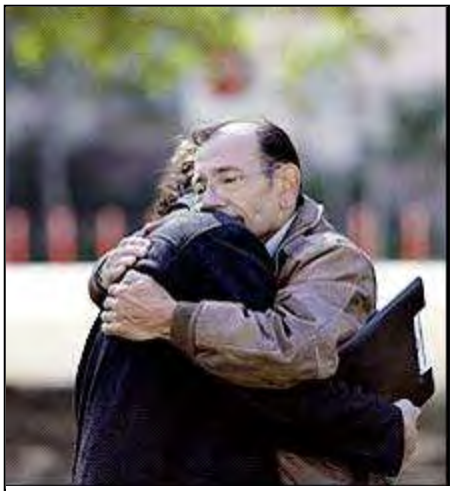


Photo courtesy Scott Linnett
San Diego Union-Tribune Newspaper
Tom Medvitz (right), who also lost his home to the Cedar Fire, embraces his neighbor Jim Milner, whose wife, Galen Blacklidge, perished tryingto flee the blaze.

Milner's wife, Galen Blacklidge, 50, was an art teacher at a local design school who, friends say, "loved her job." She leaves behind a daughter and granddaughter. One friend described her as a "jewel." *—Galen was really special. One of the best people I've ever known."* Another friend said that if you rearrange the letters of her first name, it spells "Angel." Blacklidge and Milner's residence that they evacuated burned in the Cedar Fire.

Stephen Shacklett

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. Around 5 a.m., Cheryl Jennie, Stephen Shacklett's 23-year partner, looks out the window and sees flames. They decide to flee their Lakeside area home in two vehicles. He takes their beloved Irish wolfhounds in their motor home, she takes their other dog, a Shih Tzu, and leads the way in their other car. In the smoke, flames and darkness, their two vehicles become separated. A thick wall of fire forces Cheryl to turn around. She heads back toward San Vicente Reservoir—hoping Stephen can make it through the fire. She ends up finding refuge at a neighbor's house—where she spends hours helping douse embers. On the 12000 block of Moose Valley Road, just outside their gated Lakeview Hills Estates community, Stephen's motor home is overtaken by fire. He and their animals perish. The couple's house—where they had lived for 23 years—also burns to the ground.

Six foot, four-inch Stephen Shacklett was a 55-year-old construction superintendent who helped build schools in nearby Julian and Ramona. He leaves behind a son and two young grandchildren. When his son, Stephen Jr., hears the details of his father's death, he is dumbfounded. *—They were less than 100 yards from my dad's house,"* he says of the firefighters who were ordered to pull back before they could warn residents of the Lake View Hills Estates about the rapidly approaching inferno.

—Stephen was wonderful," says longtime partner Cheryl Jennie. *—He was the best thing that ever happened to me. I still wonder why I didn't die, too,"* said Jennie, a legal secretary, who has not been back to their property since the fire. She says she has no interest in rebuilding there. Jennie explains: *—It's still too awful to me." (See her amazing survival story on page 45.)*

James and Solange Shohara and Son Randy Shohara

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. James and Solange Shohara, husband and wife for 40 years—along with their son, Randy—drive away from their home on Lake Vincent Drive. The parents are in one car; the son in another. They want to try to escape to the nearby San Vicente Reservoir. But like so many others this fateful early Sunday morning, they never make it through the dark and smoke and fire to safety. All three perish in the fast running Cedar Fire's flames. Neighborhood resident Robert Daly, who survives the Cedar Fire's run by staying in his swimming pool with his wife, finds the Shoharas. James and Solange are still in their sedan. Randy is down a hill—50 feet away.

James and Solange were inseparable. They had worked together as guards at R.J. Donovan state prison in nearby Otay Mesa. They died as they had lived—side by side. Their son Randy, 32—who also was burned to death near them—was an expert body boarder, one of 86 professional contestants to compete in the 10th annual Morey Boogie World Championship at Banzai Pipeline in Hawaii.

As they prepared for retirement, James, 63, and Solange, 58, had recently built their dream home, a two-story house overlooking San Vicente Reservoir in Lake View Hills Estates. The Cedar Fire also destroyed their house.

Loving husband and father James had served 20 years in the U.S. Air Force. The Shohara's funeral service was provided full military honors, including a 21-gun salute by an Air Force honor guard. After performing a flag-folding ritual, the honor guard presented American flags to the couple's surviving children.

At the end of the ceremony for these three Cedar Fire victims, 33 white doves were released into the sky.

John and Quynh Pack

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. Here, off Wildcat Canyon Road near the Barona Indian Reservation, as the fire rages toward them, the Packs, husband John and wife Quynh—both 28 years old—want to evacuate their home by trying to take Wildcat Canyon Road to any safe haven. But the firestorm sweeps down the canyon over them. Fire officials will find him with one of their dogs in his arms. She also perishes in the fire. Their house burns, too.

The couple—she was born in Vietnam; he was a native of San Diego—meet in a San Francisco restaurant where she is working. He is her customer.

Three years later, John James Pack and Quynh Yen Chau marry. They return to his hometown San Diego. But they don't move to the beach. Instead, they choose the quiet of country life up there outside of the community of Lakeside.

A rented cabin in the hills perfectly suits their desire for a private life together. (Their landlord also rents to neighbors Galen Blacklidge and Ralph Westly—who will also perish early that morning trying to escape the Cedar Fire flames.)

Friends say that the Packs lived simply, with their two beloved large dogs. *—They were together in life and together in death,"* the minister observed at their memorial service.

Outside their home, John Pack had created a garden for his wife to use in preparing her popular Asian meals. She attended California State University, where she had only one semester left before earning her accounting degree. She also worked full time. He was a handy, jack-of-all-trades who worked as an auto mechanic and at a plating company.

—They didn't have children," Quynh's brother explained, *—so they loved those dogs just like their kids."*

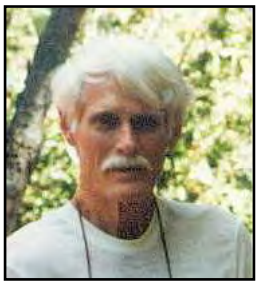
Kathleen Cook, John Pack's mother, said her son—a twin—was happily married and that he and Quynh loved their cabin's peaceful surroundings. Cook said her son had recently embraced a relationship with his estranged father. *—My son just got to meet his dad,"* she explained. *—We had a misunderstanding years ago. We recently found him and they got together. They got along, fell deeply in love with each other. It's such a loss."*

Might We Learn These Lessons?

"How many deaths must be offered up on the altar of remorse before we learn some lesson or other about how to better live in a world that always has, always will, and, indeed, *should* burn? Might we learn lessons *without* flag-draped caskets? I think so, if we can just remember."

David J. Strohmaier
From his book *Drift Smoke*

Ralph Westly



The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. It is 2 a.m. The flames awaken retiree Ralph Westly, 77, who lives alone in his rural cabin just east of the Barona Indian Reservation. Rather than escape the inferno, this compassionate gentleman—known for always looking out for his friends—first drives up to his neighbors' homes to warn them—four women—of the wind-driven wildfire that is quickly barreling down on them. (Three of these neighbors—Robin and Jennifer Sloan and Mary Peace—will perish in the early morning blaze.) Rescuers will eventually find Ralph's body here, beside his vehicle just off Wildcat Canyon Road, out on his neighbors' property.

Family and friends all vouch that it was so typical for Ralph Westly to try to warn his neighbors of a dangerous wildfire burning out-of-control in the middle of the night. *—I know he had gone over to the Sloans' place to make sure they were out,"* says his daughter, Laurel Westly. *—He just must have got trapped up there."*

The retired retail clerk who loved the out-of-doors had lived in this hilly, rural area for more than 10 years, reports his landlord, Marlon "Lonnie" Bellante.

Daughter Laurel said her father was an avid reader. He had recently completed all of Shakespeare's plays and was just beginning "The Canterbury Tales" in original form. Westly was often seen riding his bike or running. In more recent years, he became a frequent walker. Three months prior to his death, his daughter and he had gone on a two-day backpacking trip. *—For a 77-year-old guy, he was pretty healthy,"* she said.

This Cedar Fire victim cut his own firewood with a handsaw and loved organic vegetable gardening. *—Ralph was a quiet, gentle man,"* his landlord said.

Family Members Robin Sloan, Jennifer Sloan, and Mary Peace

(Pictured: Robin Sloan, top; Jennifer Sloan, middle; Mary Peace, bottom.)

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. Sometime after midnight, Molly Sloan, 85, gets a phone call from her daughter, Mary Peace—who lives nearby on the family's rural property located off Wildcat Canyon Road, as does Molly's daughter-in-law, Robin Sloan, and her granddaughter, Jennifer Sloan. Peace tells her mother that she smells smoke—a wildfire is burning toward them. They must leave. Sloan quickly gathers up important papers, clothes, and silver to put into her car. But another neighbor runs up and yells that she must leave now. Sloan hurries into her vehicle and drives away—assuming that her daughter, daughter-in-law, and granddaughter have all already done the same. But—with the nightmare orange flames and smoke circling in on them, Robin Sloan—with her daughter Jennifer—rushes over to warn other friends. Mary, however, has tried to flee on Wildcat Canyon Road. Trapped by the surging flames and smoke, she returns home. All three women try to seek refuge from the flames and smoke in her home. When the fire burns through the house, all three die. They are found huddled together in the bathroom. Robin Sloan's nearby car—crammed with mementos—survives the fire.

Robin Sloan, 45, who worked at the Wal-Mart in El Cajon, lived with Jennifer, 17, her youngest daughter on their 14-acre Sloan family spread. This rural property held four homes where three generations of the Sloan family lived. This included Robin and Jennifer, Jennifer's grandmother, Molly Sloan, 85, and Molly's daughter (Jennifer's aunt), Mary Peace, 54.

Mary was a nurse who was much loved by all of her patients. She was the devoted mother of two young-adult children. These children had just lost their father to cancer on the preceding July. Mary had been working many, many hours putting together a special photo album that reflected each of her children's lives with their father. These albums—vital family keepsakes—also perished in the Cedar Fire. For Christmas, Mary had made a quilt adorned with family pictures of the Sloans.

Friends say that Robin was the mom of all moms. "She always had big hugs for everyone," said friend Shannon Kerr. Seventeen-year-old daughter Jennifer had been ecstatic about recently getting her driver's license. She loved going to El Capitan High School football games and was about to start her first part-time job.

Mother Robin and daughter Jennifer were best friends. In a photograph taken the day before their deaths, the two are together—hugging and smiling. Robin is survived by her oldest daughter, Jamie. Unfortunately, Mary and Robin will never know that they were to become grandmothers within the next few months after the Cedar Fire.

Their surviving family members wholeheartedly agree that they both would have been passionate grandmothers.

Christy-Anne Seiler Davis

The Cedar Fire is approaching fast. Christy-Anne Seiler Davis's home near the end of remote Vista Viejas Road is located directly in the fire's path. Christy-Anne is alone. Her husband is away. Crews hurry down her road warning residents to evacuate. Christy-Anne notices that her neighbor Gwen has not awakened. She goes over and pounds on her friend's door until the woman wakes up—and flees. ("Christy saved Gwen's life," her landlord would later confirm.) Friends say that up until the final moments before the fire swept down through Vista Viejas Road canyon, Christy—a 10 year resident here—was determined to try to protect her home. Her body was found inside her burned house by family members.

Christy-Anne Seiler Davis, 42, loved the outdoors. Friends say that behind this pretty woman's always-bright smile radiated a rugged outdoors woman who loved to ride horses and take hikes with her beloved dog, Poncho—who was injured, but survived the fire.

Her family has established a scholarship fund in Christy's name, *The Christy Seiler Davis Memorial Scholarship Fund* at Grossmont College in El Cajon, CA. The scholarship is targeted to women 35-years of age and older who are reentering college (as Christy was). More information on this special scholarship is available at <www.grossmont.edu/foundation>.

Christy-Anne's mother says that her daughter's 5-foot-2 frame was packed with tons of spirit. "*She loved to dance. She loved to cook*," she said. "*She was just always so alive*."

Steven Rucker

On the third day of the Cedar Fire—the largest wildfire in California history—it is still making runs across the landscape and into populated communities. Steven Rucker, a structure firefighter from the San Francisco-area suburb Novato and his 4-member Novato Fire Protection District engine company are part of a strike team assigned to protect homes built out in the hinterlands of rural San Diego County. It is 1230 hours. They are trying to save a home located in the trees just off of State Route 79 on Orchard Lane. The fire suddenly flares up and makes a wind-driven run through heavy brush directly toward them. (See photo next page.) Steven and his fellow firefighters run toward their engine, parked in the home's driveway. But as the flames and heat roll across the driveway, Steven's captain orders everyone to return to the house—approximately 170 feet away. Two make it to the house. They realize that their captain and Rucker aren't with them. When they can, they retrace their steps to find their captain prone on the patio. He is dazed. His legs, arms, and face are burned. He tells them that—farther back—Rucker fell down behind him. The two find Rucker and try to revive him. But the fire's blow-up pushes everyone back into the house.

The two are admitted to an area hospital for smoke inhalation. They are released the next day. The captain receives second-degree burns on 28 percent of his body. He is treated at a burn unit and returns home 6 days later. Steven Rucker, overcome by the Cedar Fire flames, perishes beside the Orchard Lane wildland-urban interface home that he is trying to protect and save.

Fatal Burn Over

This photo was taken by a crewmate of perished firefighter Steven Rucker moments before the blow-up burned over them. A spokesman for the Cedar Fire tells the media that the house they were trying to defend is located in the —urban intermix— where houses are designed to be integrated into the wilderness." He also reports that there was a large amount of vegetative growth near this house.

Steven Rucker was known for organizing toy drives and children's events every Christmas and Easter. He was the type of guy who was always willing to help. The 11-year veteran of the Novato Fire Protection District, the only firefighter to die in the wildfires that stormed across southern California in the fall of 2003, is survived by his wife, Catherine, and two children, Kristen, 7, and Wesley, 2.

While wife Catherine said she always perceived that there could be great danger involved in suppressing wildfires, she also knew that her 38-year-old husband needed to join these wildland-urban interface suppression efforts. "*I let him go and I don't regret it*," she says. "*If I had said _no,' it would have broken his spirit. He had to go and help.*"

This firefighter and paramedic who gave his life trying to protect a San Diego County home has been honored with a roadway officially named in his honor. The Steven Rucker Memorial Highway is a 15-mile stretch of State Route 79 that connects the mountain communities in north San Diego County that Steven fought to save.

Fatal Inaja Fire Occurred Nearby

Inaja Memorial Park is located just a few miles down the highway from where firefighter Steven Rucker died. The park honors the 11 U.S. Forest Service firefighters who died in the fall of 1956 trying to suppress the Inaja Fire. They had been sent into a nearby canyon when a 50-mile-per-hour wind spread the flames into them. The firefighters had nowhere to run.

They died within minutes.

After the Firefighter's On-the-Job Death: His Fire Chief's Message—Rucker Should Not Have Been There

In the aftermath of Novato firefighter Steven Rucker's death resulting from his suppression actions on the Cedar Fire, his fire chief is on a quest to ensure that such a tragedy never occurs again.

"It has really been a very difficult year," Novato Fire Chief Jeff Meston tells the southern California North County Times newspaper in 2004. "It is a very high-profile story that has never gone away. During the flurry of memorials, we decided that we needed to do something about Steven's death."

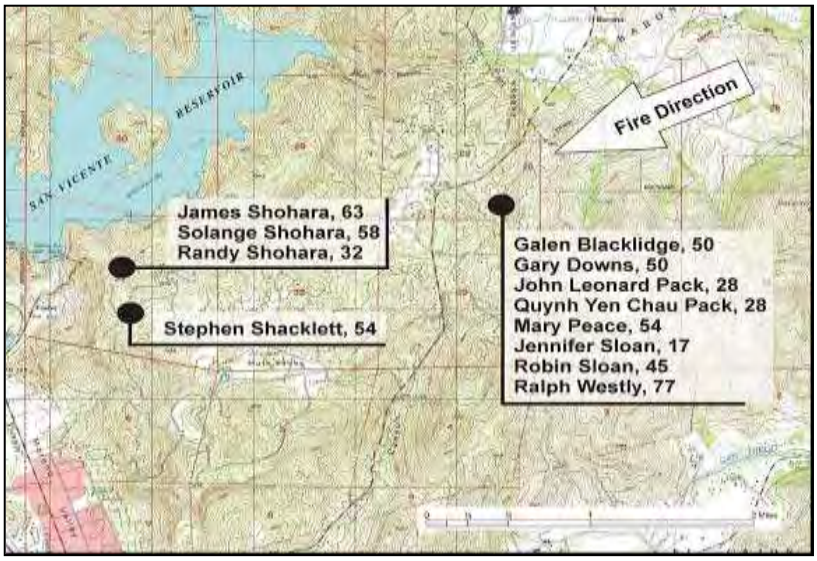
Chief Meston now travels the country teaching firefighters why Rucker shouldn't have been there trying to defend that home in the first place.

"We are suggesting and have given permission to our firefighters to turn down a (fire) assignment if there is too much to lose," Meston tells the North County Times. "It is just a building."

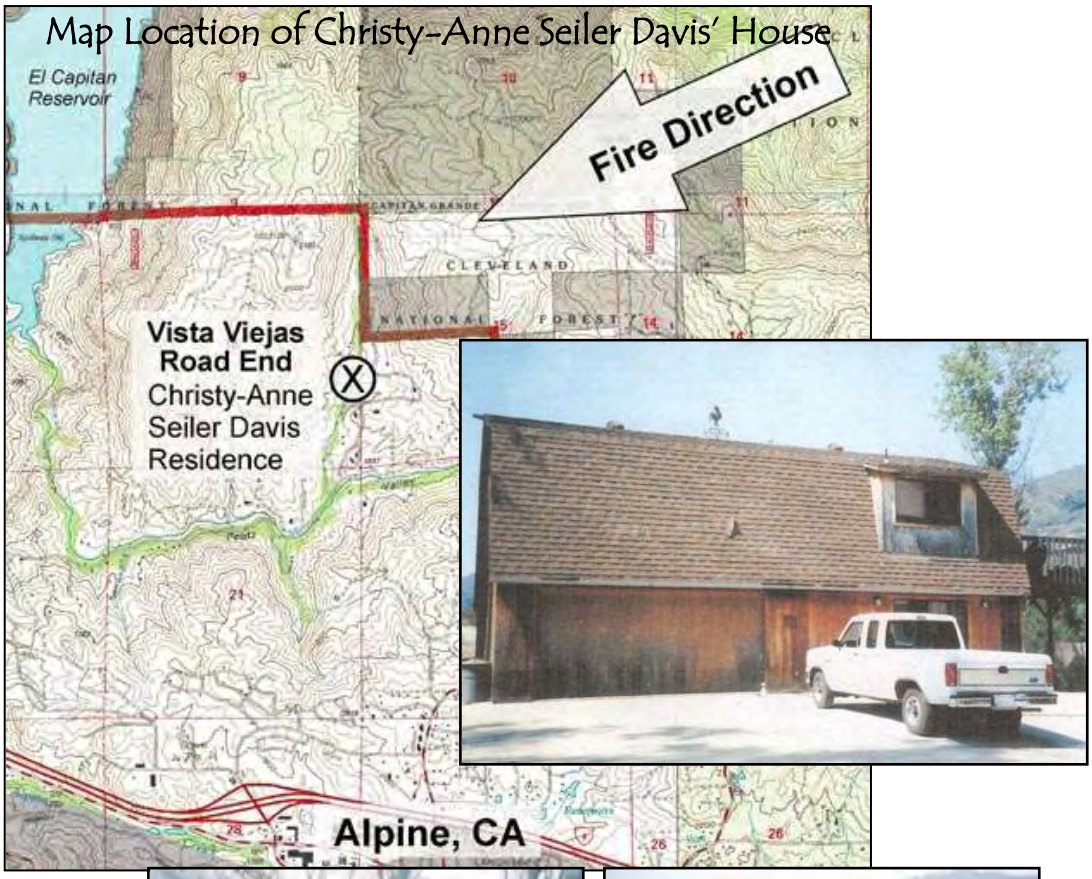
Unidentified Body Also Found

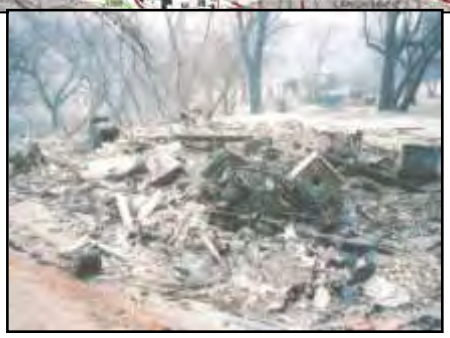
Four weeks after the onset of the Cedar Fire, the body of a man—believed to be a transient—was found in a drainage ditch five miles north of State Route 52 near the Miramar Naval Air Station. At the time this report was finalized, this man had still not been identified. Until he can be identified, he is known by authorities as John Doe (#13). (John Doe 13 was found in the area that had been recently burned by the Cedar Fire. According to the San Diego Medical Examiner's Office, his remains were charred.)

Due to prevailing Santa Ana winds, the Cedar Fire initially spread toward the west. Next, when the winds shifted, it became an eastward-spreading fire. This eastward spread killed firefighter Steve Rucker near Julian.



Burn over locations of the wildland-urban interface residents who lose their lives to the explosive Cedar Fire.





Top Photo: Christy-Anne Seiler Davis' house and truck before the Cedar Fire. Bottom Photos: Christy-Anne's house and truck after the Cedar Fire.

Photo courtesy John Gibbins, San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

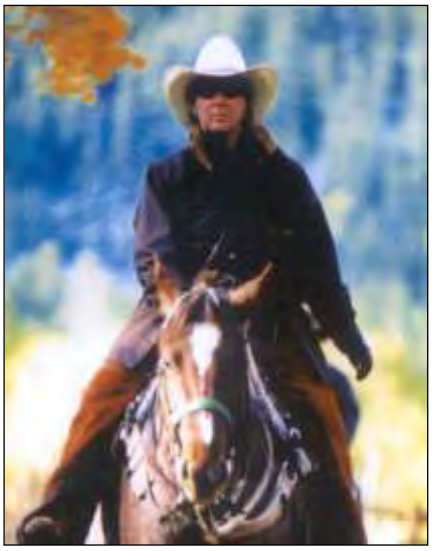
The human-caused Paradise Fire—located north of the Cedar Fire in the semi-rural, wildland-urban interface prone community of Valley Center—is reported at 1:30 a.m. on Oct. 26. Even at this time in the morning, the temperature is 78 degrees. Relative humidity is less than 10 percent. The Santa Ana east winds are blowing at 35 mph—with 45 mph gusts. The fire spreads so fast, it outpaces human evacuations. By 7 p.m.—due to these hot, dry winds and an abundance of extremely dry fuels—the Paradise Fire is 15,000 acres. And growing. It will kill two people, destroy 221 homes and 192 other structures, and ultimately spread to 56,700 acres.

Photos: (l) John Gibbins, San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper; (r) Jacques Descloitres, MODIS Rapid Response Team at NASA.

Never Be the Same

"I think of that fire a zillion times a day. It has not been an easy year for anybody involved in this. I don't think that any of us will ever be the same."

Lois Wheeler
Commenting at the one year anniversary of the fatal 2003 Fire Siege.
She is a friend of Nancy Morphew's who was nearby when Nancy was overcome and killed by the Paradise Fire.



Nancy Morphew

The Paradise Fire—in the middle of the night—is approaching fast. At 1:30 a.m. Nancy Morphew calls Lois Wheeler, who is boarding her Arabian horses in Morphew's barn. "She told me that she could smell the fire and that she knew it was close," Wheeler recalls. "She said that you'd better get out here and get your horses out." Within that same hour, Nancy Morphew will be dead—overtaken by the Paradise Fire's flames. What happened?

As walls of flame and smoke leap out of the night toward them, David Wallace runs to his neighbor Nancy and Steve Morphew's house to alert them. "She met me at the door and said _*I know, I know—go help other people*,'" Wallace remembers. "It seemed like she had a plan."

Rather than immediately flee, Morphew, 51, an Arabian horse breeder, first tries to rescue her horses. As husband Steve starts to evacuate their log cabin "dream home" that they'd built on their 12-acre Valley Center ranch, Nancy heads for the barn and corral.

"Her horses were not merely animals," explains Morphew family friend Brian Lavette, "they were her babies." Eric Goldy, engaged to Nancy Morphew's daughter, echoes those sentiments. He says it didn't surprise him one bit that Morphew wouldn't abandon her horses. "She would not have left her kids behind—and her horses *were* her babies."

Nancy and Steve had been married 31 years. In 1991 they bought their piece of land outside Valley Center and moved from San Diego out to their country-style dream home. "The country life beckoned to them," friend Lavette said. They built their own home here using a log cabin model. Nancy designed the roof and swimming pool.

Friends liked to say how Nancy, mother of two, seamlessly transitioned from "tennis mom" to "cowgirl."

"Whether Nancy knew you well or not, if you needed anything, she was right there to help," vouches fellow horse rider Carol O'Neill. "Nancy was easygoing and loved to work around her ranch."

"She was a very giving person," says Mimi Gaffey, president of the Tierra Del Norte Arabian Horse Association, where Morphew regularly helped hand out ribbons after competitions. "Whenever I called her for volunteering—I always got a „yes,'" Gaffey said. "She was always glad to help."

Nancy, friends say, was the person you'd call if your cat was sick. She took care of her ailing mother and brother in her home before they both passed away. And everyone marvels at how well she took care of those horses.

In the early morning hours of October 26, with the surprise attack of the Paradise Fire approaching, Nancy Morphew tries to rescue those horses. She climbs into her truck with the horse trailer. Driving through the blinding smoke trying to reach the horses, the horse trailer topples. The truck and trailer catch fire and burn.

Nancy's body is found nearby. She becomes the Paradise Fire's first fatality. Unfortunately, she won't be the last.

Ironically, the flames avoid the corral that Nancy was rushing toward. Her horses are spared. While the barn burns, the Morphew's nearby log home receives only minor damage from the fire.

"I have a home," husband Steve confirms, "but who cares. This fire took my wife."

To Flee or Not to Flee?

Photo courtesy Riverside County Fire Department

"The majority of these deaths are caused by people trying to escape this fire and not following directions they are given," said San Diego County Sheriff Bill Kolender. "When you are asked to leave, do it immediately. Do not wait." "There are a lot of people who just don't want to leave their house," said San Diego County sheriff's spokesman Chris Saunders. "I don't know if they're not taking the warning seriously enough—or, it's an instinct some people have to protect their properties." Many people who survived the 2003 southern California Fire Siege fires, however, say that they were never warned to evacuate. For more information on why it might be wise to plan to *not* evacuate, but, rather, to stay home when wildfire approaches, see chapters IX and X in this report.

Ashleigh Roach

The Paradise Fire—in the middle of the night—is burning in the hills east of the John and Lori Roach family's Valley Center home out on Station Road. At 2 a.m. Lori calls to see if evacuation is recommended. An emergency dispatcher tells her that the blaze doesn't appear to be headed in their direction. Just in case, the Roach family members gather-up family photos and prepare their Ford Expedition for a possible evacuation. They all sleep in their clothes and take turns staying awake—always having someone carefully watching the direction of the fire's glow up there in the nighttime sky.

At 8 a.m.—with a strong smell of smoke in the air—a sheriff's deputy pulls up and informs the Roach family that the fire has jumped the road. He figures that they have 20 minutes to evacuate. Lori runs from room to room waking everyone.

Twelve minutes later, John, 43, starts to open the front door. A wind gust blows the door open. Smoke and flames—along with fire brands—spew into the house. The living room carpet begins to burn.

Outside, the front of their house is catching on fire, too.

"Everyone out," John screams. "NOW!"

Wife Lori, also 43, hears him from the bedroom. She stops packing and runs to the front door. Out there in the fire and billowing smoke and heat, John is spraying the garden hose—trying to provide a safe passageway from the house to all the vehicles for Lori; their two daughters, Allyson, 20, and Ashleigh, 16; son Jason, 22; and their three overnight guests: Marilyn Hardy, 50, Steven Lovett, 21, and Marlena Clayton, 21. As they run out the door for the vehicles, the front porch is on fire.

In the confusion and commotion of the surrounding and suffocating wind-driven fire and smoke, Ashleigh climbs into her brother's Mustang. John and Lori jump into their vehicle.

Allyson and Lovett head down the hill first in his Hyundai. Because of the way he'd parked, they have to back down the narrow driveway. Flames are hitting the car. The smoke is so dense, they can't see any more than five feet away. Unfamiliar with the driveway, Lovett misses a curve and veers down a slope. The two get out. Allyson burns her hands trying to protect her face. Steven, a Navy corpsman who happens to be wearing fire-retardant Navy clothing, shields her with his body.
Marlena Clayton drives through the smoke without seeing them. So does Marilyn Hardy. So do John and Lori.

They all somehow manage to drive the one-third mile down Station Road and out of the firestorm to the safety of the Valley Center Fire Station #73. With everyone else safe, John quickly jumps out and looks back for his children.

□□□□□□□□□□□

As Jason drives away from the house, he sees—through the smoke and flames—the shape of something else. It is Allyson. She is horribly burned. He doesn't see Lovett. (A neighbor will pick him up. With severe burn injuries to his face and arms, he will be taken to the burn unit.)

Jason quickly jumps from the car, grabs his injured sister, and pushes her into the front seat—as younger sister Ashleigh slides into the back seat.

The surging smoke starts to surround them in even thicker blasts. Jason punches the gas and heads them toward the fire station. Through the darkness of the billowing veil of smoke and fire, a car suddenly appears—pulling out in front of them.

The two vehicles collide.

The Mustang's air bags explode. Its steering wheel locks. The car skids into one of the pepper trees—that has caught fire—lining Station Road. The vehicle is immediately engulfed in flames. Jason yells for everyone to get out.

He is able to maneuver his driver side door open and slide out. Allyson climbs across the seat behind him. She tells Ashleigh to follow her.

□□□□□□□□□□□

The sheriff's deputies have grabbed John to prevent him from running back down into the Station Road smoke and fire.

He looks up to see his son Jason emerge from the hot shroud of smoke and collapse onto the ground. Daughter Allyson stumbles out of the fire behind him. Her face is white with ash. Her hair and clothes are smoking.

A deputy standing nearby sees Allyson's condition—over 85 percent of her body is badly burned—and hurries to her. He knows they need to get this girl into an ambulance—right now.

John Roach runs to his children. "Where's Ashleigh?" he asks.

Son Jason, still on the ground—whose face, scalp, and arms have also been burned—can only choke out two words.

"Back there."

The Cedar Fire burns toward the community of Scripps Ranch.

Photo courtesy John Gibbins, San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

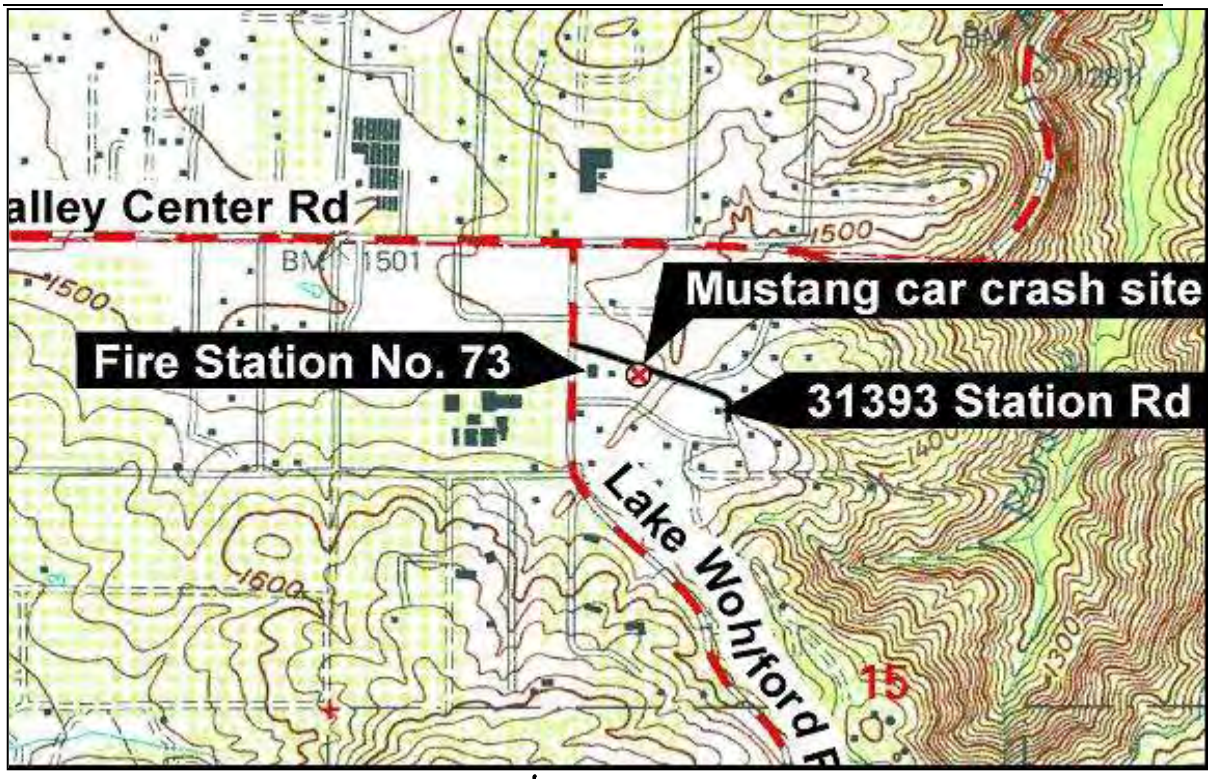
Jason and Allyson Roach are hurried to the hospital. After a gut-wrenching wait, a friend of John and Lori Roach's—a local sheriff's deputy—has the solemn task of telling these parents the terrible news about their other daughter. Ashleigh never made it out of the car's back seat. She is dead.

Perhaps the young 16-year-old was frightened by the raging fire and in further shock by seeing what it had done to her terribly burned sister. The little girl never moved.

She becomes the second person to be caught in the Paradise Fire's path and perish.

Jason, who suffered 1st and 2nd degree burns to his arms, face, and scalp is treated that day and released. Allyson's 2nd and 3rd degree burns—over most of her body—require the amputation of all 10 fingers and numerous—more than 20—painful surgical skin grafts.

For 3 long months she remains in the burn intensive care unit. Upon release, Allyson is placed in Palomar Hospital's acute rehab unit for an additional 26 days. She is finally discharged to go home—2 days before her 21st birthday.



Fatality Site

Map shows the short distance from the Roach family home at 31393 Station Road to the fire station —safety zone." But—through the night—the intense, rapidly spreading Paradise Fire burns down from the —wildlands" into this —interface" area more quickly than anyone anticipates. In the sudden invasion of thick, blinding smoke and fire, a collision occurs between two evacuating cars. A young girl, Ashleigh Roach, fails to flee this car with her brother and sister. She perishes. (A couple hours before this, the fire also kills resident Nancy Morphew.) The Roach home also burns. Pushed through an abundance of dry fuels by Santa Ana winds, the Paradise Fire continues its western march, consuming a total of almost 60,000 acres.

The Brightest Young Star You Could Ever Imagine

Ashleigh Roach, 16, a junior at Valley Center High, played the xylophone in the high school's band and danced with the Rose Academy of Irish dance. She had recently been named as Queen of the House of Ireland in Balboa Park.

Ashleigh Roach, 16, Queen of the House of Ireland in Balboa Park.

"She was the brightest star you could have ever, ever imagined" said an emotional Lori Roach, Ashleigh's mother. "Everyone who came in contact with her just adored her."

An empty garden plot beside Fire Station No. 73—located near the Roach family's home—has been transitioned into a memorial garden (*see photo below*). It is dedicated in memory of Ashleigh and Nancy Morphew—who also lost her life in the Paradise Fire's initial run—and to *all* those affected by this tragic October 2003 event.

It is hoped that this Paradise Fire Memorial Garden will serve as a place of meditation and reflection for the people of Valley Center.

"Three years ago today, as a mother, I stood on this road and watched our world fall apart," Lori Roach, an emergency room trauma nurse at the Palomar Medical Center, said at the garden's dedication ceremony. "Three years later our scars are still there, but we do offer hope. We are reaching out our hand so that anybody else who needs assistance might be able to find it." Lori Roach said the garden design captures the spirit of her energetic daughter. "The dancing water fountain is just incredible because it really exemplifies life, and Ashleigh was always moving," she explained. "We are just so thrilled for the memorial. Ashleigh loved being at the fire station and she enjoyed her friends there."

The structure firefighters have promised to tend to the garden—as a special tribute to the child who they watched grow up.

An empty garden plot beside Fire Station 73 has been transitioned into a memorial garden for Ashleigh Roach and Nancy Morphew—as well as to all those people who were affected by the tragic Paradise Fire.

"The Roaches mean a lot to us," said Kirsten Walkowiak, a Valley Center firefighter engineer.

"We really grew close to Ashleigh over the last six years. This garden is a really nice idea because it gives people a way to honor her (and Nancy Morphew) and reflect on what happened here in 2003."

The memorial garden hosts a variety of roses—Ashleigh's favorite flower—including a type known as "Stairway to Heaven."

"I like the connotation of that name," said the memorial garden's designer, Nancy Cowie of Daybreak Community Church in Encinitas, that helped Valley Center residents recover from the Paradise Fire.

Nancy Morphew and Ashleigh Roach fall victims to the Paradise Fire as it quickly spreads through San Diego County's Valley Center area early on October 26, 2003.

Photo courtesy Wildlandfire.com

The Old Fire evacuates 70 thousand residents, burns 940 homes, and claims six more human lives. Two months later, it will take another 16 lives in flash floods caused by rain run-off from this fire's steep burned-off hillsides. (See page 60.)

The Old Fire Claims Six More Human Lives

The Old Fire, an arson-caused blaze burning in San Bernadino County—one of the 14 fires that comprises the 2003 Fire Siege—claims six human lives by causing fatal heart attacks or strokes in panicked and overwhelmed fire evacuees:

James W. McDermith,

James McDermith, 70, dies when he collapses as he tries to evacuate his San Bernardino home.

Charles Cunningham

Charles Cunningham, 93, dies as he stands in the street watching the fire consume his San Bernardino home.

Chad Williams

Chad Williams, 70, dies of a heart attack as he tries to evacuate his Crestline home.

Gene Knowles

Gene Knowles, 75, dies of a heart attack as he tries to evacuate his home in Big Bear.

Robert Taylor

Robert Taylor, a 54-year old San Bernardino resident, dies of a heart attack.

Ralph Williams

Ralph Williams, a 67-year old Cedar Pines resident, dies of a heart attack.

Old Fire Whips Across Dry Grass and Chaparral

The Old Fire starts at 9:16 a.m. on October 25 in the hills above San Bernardino. Pushed by Santa Ana winds, it quickly whips across dry grass and chaparral down into the city, eventually evacuates 70 thousand residents—causing 6 residents to die—and destroys 940 homes. Incident commanders use the county's Mountain Area Safety Task Force (MAST) to help successfully evacuate people (see page 53). The fire eventually grows to 91,000 acres.

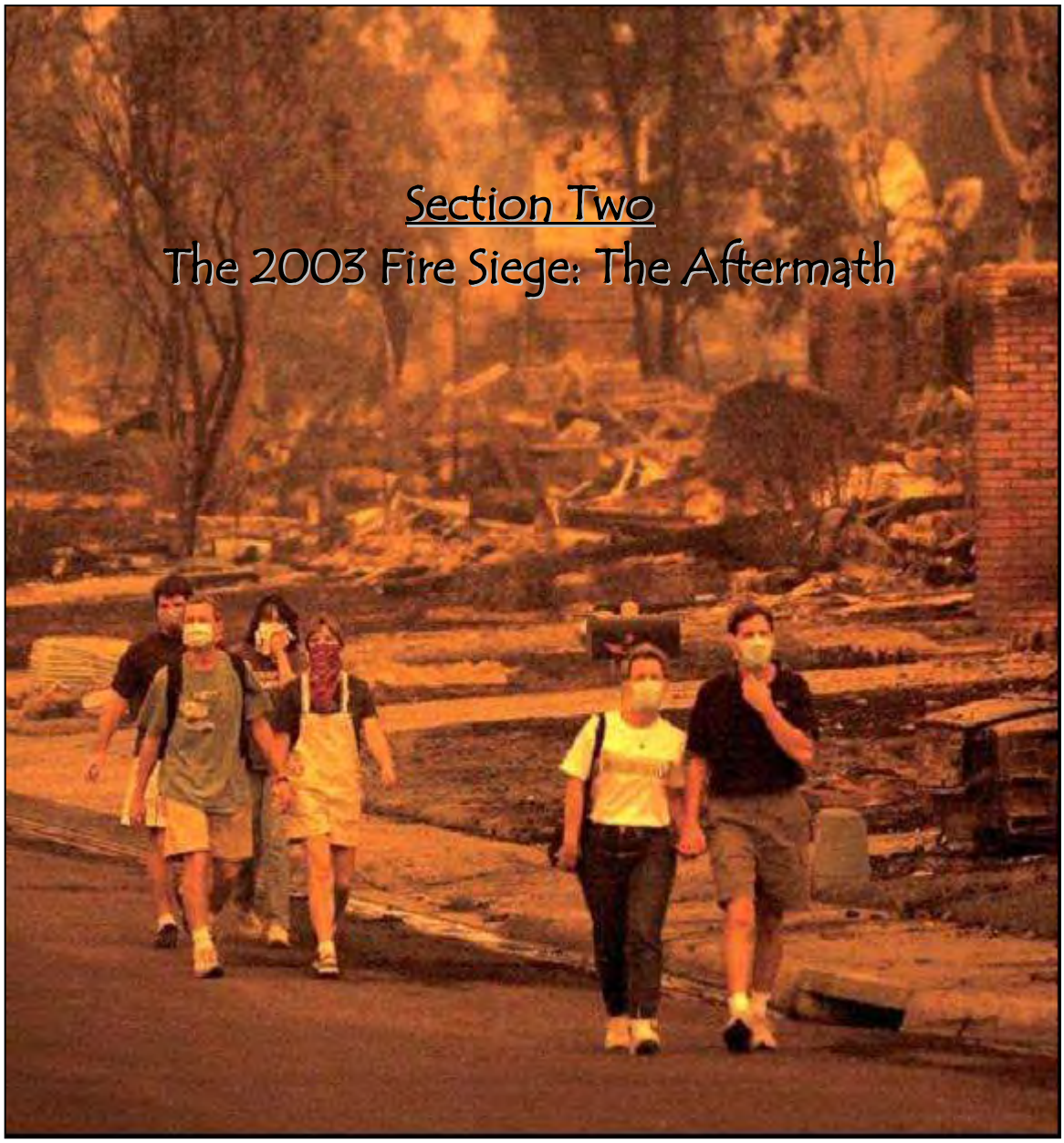


Photo courtesy Howard Lipin, San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

V Escaping Death – The Stories of the Survivors

Several stories of Cedar and Paradise fire survivors—residents who flee these fires and, in doing so, experience a "near miss" with death—have already been outlined in this report. This chapter will focus on Cheryl Jennie, Rudy Reyes, and Allyson Roach. While many people suffer burns while trying to escape from the flames of these sudden, middle-of-the-night fires, these three individuals barely escape—and two are nearly burned to death.

Cheryl Jennie's Story: Prologue

Cheryl Jennie and Stephen S. Shacklett, Sr. had lived on their nine acres—overlooking Lake San Vicente—up there beside Muth Valley Road for 23 years.

—We were very happy in our home. We never wanted to leave it," vouches Cheryl, a legal secretary. —We remodeled our home together. Over the years, I worked very hard to decorate it in a style that we both loved."

For 12 years, Cheryl and Stephen raised, showed, and bred Irish Wolfhounds together. —Most of our vacations," she recalls, —we would pack-up our motor home and take our _wolfies' off to a dog show." Many times—with Stephen —showing" the dogs—they won.

—I always enjoyed watching them in the ring. My Stephen was a very big man. Six-foot-four and 300 pounds. But he would look light as a feather in the ring running around with our dogs." Their Irish Wolfhounds were also large—the males weighed more than 220 pounds.

—We loved our life," Cheryl says. —And our dogs were a very big part of our lives."

After 23 Years, A Single Night Changes Everything—Forever

In 2003, Cheryl and Stephen had two Irish Wolfhounds—brother and sister—McDermott, the male, and Ashlyn, the female. They also had a two-year-old female Shih Tzu. —That first day that I got her," Cheryl remembers, —Stephen told me that I'd brought home a dust mop." She fondly recalls how Stephen —fell madly in love with that little dust mop." —I would always laugh at him when he would get up in the morning and sing our dogs _Amazing Grace' in a tone that made him sound like Mickey Mouse."

Around midnight on Oct. 26, 2003, Cheryl Jennie and Stephen Shacklett's life together—everything that they had and everything that they had known—would begin to suddenly change. Forever.

Cheryl Jennie's Terrible Story: In Her Own Words

By Cheryl Jennie

This photo of Cheryl Jennie and Stephen Shacklett Sr. was taken by her sister just four weeks before the Cedar Fire would change their lives forever.

Around midnight, the smell of smoke wakes me up. I get out of bed and go outside. (My husband Stephen broke his lower left leg a few days ago—he is in a cast that extends from his foot up to his knee.) I check all around our premises. But I can't see any evidence of fire—I can only smell it.

I go back inside and call the Barona Casino—located just up the road approximately 7 to 8 minutes away from our home. I ask them if there is a fire up there. They tell me *—no."* They say not to worry. They tell me that the smoke I'm smelling is coming from Julian—the fire is some 40 miles away.

I go back to bed.

Around 5 a.m. Stephen wakes me and says that I better go out and close the umbrellas on our patios before the wind blows them away. There is a strong Santa Ana blowing. I walk out of the bedroom. That's when I see it.

The fire is coming right at us.

I scream at Stephen to get up. When he sees the fire running toward us he tells me not to panic. He thinks that maybe the wind is changing directions. But, unfortunately, it isn't. The firestorm continues moving for us—even faster.

Stephen tells me to go start the motor home. I go out and try, but I can't get it started.

I end up helping Stephen—the big man in that big leg cast—get up into our motor home. I run back into the house to get our "wolfies"—McDermott and Ashlyn—who, by now, are also panicking at the approaching fire.

Stephen gets the motor home started. I start wondering how I'm going to get those huge—spooked-by-the-fire—animals up into it. Somehow, one by one, I am able to grab the terrified wolfhounds and get them safely up into the motor home with Stephen.

I yell to him that I'll take my car and wait for him at the entry gate to our neighborhood. Our plan is to drive to the

big parking lot at the Albertson's in Lakeside. I go back in the house, get our little Shih Tzu dog, hurry to the car, and drive off.

Going To Die

I drive past our neighborhood's—Lake View Hills Estates—main entry gate and stop and wait for Stephen. Other neighbors are also driving away. As Stephen drives up behind me, I can see several other vehicles behind him. I start to drive away, with everyone else following behind me.

I immediately steer around a bend and drive directly into the fire. The flames and smoke cut me off. I am literally in the fire's path. I can feel its heat. The smoke is so dense, I cannot breathe.

I quickly back up to try and turn around. Without being able to really see anything, I get stuck in a ditch. Somehow, I am able to steer my Chrysler Sebring up and out of it and drive back into our neighborhood. I don't really know where I'm going—except away from the fire.

I look up as our motor home passes me—still heading in the opposite direction. Because of the smoke, I can't actually see Stephen. I say to myself: *"Goodbye Stephen, I love you"*—for I know that I am going to die.

Most of the homeowners I see are also turning around. Because Stephen is in our huge motor home and this large SUV behind him are bigger vehicles, I'm thinking that these two will probably make it through the fire.

I come to a fork in the road—one lane goes to the left, the other goes right. I don't know which one to take. Through the smoke, my eyes can see the faint red glow of taillights moving down both of these routes. I just keep repeating: *"God help me, oh, God, oh, God; please help me."*

I'll never know why, but I turn to the right and follow the taillights up in front of me. (I will later learn that people who turned left here perished in the fire.) I end up in a driveway of people I don't even know. By now, the approaching fire tornado must be 300-feet tall. Fire is falling on us. Fire is everywhere.

I grab my dog and follow the people from the other car. The smoke is so thick that I can barely breathe. Fire and embers are falling all around us. We all run into this house's garage. The couple quickly shuts their garage doors. We all run up the stairs and into their home.

Someone screams that the house is on fire. The man of the house, Larry Redden—a retired fireman—runs to get into his fire suppression clothes. His wife, Reenie, hurries out and grabs a garden hose to try to put the fire out. The water runs long enough for her to douse the flames on the side of the house and for the rest of us—Reenie's dad and his wife and myself—to fill water into pots, pans, bowls, and every container that we can find. Then the water flow just stops. There will be no more.

Please Help Us

The smoke in the house is so dense, I cannot breath. I keep dunking my face in a bowl of water. Smoke alarms—extremely loud—are going off everywhere. Reenie starts running around breaking them with the end of a broom handle. Now, the deck just outside the back door is on fire. Reenie puts that fire out and then both she and Larry go outside to fight the fires that are

igniting everywhere around their house. They use their swimming pool to fill buckets to throw water on these fires. They tell me to stay inside, to watch their animals—a dog and a cat—and to watch for fires.

The main fire is like a huge red demon tornado. All around us, home after home is quickly catching on fire and burning.

The deck catches on fire again. As I try to extinguish it, I yell out for someone to go under the deck to douse the flames down there too. For what seems like forever, I just keep moving from one side of the house to other, checking for fires and repeating over and over: *—Oh my God, please help us."*

Cheryl Jennie
Cedar Fire Survivor

After what seems like an eternity, it starts to get light outside. It seems like that demon fire with its winds and flame and smoke is finally drifting away. *Did we make it? Did we actually live through this?* I go to the back door and look up to see a police car and other emergency vehicles coming down the road. Right then—for the very first time—I know we are going to make it.

Fifty Feet Away

Larry Redden and his father-in-law get into a truck to venture out to see the damage. (Besides so many totally destroyed houses, they will also see the bodies of burned people—some of whom are still in their vehicles, caught trying to escape the firestorm.)

I use Reenie's cellular phone to call my daughter to let her know that I am still alive. I tell her to drive to Albertsons to see if Stephen is there and to check everywhere for him. I want her to find him and let him know that I made it. A little while later, the two men return to tell me that our home did not make it. Our wonderful house—and *everything* in it—has completely burned to the ground.

One of the police officers informs that there is a motor home up in the middle of the road that is not completely burned. Larry and his father-in-law go up there to check it out. That's when they find my Stephen and our two dogs.

They have all perished.

Larry drives me to my daughter's home. (We first had to sift through the ashes in my car to find my purse.) We slowly drive out of our neighborhood. Everything is burned and still smoldering. Where Stephen and my home had once stood—just a few hours before—there is absolutely nothing. There is nothing there at all.

As we approach our motor home, Larry makes me put my head down on the seat. As he drives me to my daughter's home, I realize, now, that I must somehow start to rebuild my life all over again. *Everything* has changed.

Many days later I will find out that as the fire approached us that night, engines from our local fire department were at our neighborhood's gate between 3-3:30 a.m. But—because their lives were in jeopardy—these fire personnel were told to turn around and retreat.

We have heard that—because these firefighters knew that we were going to die in there—some of these men left crying.

If they had only taken a few minutes to blast their sirens and to warn us on their loud speakers, maybe we *all* could have made it safely out before that terrible fire tornado swept down upon us.

Stephen and I lived only 75 feet away from that gate where they were parked.

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120 Square Feet of Donated Skin

During the southern California Fire Siege of 2003, the University of California, San Diego Regional Burn Center treats more seriously burned patients than from any previous single fire event.

Within 72 hours of the first flames, the hospital sees 23 wildfire victims. Eighteen of these people's burn injuries require them to be admitted into the hospital.

In the wake of the wildland-urban interface rampaging Cedar and Paradise fires, the burn center conducts a total of 65 surgeries involving removal of burned skin, and tissue and skin grafting. These burn victim patients range in age from 11 to 79—with burns covering between 1 to 85 percent of their bodies. Some of these fire injuries include third degree burns—the most severe.

One year after the fires, most of these discharged burn patients are still receiving care on an outpatient basis. This ongoing recovery for many people includes both physical and psychological therapy, as well as care for scars, and assessment of progress toward healing.

"Because of the higher temperatures involved in these firestorms, these patients had a combination of smoke *and* heat inhalation injury," UCSD Burn Unit Director Dr. Daniel Lozano tells the San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper. "One thing I realized about wildfires with these raging high temperatures is how damaging they can be to the lungs."

He said that his hospital is now trying to learn from this tragedy by researching better ways to treat inhalation injuries caused by heat and smoke, rather than just smoke alone. Ongoing research at the hospital also continues in the use of special grafting materials to replace burned skin.

Dr. Lozano said his hospital used 120 square feet of donated skin to treat the numerous 2003 Fire Siege burn victims.

A Wildfire is Quickly Approaching . . .

It is 3 a.m. on October 26, 2003.

Rudy Reyes, 26, is living in a one bedroom house on his family's 2.5-acre property in Lakeside—located down Wildcat Canyon Road about a mile from Muth Valley, near the Barona Indian Reservation.

Rudy's sister phones to warn that a fire is quickly approaching. Rudy looks outside to see a moving orange glow.

First, he makes sure that his mom and brother are safely in their cars and driving away.

"He told me to go, and he'd follow," says Fernando Reyes, Rudy's brother. "He was more worried about me and my mom getting out in time than he was about himself."

But when Rudy jumps into his car, it won't start. In the thick, smoke-filled air, his motor simply refuses to turn over.

With the wind pushing the wall of fire into him, Rudy quickly decides that to save his life he must try to run through the flames and out to Wildcat Canyon Road. This 30-second sprint will change his life forever.

"I just covered my face with my hands and started running down the road and screaming," the plucky Cedar Fire survivor recalls. More than 65 percent of his body is severely burned. His lungs are seared by the super-heated smoke and air.

It is estimated that he endured 1,200-degree heat.

Photo courtesy Dan Trevan,
San Diego Union-Tribune newspaper

Cedar Fire survivor Rudy Reyes gets a hug from neighbor Debbie Clapp after being released from the burn center hospital—where he was for more than five months.

Rudy somehow makes it out to Wildcat Canyon Road. An evacuating neighbor stops and picks him up. She drives the burn victim to where emergency crews are staged along Wildcat Canyon Road. Seeing the young man's horrible burn injuries, they quickly sedate him.

A paramedic cuts away his clothes and tells him that he is going to put him to sleep. Rudy Reyes will not wake up again until Christmas Day. He is in the University of California, San Diego Regional Burn Center. And, due to his injuries, he won't leave this hospital until March of the following year.

This resident of Lakeside—where the Cedar Fire destroys 257 residences, including Rudy's and the homes of four family members—undergoes 18 operations and battles pneumonia. He requires almost 20 square feet of donated skin.

Rudy's doctors call his—extremely painful—survival "miraculous."

"I'm so thankful for this," Rudy tells his family, friends, doctors and nurses—who gather to wish him well when he is finally released after more than five months in the hospital. "Every day from here on is a blessing."

Photo courtesy North County Times newspaper

Father John Roach embraces his daughter Allyson, who was severely burned by the Paradise Fire, but managed to escape it (see page 38). Her younger sister Ashleigh perished during their escape attempt. Mother, Lori Roach, is also pictured here at the dedication ceremony for the Paradise Fire Memorial Garden.

After The Fire – Rebuilding Homes and Lives

After the Paradise Fire kills one of their daughters and severely burns another, the Roach family decides to rebuild their burned Station Road home on the same property. But this time, they make sure to do it differently.

To help ensure that this new home is fire safe, they take additional construction precautions such as using concrete roof shingles and siding. They use no exposed wood. They also install an outdoor fire alarm and, at the back of their home, have a water main dedicated to fire.

In addition, they plant no vegetation near their new post-Paradise Fire home.

Son To Be Fireman

Fire-survivor son Jason Roach, an Eagle Scout, has dedicated himself to being a future structural firefighter.

"This (the fatal Paradise Fire) brought in perspective the things that *are* and are not important to me," Jason explains.

"In this kind of (firefighter) career, it is impossible not to think about that day of the (Paradise) fire," he says. "But I always learn something new in class about why this happened and it helps me put together pieces and parts of that day."

"Three years ago today, as a mother, I stood on this road and watched our world fall apart."

Lori Roach, mother of Ashleigh, speaking at the Paradise Fire Memorial Garden's dedication ceremony.

Of course, there are still times when the sadness of his sister Ashleigh's death overwhelms him. Jason said that, at these times, he deals with his emotions by thinking of his burn-survivor sister, Allyson—who has undergone more than two dozen skin graft surgeries.

"There are days when I have just wanted to roll over and go back to sleep. But Allyson can't do that," Jason Roach, now 23, explains. "She has to go to surgery and learn how to reuse her hands. I can't encourage her to get better if *I* am not."

Allyson's massive third degree burns required the amputation of all 10 fingers. She was treated in the burn intensive care unit for three months.

The Roach family has established the Ashleigh Roach Memorial Burn Foundation, which, among other efforts, is working to raise money for a burn ward at a future hospital in nearby Escondido, CA. An information line about the foundation has been provided at 760-749-8536.

Promoting a Sense of Responsibility for Living in a Fire-Dependent Place

One year after the southern California Fire Siege, the San Diego Natural History Museum opened an award-winning exhibit entitled "Earth, Wind, and *WILDFIRE!*" This comprehensive exhibition—that was showcased in the museum for more than two years—explored the powerful forces that shape southern California's landscape: fire, nature, and people. It served as a testimonial to the splendor of nature, the power and inevitability of fire, the responsibility humans have for living with nature and fire, and the inspiration of recovery in nature and the community.

"We hope visitors will come away with a sense of awe for both the splendor of nature and the power of fire, and with a sense of responsibility for living in this fire-dependent place," explained exhibition curator Dr. Anne Fege. She said the popular exhibit explored the powerful forces—nature, fire, and people—that shape this region and asked, "*How can we coexist with fire and nature*?" Fege said it was intended for visitors to leave the exhibition with four vital "take-home" messages:

1. *The biodiversity of San Diego County is unparalleled and uniquely adapted to low rainfall, rugged topography, and wildfires.*
2. *Fires have become more frequent with growth in human population. When fire is too frequent in coastal sage scrub and chaparral ecosystems, habitats cannot recover and are converted to dramatically different types.*
3. *With Firewise planning and design of communities and structures, we can reduce risk to human life and property and preserve native biological communities.*
4. *As humans, we can reduce our vulnerability to large fires by understanding and respecting the power of fire and the value of nature, and by adjusting our developments and our lifestyles to the setting in which we choose to live.*

Appendix IV

Summary of Enforcement Decisions

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1050 17TH STREET LLC AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0470 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$733

1050 17th Street LLC and affiliated entities, San Francisco, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

11 HAIGHT STREET, 2003/0458 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

11 Haight Street of Burlingame failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

2228 UNION STREET INVESTORS, 2003/0325 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

2228 Union Street Investors of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

24 HOUR FITNESS, INC, 2001/0232 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

24 Hour Fitness, Inc. of Pleasanton failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

25TH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, 2005/0120 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

The 25th Ward Regular Democratic Organization of Chicago, Illinois, failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

25TH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, 2004/0811 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

The 25th Ward Regular Democratic Organization of Chicago, Illinois, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

303 ALMADEN PARTNERS AND WILLIAM WILSON & ASSOCIATES, 1996/0245 (1996)

84303 & 84301 - 9 counts
$15,300

303 Almaden Partners, a limited partnership in the real estate development business in San Jose, and its general partner, William Wilson, laundered contributions made to candidates in the area.

38TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND MICHAEL HILDEBRAND, JR., TREASURER, 2010/0562 (2012)

84200.5(e) & 84200.7(b)(2) & 84211(c) & 84211(f) - 1 count
84200 & 84211(a) & 84211(d) - 1 count
$5,000

38th Assembly District Republican Central Committee, and its Treasurer, Michael Hildebrand, Jr., failed to itemize 44 contributions of $100 or more, totaling $10,469, received during the July 1, 2010, through September 30, 2010, reporting period; and failed to report $5,348 in contributions received during the October 17, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting period.

3D/INTERNATIONAL, 2005/0125 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,500

3D/International of Houston, Texas, failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

7-ELEVEN, INC.,, 2007/0579 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

7-Eleven, Inc. of Dallas, Texas, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

95/5, PUT THE MONEY WHERE THE KIDS ARE/YES ON PROP 223 AND KINDE DURKEE, 2000/0059 (2002)

84303 - 2 counts
$4,000

95/5, Put the Money Where the Kids Are/Yes on Prop 223, a primarily formed committee in Burbank in support of Proposition 223 in the 1998 primary election, and its treasurer, Kinde Durkee, failed to report subvendor information on campaign statements in 1998.

A C NIELSEN, 1999/0380 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

A C Nielsen, located in Allentown, PA, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

A COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF PROP 34/SPONSORED BY ACLU OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ABDI SOLTANI, 2013/0537 (2013)

84200, 84200.5, 84203 - 4 counts
$800

A Committee in Support of Proposition 34, Sponsored by ACLU of Northern California, and Abdi Soltani, as Treasurer, failed to timely file campaign reports for the semiannual period January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012, as an electronic filing; the preelection periods July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, due October 5, 2012, and October 1, 2012, through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012; and a Late Contribution Report for contributions made on April 27, 2012, due April 28, 2012. All campaign reports were required to be filed with the Secretary of State and the failure to file resulted in violations

AANESTAD, SAM, 2009/0837 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Senator Sam Aanestad, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a concert ticket from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Indians valued at $56.25.

AARON, ATHENA, 2003/0728 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Athena Aaron failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

AB&I, 2002/0781 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

AB&I of Oakland failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

AB&I FOUNDRY, 2001/0136 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

AB&I Foundry of Oakland failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM, 2011/0467 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$537

William Abbott, who qualified as a major donor committee in the first half of 2010, failed to timely disclose 11 contributions, totaling $13,699.50, to various candidates, both state and local, on a semi-annual statement covering the first half of 2010.

ABEL MALDONADO FOR SENATE, CHRISTOPHER J. RAYMER, AND CHRIS STEINBRUNER, 2010/0070 (2011)

84203(a)(b) - 2 counts
85309 - 12 counts
$28,000

Abel Maldonado was elected to the California Senate on November 2, 2004, representing the 15th District. Respondent Maldonado ran for re-election to the state Senate, won in the June 3, 2008, primary election and was re-elected to the state Senate in the November 4, 2008, general election. Abel Maldonado for Senate, was a candidate controlled committee for Respondent Maldonado's 2008 state Senate campaign. During the period covering May 20, 2005, through February 28, 2008, Christopher J. Raymer was the treasurer for Respondent Committee. During the period covering February 29, 2008, through July 30, 2009, Respondent Chris Steinbruner was the treasurer for Respondent Committee. Respondents violated the requirements of the Political Reform Act by: (1) failing to file late contribution reports; (2) failing to file online campaign reports disclosing contributions received of $1,000 or more during the 90 day period before an election, and (3) failing to file online campaign reports disclosing contributions received of $5,000 or more outside the 90 day period before an election.

ABERNATHY, MARK AND WESTERN PACIFIC RESEARCH, 2007/0036, 2007/0117, & 2008/0202 (2010)

84200(b) - 2 counts
84203.5 - 8 counts
$22,500

Mark Abernathy is the president and founder of Respondent Western Pacific Research, which provides political campaign consulting and management services, among other services. Respondents failed to file required supplemental independent expenditure reports, and failed to file required semi-annual independent expenditure committee campaign statements.

ABERNETHY, ROBERT, 2002/0030 (2002)

84203 - 3 counts
$1,800

Robert Abernethy of Los Angeles failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

ABHYANKER, RAJ AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT RAJ ABHYANKER FOR CUPERTINO CITY COUNCIL, 2007/0737 (2010)

84200, 84200.8 & 84211 - 1 count
84305(a) - 1 count
84200.8 & 84211 - 1 count
84300(b) - 1 count
$15,000

Raj Abhyanker, a candidate for Cupertino City Council in the November 6, 2007, election caused to be sent just weeks prior to the election, mailers opposing another candidate, Mark Santoro, which failed to identify Respondents as the senders of the mailers. Respondents also caused to be made a cash expenditure for the mailer and failed to properly disclose other payments in connection with Respondent Abhyanker's candidacy in the November 8, 2005, and November 6, 2007, elections.

ABRAHAM, WALDEMAR P., 1991/0201 (1993)

87200 & 87206 - 4 counts
87200 & 87207 - 3 counts
$14,000

Walt Abraham, former Riverside county Supervisor, committed personal financial disclosure violations. On his 1989 through 1992 statements of economic interests, Abraham failed to fully disclose a source of income and failed to disclose names of sources of income to a business entity in which he held a 10% or greater interest. Abraham also failed to fully disclose various real property interests held by a business entity in which he held interest.

ACE PARKING MANAGEMENT, INC, 2005/0553 (2005)

84203 - 1 count

$1,500

Ace Parking Management, Inc. of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

ACE PARKING MANAGEMENT; TERMINAL AUTO PARKS, 1998/0485 & 1998/0488 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Ace Parking Management of San Diego and Terminal Auto Parks, an affiliated entity, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

ACEVEDO, MARY, 1999/0810 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$1,000

Mary Acevedo, a Commissioner of the Trade and Commerce Agency, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

ACKERMAN, RICHARD S, 2007/0489 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Richard S. Ackerman of Beverly Hills failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

ACS STATE & LOCAL SOLUTIONS, 2002/1016 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

ACS State & Local Solutions of Washington, D.C., failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

ACS STATE & LOCAL SOLUTIONS, 2003/0838 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

ACS State & Local Solutions failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

ADAMS, ANTHONY, 2009/0839 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Anthony Adams failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of airport parking and shuttle services provided by the City of Los Angeles and valued at $100.

ADAMS, BRIAN, 1987/0014 (1987)

87300 - 3 counts
$2,000

Brian Adams, a member of the Department of Consumer Affairs' Board of Accountancy, violated the department's conflict-of-interest code and Chapter 7 of the Political Reform Act by failing to file annual statements of economic interests for the years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

ADELPHIA COMMUNICATIONS CORP, 2006/0522 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
$2,400

Adelphia Communications Corp. of Greenwood Village, Colorado, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $22,561 in 2004 and $23,071 in 2005.

ADVANCED DIAGNOSTIC AND SURGICAL CENTER, INC, 2004/0807 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Advanced Diagnostic and Surgical Center, Inc. of Alhambra failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

ADVANTAGE CONSTRUCTION, 2007/0568 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Advantage Construction of Irvine failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $20,000.

ADVANTAGE CONSTRUCTION, 2007/0569 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Advantage Construction of Irvine failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2006.

ADVERTISING DISPLAY SYSTEMS, 2003/0327 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Advertising Display Systems of Burlingame failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

AECOM, 2002/0033 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

AECOM Technology Corporation of Los Angeles failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000.

AERA ENERGY LLC, 2007/0026 (2007)

84605 - 3 counts
$15,000

Aera Energy LLC is a major donor committee that contributed almost $32 million to the "Californians Against Higher Taxes - No on Proposition 87" committee prior to the November 7, 2006, statewide general election. Respondent failed to electronically file a late contribution report within 24 hours of making a late contribution.

AF EVANS COMPANY, INC.,, 2003/0460 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count

$918

AF Evans Company, Inc. of Oakland failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

AFFILIATED COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE PHYSICIANS, 2001/0551 (2002)

86117 - 6 counts
$10,500

Affiliated Community Healthcare Physicians, a lobbyist employer located in Los Angeles, failed to timely file six lobbyist employer reports in 1999 and 2000.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING ALLIANCE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1994/0065 (1997)

84220 - 1 count
84305.5 - 1 count
$2,000

Affordable Housing Alliance Political Action Committee, a low income tenant's rights organization located in San Francisco, failed to report a late payment for a slate mailer received in 1993 and failed to include a "Notice to Voters" disclaimer and to designate by an asterisk (*) candidates and ballot measures which paid to appear in a slate mailer.

AFL-CIO COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION - TREASURY ACCOUNT AND RICHARD L. TRUMKA, TREASURER, 2001/0394 (2002 CIVIL LAWSUIT))

84200.5
84200.7
$22,000

AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education-Treasury Account, a general purpose recipient committee, and its treasurer, Richard L. Trumka, failed to file a campaign statement disclosing a contribution received, and contributions made to a committee opposing Proposition 226.

AFL-CIO NO ON 226 EDUCATION FUND AND FRANCES ARLENE HOLT-BAKER, 2000/0377 (2003)

84211 - 3 counts
84300 - 3 counts
$8,000

AFL-CIO No on 226 Education Fund, a primarily formed committee opposing Proposition 226, and its treasurer, Frances Arlene Holt-Baker, failed to properly report expenditures on campaign statements in 1998 and made cash expenditures.

AFSCME LOCAL 2006 PAC, 2012/0973 (2013)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

AFSCME Local 2006 PAC, a general purpose committee, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement for the period covering January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

AGNOS, ART, 1988/0398 (1989)

84305 - 1 count
87206 & 87207 - 2 counts
$7,000

San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos committed financial disclosure violations while a state assembly member and did not provide proper sender identification on a local campaign mass mailing in 1988. The financial disclosure violations involved the failure to adequately disclose $441,521 in income from the sale of investments and interests in real property in 1986.

Over half of the unreported income came from the sale of his interest in "Meiss Road Partnership," which owned real estate, to Sacramento developer Angelo Tsakopoulos for $275,000 in December 1986. Mr. Agnos failed to disclose the $275,000 income and the name and address of the source of income on his statement of economic interests. He also failed to disclose $1,521 in income realized from the partnership.

Mr. Agnos also failed to report income of $155,000 from the sale of a Sacramento duplex.

Additionally, Mr. Agnos failed to disclose the acquisition of a 10% interest in a partnership from AKT Development Corporation for $10,000 in 1986 and the sale of the investment during the same year.

The mass mailing violation involved the failure of Mr. Agnos' committee, San Franciscans for Yes on Proposition R, to provide proper sender identification on 325 identical letters sent in September 1988 urging passage of the measure.

AGOLD CORPORATION, MA LI KUO, SU YUEH LIN, ZHOU JIAN YU, 1992/0483 (1997)

84200, 84300, 84301, 84302
$23,000

Agold Corporation of Mountain View failed to disclose the true source of a contribution made to Santa Clara Citizens Seeking a Vote (SCC). Agold Corporation also failed to disclose that it was an intermediary for the contribution. Zhou Jian Yu, Santa Clara restaurant owner, failed to provide a check containing his name when he used a cashier's check to make a contribution through Agold Corporation. Zhou Jian Yu also failed to file major donor statements for three contributions made to SCC in 1992. Ma Li Kuo, corporate secretary and agent for service of process for Agold Corporation, failed to disclose that she was the true source of one contribution made to SCC in 1992.

AGUILAR, ROBERT, 2013/0363 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Robert Aguilar, as Superintendent for the Delano Union School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: meals totaling $139.20 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

AGUILERA, RENE, 2013/0650 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Rene Aguilera, as a Member of the Roseville City School District Board of Directors, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $338.93 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

AIDE CASTRO, AIDE, ET AL., 2011/0253 (2013)

84211(a), (b), (f), & (k) - 1 count
$3,500

Aide Castro was a replacement candidate in the September 2007 Lynwood City Council recall election. Friends to Elect Aide Castro was her candidate controlled recipient committee, and Matthew Lemcke was the treasurer at all times relevant. Voters Against Corruption ("VAC") was a recipient committee formed to support both the recall of the incumbent Lynwood City Council members and the replacement candidates in the recall election, including Aide Castro. Matthew Lemcke was also the treasurer for VAC. The campaign consultant for Friends to Elect Aide Castro, Mr. Chris Robles and his company, The Pericles Group, were also hired to be VAC's campaign consultants. Through this interaction between the two committees by the same agents, VAC became a controlled committee of Aide Castro and, as such, all contributions and expenditures were required to go through Friends to Elect Aide Castro. Respondents failed to disclose information regarding a $3,000 contribution received and over $10,000 in expenditures made of $100 or more on a semi-annual Form 460 Campaign Statement for the reporting period ending December 31, 2007.

AIELLO, FRANK, 2002/0427 (2004)

87207 - 4 counts
89503 - 2 counts
$20,000

Frank Aiello failed to disclose the source of gifts and accepted gifts in excess of the annual gift limit.

AITKEN, WYLIE AND BETTE, 2001/0237 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Wylie and Bette Aitken of Santa Ana failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

A-K ASSOCIATES, 1987/0226 (1989)

86203 - 1 count
$1,000

A-K Associates, a Sacramento lobbying firm, illegally arranged for the making of a gift to a person in excess of $10 in a calendar month. The violation resulted when A-K Associates allowed the use of its offices for a reception hosted by one of their clients, the California Ambulance Association. Among other guests, 36 state senators, assembly members and legislative staff attended the function. An employee of A-K Associates acted as the contact for responses from invitees who planned to attend. The cost was valued at $18.72 per attendee with the Ambulance Association paying the costs.

AKIAN, Z. PAUL, 2007/0503 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Z. Paul Akian of Valencia failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

ALAOUI, BEN, 2011/0570 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Ben Alaoui, Associate Transportation Engineer for the City of Oakland Public Works Agency, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the April 1, 2010, due date.

ALATORRE, RICHARD, 1986/0530 (1988)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Los Angeles Councilmember Richard Alatorre committed a conflict-of-interest violation arising from his attempt to influence a council decision on a $722,500 Eastside Community Transit contract. Mr. Alatorre sought in late July and early August 1986 to steer the transit contract to the East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU) who had paid a $1,000 speaking honorarium to the council member in June.

ALATORRE, RICHARD, 1997/0268 (1997)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Richard Alatorre, member of the Los Angeles City Council, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he used his official position to influence a governmental decision resulting in a professional fundraising company being granted a retroactive extension of its expired license, a company in which he had an economic interest through his spouse's source of income.

ALBERTSON'S, INC, 2005/0554 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Albertson's, Inc. of Boise, Idaho, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

ALBRECHT, CHRISTOPHER, 2006/0867 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Christopher Albrecht of Encino failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $18,600 in 2005.

ALBY, BARBARA, ALBY FOR ASSEMBLY 1993, AND LORA SMITH, TREASURER, 1995/0023 (1996)

84211 - 2 counts

$3,000

Barbara Alby, candidate for assembly in 1993, and her controlled committee and its treasurer, Lora Smith, failed to timely report non-monetary contributions from the California Republican Party on campaign statements in 1993

ALDEN, KATHERINE, 2004/0761 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,950

Katherine Alden of Menlo Park failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

ALDER, C. MICHAEL, 2006/0609 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
$1,871

C. Michael Alder of Encino failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $22,450 in 2004 and $11,374 in 2005.

ALEXANDROU, ALEX, 2006/0692 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Alex Alexandrou of Port Washington, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $21,000 in 2004.

ALIOTO, ANGELA AND ANGELA ALIOTO FOR SUPERVISOR, 1991/0009 (1991)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,500

Angela Alioto, San Francisco City and county Supervisor, and the Angela Alioto for Supervisor Committee failed to file late contribution reports for two loans which Ms. Alioto made to her campaign during the last two weeks before the 1988 election.
Ms. Alioto made a $35,500 loan from her personal funds and an additional loan of $14,300 to her committee and only reported them on semi-annual campaign statements filed after the election.

ALIOTO, JOSEPH M., LAW FIRM OF, 2002/0782 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

The law firm of Joseph M. Alioto in San Francisco failed to disclose a late contribution made in 2002.

ALIOTO, MICHELA A.D., MICHELA ALIOTO FOR CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE, AND LINDA T. BLUM, TREASURER, 2000/0065 (2001)

84303 - 1 count
$2,000

Michela A.D. Alioto, unsuccessful Novato candidate for Secretary of State, her controlled committee, Michela Alioto for Secretary of State, and Linda T. Blum, treasurer, failed to timely report subvendor information for expenditures made in 1998.

ALL VALLEY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, INC., 2012/0268 (2013)

86115 - 2 counts
$400

All Valley Engineering Corporation, failed to timely file the Lobbyist Employer Report Form 635 covering the periods July 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011, due October 31, 2011, and October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the Secretary of State in electronic format.

ALL-AMERICAN ASPHALT, ALL-AMERICAN AGGREGATE, 2002/0698 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

All-American Asphalt, All-American Aggregate of Corona failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

ALLEN L. BARKER CANDIDATE 28TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 2010, 2010/0663 (2011)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

Allen L. Barker, Allen L. Barker Candidate 28th Assembly District 2010, and Allen L. Barker as the committee's treasurer, failed to timely file a pre-election report.

ALLEN, A. WILLIAM, III, 2005/0547 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

A. William Allen, III of Newport Coast failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

ALLEN, BARRY, 1996/0401 (1998)

87100 - 5 counts
$5,000

Barry Allen, Area Supervisor of Office Machine Repair Services for the Department of General Services, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he signed purchase orders to receive computer parts from a company that was a source of income to him.

ALLEN, CURTIS, EISENBERGER AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0471 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$723

Allen, Curtis, Eisenberger and affiliated entities of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ALLEN, HERBERT A, 2003/0314 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Herbert A. Allen of New York City, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ALLEN, MICHAEL, 2010/0123 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

As a planning commissioner for the City of Santa Rosa, Michael Allen violated the Political Reform Act by failing to disqualify himself from two governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest,

ALLEN, MORTON AND MORT ALLEN FOR CITY COUNCIL, 1980/0058 (1982)

84211 - 2 counts
84213 - 2 counts
$8,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's recommendation that found that former Los Angeles City Council candidate Mort Allen and his campaign committee knowingly and willingly concealed a $50,000 loan during his 1979 council campaign.
In January of 1979, Allen received a $50,000 loan from Martin and Gladys Robbins, parents of Senator Alan Robbins. When the loan was made, Allen was already a city council candidate and intended to use the loan for his campaign. Instead of turning the loan over to his campaign committee, however, he placed the proceeds into personal and business accounts. He then paid over $20,000 to his campaign committee, representing the money as a loan from himself. Later in the campaign, Allen transferred the remaining $30,000 received from the Robbins' to his campaign in the form of a loan from Allen Realty. In two separate campaign statements, Allen stated that the loans were from himself and his company.

ALLEN, PENNY, 1994/0138 (1995)

87100 - 1 count
87300 - 3 counts
$3,500

Penny Allen, member of the Chula Vista Economic Development Commission, violated conflict-of-interest disqualification provisions when she voted on a decision in 1993 which would have a material financial effect on a source of income to her. In addition, she failed to timely disclose this source of income on her annual statement of economic interests for three consecutive years.

ALLEN, THOMAS P., JR, 1999/0836 (2003)

87203 & 87206 - 2 counts
$4,000

Thomas P. Allen, Jr., an elected South Bay Municipal Court Judge, Los Angeles county, failed to disclose investments on his 1998 and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

ALLIANCE FOR MISSION VIEJO - YES ON MEASURE A, YES ON RECALL, 1990/0163 (1990)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Alliance for Mission Viejo - Yes on Measure A, Yes on Recall failed to provide proper sender identification on a last-minute mailer. The mass mailing in question involved some 24,000 copies of a one-page letter supporting Measure A, signed by Orange county Supervisor Thomas F. Riley. The mailing gave the misleading impression that its sender was Supervisor Riley rather than Alliance. They were sent six days before the election in envelopes displaying the supervisor's name on the outside as the sender.

ALLIANCE TO REVITALIZE CALIFORNIA, A COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSITIONS 200, 201 AND 202; VIRGINIA BOYD, TREASURER, AND THOMAS PROULX, CHAIRMAN, 1996/0089 (1997)

84107 & 84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Alliance to Revitalize California, a committee for Propositions 200, 201 and 202; Virginia Boyd, Treasurer, and Thomas Proulx, Chairman, failed to include proper sender identification on a mass mailing sent in 1996 by omitting the names of the committee's proponents and the specific ballot measures supported.

ALLIANCE TO REVITALIZE CALIFORNIA, A COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSITIONS 200, 201, AND 202; VIRGINIA BOYD; AND THOMAS PROULX, 1999/0225 (2002)

84211 & 84303 - 12 counts
$18,000

Alliance to Revitalize California, a Committee for Propositions 200, 201, and 202, a state ballot measure committee formed to support tort reform initiatives in 1996, its treasurer, Virginia Boyd, and one of the proponents, Thomas Proulx, failed to report subvendor information regarding media advertising purchases on campaign statements filed in 1996.

ALLRED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY COMPANY, 2002/1017 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,950

Allred Residential Property Company of San Diego failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

ALLRED, ZELMA, 2010/1097 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Zelma Allred, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461.

ALLRED, ZELMA, 2011/0463 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Zelma Allred, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461, for contributions totaling $3,000 for the period July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

ALLSTADT, MAX, 2011/0506 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Max Allstadt, a City of Oakland Community Development Block Grants board member, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND JAMES P. ZILS, 2001/0389 (2003)

84211 - 4 counts
$6,000

Allstate Insurance Company Political Action Committee, a state general purpose recipient committee located in Northbrook, Illinois, and its treasurer, James P. Zils, failed to disclose required information about contributors on campaign statements filed in 1998, 1999, and 2000.

ALMEIDA, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, 1996/0453 (1999)

87302 - 7 counts
$14,000

Thomas Christopher Almeida, administrative manager at the California State Department of Education (CDE), in the Career Vocational Education Division from 1992 through 1995, failed to disclose sources of income, investment interests, and business positions he held over several years on his annual statements of economic interests.

ALONGI, GEORGE, 1995/0112 (1997)

87100 - 4 counts
$6,500

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of George Alongi, a Lake Elsinore City Council member, who violated the conflict-of-interest provisions in 1994 and 1995 when he participated in two governmental decisions and used his official position on two other separate occasions in an attempt to influence decisions in which he knew he had a financial interest.

ALSOP, STEWART, 2003/0565 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,500

Stewart Alsop failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ALSTERLIND, PAMELA, 2000/0540 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Pamela Alsterlind, consultant to the California Public Employees' Retirement System, failed to file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

ALTAMED HEALTH SERVICES CORPORATION, 2012/0878 (2013)

86116(f) - 3 counts
$3,000

AltaMed Health Services Corporation (" AltaMed"), located in Los Angeles, CA, is a California lobbyist employer under the Political Reform Act. AltaMed timely filed quarterly lobbyist employer reports covering the period July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2012. In this matter, AltaMed failed to disclose a reportable activity expense, namely, the salary of an employee who was also a state candidate, during each of the applicable reporting periods in calendar years 2010, 2011, and 2012.

ALTAMIRANO, IVAN, 2011/0927 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Ivan Altamirano, a member of the City of Commerce Planning Commission, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests in a timely manner for the period covering January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010.

ALVARADO, PABLO, 2000/0575 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$300

Pablo Alvarado, a Commissioner for the City of Pasadena, failed to timely file both his assuming office and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

ALVAREZ, ROBERT, 2009/0842 (2010)

87207- 1 count
$200

Robert Edwards, Chief of Staff to Senator Dean Florez, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $128.01.

ALVES, RAMONA, 2001/0005 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Ramona Alves of Tiburon failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ALVES, RICK, 2009/0069 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Rick Alves, Police Chief for the Lake Shastina Community Services District, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

AMAC INFORMATION AND GRAPHICS AND WILLIAM MACALPIN, 1999/0237 (2003)

83116.5 - 1 count
$2,000

AMAC Information and Graphics, a political campaign printing company in Redondo Beach, and its owner, William MacAlpin, caused an anonymous candidate or

committee to send a mass mailing that did not contain sender identification in 1999.

AMERICAN AGENTS ALLIANCE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 2005/0390 (2006)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 4 counts
$10,000

American Agents Alliance Political Action Committee is a recipient committee formed by American Agents Alliance, a trade association comprised of auto insurance brokers. Respondent failed to timely file a statement of organization and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign disclosure statement.

AMERICAN BIOSCIENCE, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL PARTNERS, INC, 2003/0372 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

American Bioscience, Inc. and its affiliate American Pharmaceutical Partners, Inc. of Santa Monica failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, 2005/0555 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, located in San Francisco, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, 2005/0490 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, located in San Francisco, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS COALITION, INC. AND WARD CONNERLY, 2002/0522 (2005 (CIVIL LAWSUIT))

84200 & 84605
$95,000

American Civil Rights Coalition (ACRC) was the sponsor of the Racial Privacy Initiative Committee (the "RPI Committee"), a primarily formed ballot measure committee supporting Proposition 54 in the October 7, 2003 statewide special election. Defendant Ward Connerly was the treasurer of ACRC. ACRC qualified as a recipient committee in January of 2002. Defendants failed to file a statement of organization within ten days of ACRC qualifying as a committee, in violation of Government Code Section 84101, subdivision (a). During the January 1, 2002, through June 30, 2002, campaign reporting period, ACRC received $1,613,353.19 in contributions in support of Proposition 54. Defendants failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing the contributions received by ACRC by July 31, 2002. Defendants also failed to file two other semi-annual campaign statements for the second semi-annual campaign reporting period of 2002 and the first semi-annual campaign reporting period of 2003. Additionally, defendants failed to electronically file all three of the above-referenced semi-annual campaign statements.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO, 1991/0206 (1991)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 2 counts
$4,000

The American Federation of State, county and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, a general purpose recipient committee during 1990, failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements and one semi-annual campaign statement reporting $52,100 in contributions received and expenditures made in the identical amount.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO AND WILLIAM LUCY, TREASURER, 1993/0404 (1994)

84203 - 3 counts
$5,000

The American Federation of State, county and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO and Wiliam Lucy, Treasurer, failed to disclose eleven contributions totaling $56,500 made to various California candidates and committees in 1989 and 1990.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO AND WILLIAM LUCY, TREASURER, 1995/0304 (1995)

84200.5 - 1 count
84203 - 7 counts
$15,000

The AFSCME, a general purpose recipient committee from 1991-1992, failed to timely file a campaign statement and seven late contribution reports for contributions made amounting to $75,000.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO DISTRICT COUNCIL 36, ARTHUR POND, CLARENCE PALMER, KARLENE GEORGE, JEAN NICHOLAS, RALPH MILLER, DENA WEBB, SANDRA MACATEE, ALICE GOFF, AND JOHN WYROUGH, 1996/0264 (1998)

84200 - 11 counts
84200.7 - 9 counts
84202.5 - 1 count
84203 - 4 counts
84204 - 3 counts
84211 - 18 counts
$85,000

The American Federation of State, county and Municipal Employees AFL-CIO District Council 36, a council of local unions headquartered in Los Angeles, with affiliated local unions in eight southern California counties, and its president, Arthur Pond, and officers, Clarence Palmer, Karlene George, Jean Nicholas, Ralph Miller, Dena Webb, Sandra Macatee, Alice Goff, and Executive Director John Wyrough, failed to file campaign statements and reports and failed to report expenditures made of $100 or more, including contributions made to candidates for elective office and ballot measure committees, and contributions received between 1991 and 1997.

AMERICAN FIDELITY LIFE INSURANCE, 2001/0006 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

American Fidelity Life Insurance of Pensacola, Florida, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATION, 2006/0006 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

American Health Care Association of Washington, DC, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

AMERICAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, INC, 2003/0638 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

American Housing Construction, Inc. failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD, 2007/0513 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

American President Lines, LTD. of Oakland failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $21,520 in 2006.

AMERICAN RESORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION RESORT OWNERS' COALITION PAC AND SANDRA DEPOY, 2011/0860 (2012)

84211(b)(i)(k) - 1 count
$2,500

American Resort Development Association Resort Owners' Coalition PAC is a general purpose recipient committee sponsored by the American Resort Development Association, and Sandra DePoy is the committee treasurer. On semi-annual campaign statements filed for the reporting periods ending June 30 and December 31, 2008, Respondents failed to report the making of five contributions totaling approximately $64,800.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY HEALTH PLANS, 2004/0765 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,875

American Specialty Health Plans of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

AMERICAN SUBCONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA PAC, AND JORDI GRANT, TREASURER, 2011/0271 (2012)

84605 - 2 counts
$400

American Subcontractors Association of California PAC, a state general purpose committee, and Jordi Grant, Treasurer of Respondent American Subcontractors Association of California PAC received $2,950, contributing to a total balance of $23,032.86 during the semi-annual reporting period of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011. Respondents failed to file paper and electronic semi-annual campaign statements for this period by the August 1, 2011, due date.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 1991/0341 (1991)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company failed to timely file a late contribution report in 1990 for a contribution of $10,000 made to “Los Angeles Taxpayers for Clean Government,” a committee supporting Los Angeles Ballot Measure H.

AMERICAN XTAL TECHNOLOGY, INC, 2005/0856 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

American Xtal Technology, Inc. of Fremont failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

AMMIANO, TOM, TOM AMMIANO FOR MAYOR, AND ESTHER MARKS, 2001/0408 (2005)

84300 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
$2,500

Tom Ammiano, a member of the board of supervisors for the City and county of San Francisco and unsuccessful candidate for mayor of San Francisco, his controlled committee Tom Ammiano for Mayor and its treasurer Esther Marks, failed to deposit cash contributions into the campaign bank account and made ten separate cash expenditures of $100 or more in 1999.

AMMON, ANDREW L., COMMITTEE TO ELECT ANDREW AMMON TO SCHOOL BOARD 2011, AND ANDREW L. AMMON, TREASURE, 2012/0342 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Los Angeles county School Board Member Andrew L. Ammon, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period October 23, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the Registrar-Recorder of Los Angeles county.

AMN HEALTHCARE, INC., 2013/0273 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117 & 84605 - 2 counts
$1,200

AMN Healthcare, Inc. failed to timely disclose $91,296.72 in lobbying activity over six reporting periods during the 2011/2012 legislative session.

AMN HEALTHCARE, INC., 2011/0085 (2011)

86115 - 2 counts
$1,600

AMN Healthcare, Inc., a registered California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file quarterly lobbyist employer reports for the July 1, 2010, through September 30, 2010, and October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting periods. AMN Healthcare, Inc. made $24,212.34 in payments to lobbying firms during those reporting periods.

ANDAL, DEAN, CITIZENS FOR ANDAL, CITIZENS FOR ANDAL-LINCOLN UNIFIED, AND LARRY SOLARI,, 2005/0703 (2009)

84211 - 2 counts
84305(a) & (c) - 2 counts
$9,500

Dean Andal and Citizens for Andal sent two mass mailings, which did not display the proper name, address, and city of the candidate and committee that sent the mass mailing; Dean Andal and Citizens for Andal failed to report accrued expenses on a pre-election campaign statement; Dean Andal, Citizens for Andal-Lincoln Unified, and Larry Solari failed to report required information regarding expenditures of $100 or more on a semi-annual campaign statement.

ANDEN GROUP, 1992/0119 (1993)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Anden Group, a Southern California residential real estate company, failed to timely file major donor campaign statements for contributions totaling $36,250 made in 1990. The Anden Group had a prior filing history and also paid a $500 late filing penalty to the Secretary of State.

ANDERSON, CHAD, 2011/1107 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Chad Anderson, a planning group member of the Ramona Community Planning Group, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests in a timely manner for the reporting period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

ANDERSON, DAVID, 1989/0077 (1991)

84200 - 3 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against David Anderson, director of the Oakland Unified School Board, who failed to timely file three campaign disclosure statements during 1988 and 1989, despite repeated notices by the Oakland City Clerk's office and the Commission staff. The statements were filed from five to 17 months late.

ANDERSON, DOUGLAS, 1996/0174 (2000)

87402 - 4 counts
$8,000

Douglas Anderson, former employee of the Franchise Tax Board (FTB), violated the revolving door provisions in 1995 and 1996 when he assisted in representing a client in filing claims for a refund of taxes in a proceeding in which he had participated while still employed by FTB.

ANDERSON, JOEL AND TAX FIGHTERS FOR ANDERSON 2010,, 2009/0694 (2009)

85301 - 5 counts
$20,000

Joel Anderson is a member of the California State Assembly. Tax Fighters for Anderson 2010 is a candidate controlled committee. Respondents accepted campaign contributions through the Fresno county Republican Central Committee in excess of the contribution limits

ANDERSON, JOHN K., 2009/0735 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

John K. Anderson, Finance Director and City Administrator for the City of Dunsmuir, used his official position to influence a governmental decision in which he had a material financial interest.

ANDERSON, JOHN K., 2012/0055 (2012)

87204 - 1 count
$200

John K. Anderson, former Finance Director for the City of Dunsmuir left his position with the City of Dunsmuir on April 1, 2010. Respondent failed to file in a timely manner a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests by the May 31, 2010, due date.

ANDERSON, LARRY B., 2013/0794 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Larry B. Anderson, as Chief Executive Officer of the Tri-City Healthcare District in the county of San Diego, failed to timely disclose Becker's Hospital Review as a source of income on his 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

ANDERSON, MARILYN, 2010/0824 (2011)

87300 - 2 counts
$800

Marilyn Anderson, City of South Pasadena finance committee member, failed to timely file an assuming office and 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

ANDERSON, MICHAEL A, 1990/0667 (1993)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission took no action on an administrative law judge's recommendation for a $2,000 fine against Michael Anderson, a member of the California State Board of Forestry, who failed to disclose Georgia-Pacific Corporation as a source of income on his 1989 statement of economic interests. As a result, that recommendation took effect in 30 days.

ANDERSON, THOMAS, 2001/0007 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Thomas Anderson of Indio failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ANDREAS, MARTIN, 2013/0627 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Martin Andreas, as a Board Member for both the Air Pollution Control District Hearing Board and Big Springs Irrigation District for the County of Siskiyou, failed to timely file the 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700) covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

ANELLO, TONY, 2006/0290 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Tony Anello, Director, Bodega Bay Fire Protection District, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

ANESTHESIA CONSULTANTS OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL GROUP, INC, 2006/5065 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$900

Anesthesia Consultants of California Medical Group, Inc. of Escondido failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $50,000 in 2004.

ANGEL, JACOB AND JACOB ANGEL FOR PENINSULA HEALTH CARE DISTRICT 2012, 2012/0287 (2013)

85201(a), (c), & (e) - 1 count
84104 - 1 count
$2,000

Jacob Angel ("Angel"), was a candidate for Peninsula Health Care District in the November 6, 2012 election, but he withdrew from the election as of May 1, 2012. Jacob Angel For Peninsula Health Care District 2012 was Angel's candidate controlled committee. In this matter, Angel and Jacob Angel for Peninsula Health Care District 2012 failed to establish a campaign bank account upon the filing of a statement of intention, failed to deposit all campaign contributions into, and failed to make all expenditures from a single, designated campaign bank account for Jacob Angel For Peninsula Health Care District 2012, during calendar years 2011 and 2012. Additionally, Angel and Jacob Angel For Peninsula Health Care District 2012 failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare campaign statements, to establish that campaign statements were properly filed, and to comply with the campaign reporting provisions of the Political Reform Act, during calendar years 2011 and 2012.

ANSELMO, REVERGE/SEVEN HILLS LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, LLC, 2013/0238 (2013)

84200(a) - 2 counts
$800

Seven Hills Land & Cattle, LLC, and its owner Reverge Anselmo of Shingletown, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012, disclosing contributions totaling $31,900 and a semi-annual campaign statement for the period July1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due January 31, 2013, disclosing contributions totaling $12,700.

ANSHEN & ALLEN ARCHITECTS LOS ANGELES, INC.,, 2006/0560 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Anshen & Allen Architects Los Angeles, Inc., failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $43,500 in 2004.

ANSHEN & ALLEN ARCHITECTS, INC, 2006/0634 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Anshen & Allen Architects, Inc. of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $23,500 in 2004.

ANTIOQUIA, BENJAMIN, 2001/0721 (2004)

87300 - 2 counts
$600

Benjamin Antioquia, member of the Dental Examiners Board for the Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to timely file 2001 and 2002 annual statements of economic interests.

ANTWIH, ANDREW, 1999/0544 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Andrew Antwih, a senior consultant for the California State Assembly, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

ANYBODY BUT HAMILTON, AND MONICA ROMEYN, 1998/0248 (2003)

84101 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$5,500

Anybody But Hamilton, a recipient committee in Petaluma, and its treasurer, Monica Romeyn, failed to file a statement of organization, failed to file a second pre-election campaign statement, and failed to disclose a late independent expenditure in 1998.

ANZA BORREGO FOUNDATION, 2000/0507 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Anza Borrego Foundation, located in Borrego Springs, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

APARTMENT ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 2006/0785 (2007)

84203 - 5 counts
$2,918

Apartment Association Political Action Committee of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $19,455.

APLIN, PHILIP, 1999/0337 (2000)

87203 - 1 count
$500

Philip Aplin, member of the Grass Valley Design Review Board, failed to timely file his 1997 annual statement of economic interests.

APPLE COMPUTER, INC, 2006/0130 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Apple Computer, Inc. of Cupertino failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2005.

APPLIED MATERIALS, 2003/0328 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Applied Materials of Santa Clara failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

AQUACLARA, LLC, 2003/0371 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

AquaClara, LLC of San Diego failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

AQUARIUM OF THE PACIFIC, 2007/0122 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Aquarium of the Pacific of Long Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2006.

ARB, INC, 1998/0501 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

ARB, Inc. of Lake Forest failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement and a late contribution report for contributions made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

ARCHULETA, BOB, 2011/0097 (2011)

89503(a) - 1 count
$1,500

Bob Archuleta, a member of the Pico Rivera City Council, accepted gifts from a single source in 2008, which exceeded the respective annual gift limit of $390.

ARCHULETTA, GILBERT, 1993/0486 (1994)

83116.5 - 8 counts
$16,000

Gilbert Archuletta, a professional lobbyist in the city of Los Angeles, was given money for reimbursement of contributions totaling $5,000 he made in his own name to various local candidates in Los Angeles from 1989-1991 rather than the names of the true sources.

ARELLANO, GUADALUPE, ARELLANO FOR MAYOR, AND LUIS RAMIREZ, 2002/0051 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Guadalupe Arellano, former member of the Gilroy City Council and unsuccessful candidate for mayor of the City of Gilroy, and her controlled committee, Arellano for Mayor, and its treasurer Luis Ramirez, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

ARELLANO, PETER, 2011/0016 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Peter Arellano, a member of the South county Regional Wastewater Authority, failed to timely file his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2010, deadline.

ARGO PARTNERS, INC., 2011/0768 (2012)

86115 - 6 counts
$1,200

Argo Partners, Inc., employed a lobbying firm to lobby on its behalf but failed to timely file Reports of Lobbyist Employer (Form 635) for quarters 1 through 6 of the 2011-2012 legislative session.

ARGUELLES, JESUS, 2011/0367 (2011)

87207 - 11 counts
$2,200

Jesus Arguelles, Portfolio Manager with CalPERS, failed to timely disclose gifts on his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests, his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, and his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.. The gifts received were: a gift of entertainment from ARES totaling $73.00 in 2006; gifts of a softball event and meal from LP Capital Advisors totaling $95.00 in 2006; gifts of meals from PCGI totaling $125.00 in 2006; gifts of meals from Advent International totaling $60.80 in 2007; gifts of bowling and a meal from LP Capital Advisors totaling $74.00 in 2007; gift of a meal from UBS totaling $57.68 in 2007; gifts of a dinner and gift bag from Advent International totaling $89.02 in 2008; gift of entertainment from Carlyle Group totaling $103.95 in 2008; gift of a windbreaker from GGV totaling $78.92 in 2008; gifts of event and a meal from LP Capital Advisors totaling $71.00 in 2008, and a gift of entertainment from Oak Hill Investment Managers totaling $30.00 in 2008.

ARGUIMBAU, NICHOLAS, 2004/0254 (2004)

87202 - 1 count
87203 - 1 count
$200

Nicholas Arguimbau failed to timely file an assuming office and 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

ARGUMEDO, HUGO A., CHARMAINE FAULKNER, AND FRIENDS OF HUGO A. ARGUMEDO, 2004/0237 (2009)

84200 (a) - 3 counts
84211 (f) - 1 count
$9,000

Hugo A. Argumedo, a member of the Commerce City Council was elected in 1996 to fill an unexpired term. Argumedo was re-elected in 1997, 1999, 2003, and 2007. Charmaine Faulkner was the treasurer of Friends of Hugo A. Argumedo, the controlled committee of Respondent Argumedo. Respondents failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements, and failed to disclose occupation and employer information for fifteen contributions from individuals in the amount of $100 or more.

ARIBO CORPORATION, 2003/0329 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Aribo Corporation of Marina del Rey failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ARLIE RICASA 2008, AND KINDE DURKEE, 2010/0808 (2011)

84211(g) - 1 count
$2,000

In 2008, Arlie Ricasa was a candidate for California State Assembly, 78th District. Arlie Ricasa 2008 was her candidate controlled committee for this purpose, and Kinde Durkee was the committee treasurer. Respondents failed to disclose an $18,000 loan received from Durkee & Associates, LLC on the semi-annual campaign statement filed for Arlie Ricasa 2008 for the reporting period May 18, 2008 through June 30, 2008.

ARMENDARIZ, ART, 2013/0251 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Art Armendariz, as a Member of the Delano Joint Union High School District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $279.13 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

ARMIJO, ALBERT AND ALBERT ARMIJO FOR PICO RIVERA CITY COUNCIL, 2006/0790 (2007)

84203 - 4 counts
$980

Albert Armijo for Pico Rivera City Council failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $6,536.

ARMSTRONG, THOM, 2013/0693 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Thom Armstrong, as the President of the Barstow Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $153.86 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

ARNOLD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, BROOKHURST SHOPPING CENTER, MIRA MESA SHOPPING CENTER, AND PERRIS PROPERTY PARTNERSHIP, 1992/0110 (1993)

84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$10,000

Arnold Construction Company, an Anaheim based construction and shopping center development firm, laundered contributions made to six city, county, and state candidates from 1989-1990. The funds used were drawn from one of three partnership accounts.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER'S TOTAL RECALL COMMITTEE, VOTE YES TO RECALL GRAY DAVIS, 2005/0370 (2005)

84203 - 3 counts
$8,400

Arnold Schwarzenegger's Total Recall Committee of Santa Monica failed to file late contribution reports in 2003.

ARNOLDSEN, RONALD, 1999/0640 (2002)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

Ronald Arnoldsen, member of the Grover Beach City Council, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by

making and participating in making a governmental decision in 1999 regarding real property within 300 feet of his property.

ARNS LAW FIRM, 2005/0380 (2006)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,000

The Arns Law Firm failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $20,000.

ARROWHEAD CREDIT UNION, 2005/0320 (2005)

84200 - 6 counts
$3,444

Arrowhead Credit Union of San Bernardino failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

ARROWHEAD GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, INC, 2001/0008 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Arrowhead General Insurance Agency, Inc. of San Diego failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ART CHACON FOR WATER BOARD 2010, 2008/0652 (2011)

84104 & §18401 - 2 counts
84200.5(b) & 84200.7(b) - 2 counts
84203(a) & (b) - 1 count
84211(a), (c), & (f) - 3 counts
84211(b)(i)(k) - 3 counts
84300(a) - 1 count
84300(b) - 1 count
$30,000

Arturo Chacon was a successful candidate for the Central Basin Municipal Water District Board of Directors in the election that was held on November 7, 2006, and Respondent Art Chacon for Water Board 2010 was his controlled committee. Respondents: (i) failed to file pre-election statements by required deadlines; (ii) failed to report contributions received; (iii) failed to report expenditures made; (iv) failed to report late contributions received; (v) failed to maintain required, supporting records regarding contributions received and expenditures made; (vi) accepted cash contributions of $100 or more; and (vii) made cash expenditures of $100 or more.

ASHBECK, LYNNE, 2006/1046 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$310

Lynne Ashbeck, while serving as a council member for the City of Clovis, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $400, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

ASHER, HANK, 2003/0566 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Hank Asher of Boca Raton, Florida, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ASHER, HAROLD, 2000/0471 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Harold Asher of Encino failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

ASHWILL, BRUCE SEE ALSO, JOHN DOOLITTLE, ET AL., (1987), 1984/0043 (1985)

84301 - 1 count
$2,000

Bruce Ashwill, a real estate executive, agreed to help Senator John Doolittle by making a contribution to a rival candidate Jack Hornsby, in December 1984. Hornsby was the Democratic candidate in a three-way race for the First Senate District that included Doolittle and incumbent Senator Ray Johnson, running as an independent.
Ashwill, a long-time Republican supporter, was concerned about contributing to a Democrat and decided to have one of his employees make the contribution for him. A $2,000 contribution was made by an Ashwill employee and Ashwill reimbursed the employee for the contribution. Ashwill did not disclose to the Hornsby campaign that he was the true source of the contribution.

ASIA PACIFIC INVESTMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS CORPORATION, 1994/0534 (1995)

84302 - 12 counts
$24,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against the Asia Pacific Investments and Developments Corporation (APID), a California corporation located in Pasadena, who recruited “strawmen” contributors and distributed $5,500 on behalf of Grand Sunrise and failed to disclose the true source of the contributions to candidates for Los Angeles City Council in 1991.

ASIA PACIFIC REALTY, 1994/0534 (1995)

84302 - 10 counts
$20,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Asia Pacific Realty, a real estate investment and development corporation located in Pasadena, who laundered contributions totaling $5,000 on behalf of Grand Sunrise and failed to disclose the true source of the contributions to candidates for Los Angeles City Council in 1991.

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT COMMITTEE, BUU THAI, TREASURER, 2009/0221 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Asian American Political Empowerment Committee, and its treasurer, Buu Thai, failed to timely file one semi-annual

campaign statement for the reporting period of July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 2005/0077 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California, located in Los Angeles, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

ASSAGAI, MEL, 1997/0125 (1998)

86205 - 1 count
$2,000

Mel Assagai, former Senior Executive for Governmental Affairs with the State Bar of California and presently owner of a lobbying firm, violated the Act when he entered into a contract with the State Bar in 1996, which included a bonus contingent upon the enactment of proposed legislation.

ASSOCIATION FOR CALIFORNIA TORT REFORM POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND DENNIS O'REILLY,, 1989/0007 (1989)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 - 2 counts
$4,000

Association for California Tort Reform Political Action Committee and its treasurer, Dennis O'Reilly, failed to timely file four disclosure statements for campaign activities in 1985 and failed to timely file four disclosure statements required for campaign receipts of $10,366 and expenditures of $23,829 during 1986. There were mitigating circumstances for part of the delay since committee records were destroyed by fire.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES, 2004/0800 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

The Association of American Medical Colleges of Washington, D.C., failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS ISSUES PAC AND BOB WELLS, 2003/0282 (2004 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200.5
$25,000

The Association of California School Administrators Issues PAC and Bob Wells failed to file pre-election campaign statements.

AU, KAREN, 1992/0286 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$6,500

Karen Au, a partner and officer of Eagle International, a firm engaged in the business of trading and land development, laundered four $99 campaign contributions in the names of her employees to a Monterey Park City Council candidate. At times from 1990 through 1992, Eagle International had potential commercial and residential development projects pending in the city of Monterey Park.

AURELL, CLAY, 2011/0650 (2012)

87100 - 1 count
$3,500

Clay Aurell had a partnership interest in an architectural firm and was a member of the Architectural Board of Review for the City of Santa Barbara. Respondent and his architectural firm were representing a client in connection with a proposal to construct an accessory dwelling unit in the City of Santa Barbara. In this matter, Respondent attempted to use his official position to influence a governmental decision on the proposal knowing he had a financial interest in the matter.

AUTHENTIC FITNESS CORPORATION, 1999/0318 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Authentic Fitness Corporation, located in Los Angeles, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to Californians for Gray Davis committee in 1998.

AUTOZONE, INC., AUTOZONE, INC., COMMITTEE FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT, 1998/0500 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

AutoZone, Inc. of Memphis, Tennessee, and the AutoZone, Inc., Committee for Better Government, an affiliated entity, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

AUTRY, CARLOS ALAN, 2006/1048 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$654

Carlos Alan Autry, while serving as mayor for the City of Fresno and a member of the Fresno county Transportation Authority, the Council of Fresno county Governments, and the Fresno county Zoo Authority, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $644, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

AV CONSULTANTS, INC, 2003/0326 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

AV Consultants, Inc. of Wayne, Pennsylvania, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

AVALEX INC., AND CRAIG W. MORGAN, 2008/0386 (2010)

84204(a) - 2 counts
84305(a) - 2 counts
$12,000

This matter relates to the election of the board of directors for the Imperial Irrigation District. Craig W. Morton, as president of Avalex Inc., doing business in the Imperial Valley, failed to file two late independent expenditure reports disclosing a total of $16,494.38 in May and June 2008, and sent two mass mailings without proper sender identification in May and June 2008.

AVERY DENNISON CORPORATION, 1998/0502 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$500

Avery Dennison Corporation of Pasadena failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement with the Secretary of State's office for a contribution made to the Governor Pete Wilson Committee in 1998. Campaign statements were, however, filed with three other filing officers.

AVIS RENT A CAR SYSTEM, INC, 2006/0083 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,354

Avis Rent A Car System, Inc. of Parsippany, New Jersey, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002.

AZEVEDO, ANTHONY, 1978/0016 (1980)

87206 - 7 counts
87207 - 7 counts
$2,000

Following a hearing before an administrative law judge, Fremont City Councilman Anthony D. Azevedo was found to have failed to disclose $348,000 in property investments and income from real estate transactions.
Azevedo failed to disclose a $70,000 investment in 1975 in the Olive Heights Tract by the firm, Preitas and Azevedo; he failed to disclose the source of his $11,000 share of income from the sale of a lot in the tract in 1976; he failed to disclose the source of income of $100,250 from the sale of ten more lots in 1977, including eight to Garrick Development, Inc., and he failed to disclose the source of rental income in 1978 of about $16,950 to the Azevedo Commercial Center.

B&B FRAMING, INC, 2004/0768 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

B&B Framing, Inc. of Moreno Valley failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

BACA, JOE, JOE BACA ASSEMBLY '92, FRIENDS OF JOE BACA, AND WILLIAM P. SMITH, TREASURER, 1996/0281 (1997)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$6,500

Joe Baca, a member of the assembly, and his controlled committees, Joe Baca Assembly '92 and Friends of Joe Baca, and their treasurer, William P. Smith, failed to maintain records for travel expenses paid, failed to disclose occupation and employer information for contributions received on campaign statements filed between 1993 and 1994 and failed to timely file a late contribution report. In addition, reimbursements from the State of California for travel expenses paid by the committees were not disclosed. These violations were uncovered through a Franchise Tax Board audit of the committee.

BACCUS, LAURIE, 2013/0643 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Laurie Baccus, as the Chief Academic Officer for the Whittier City School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $112.50 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

BAILEY, PAUL, 1996/0163 (1997)

87100 - 3 counts
$4,000

Paul Bailey, mayor and member of the Pismo Beach City Council from 1994 until his recall in July 1996, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted on a decision to reject the certificates of sufficiency for a recall election against himself and another council member and refused to call the recall election.

BAINS, DIDAR SINGH, 2006/0422 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Didar Singh Bains of Yuba City failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

BAKER KEENER & NAHRA, LLP, 2007/0483 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Baker Keener & Nahra, LLP of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

BAKER, CARLOS, 2006/0823 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Carlos Baker, a retired judge who served on assignment for 30 days or more in 2005, failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

BAKER, CARLOS, 2007/0324 2008/0452 (2010)

87203 - 3 counts
$3,000

Carlos Baker, a retired judge who served 30 days or more in a calendar year, failed to timely file an annual Statements of Economic Interests for years 2006, 2007, and 2008.

BAKER, CHRISTOPHER, 2010/0892 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Christopher Baker, Fire Chief of the Mt. Shasta Fire District, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the April 1, 2010, due date.

BAKER, JERRY, 2012/0628 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Jerry Baker, a Tuolumne county Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, by the April 2, 2012, due date.

BAKER, LYNDALL, 2011/0370 (2011)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Lyndall Baker, Portfolio Manager with CalPERS, failed to timely disclose gifts of entertainment, food, and beverage valued at $97.28 from LP Capital Advisors on his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests, as well as entertainment, food, and beverage valued at $99.29 from LP Capital Advisors on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, and gifts of entertainment valued at $71.74 from LP Capital Advisors on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BAKERSFIELD EMERGENCY MEDICAL CORPORATION, 2006/0523 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Bakersfield Emergency Medical Corporation of Bakersfield failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

BALDWIN & SONS, LLC AND ITS OWNER, ALFRED BALDWIN, 2010/0837 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

Baldwin & Sons, LLC and its owner, Alfred Baldwin of San Diego, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,850 in 2009.

BALDWIN, MARK, 2003/0204 (2004)

87100 - 2 counts
87300 - 3 counts
87450 - 1 count
$25,500

Mark Baldwin participated in making governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest, participated in making a governmental decision directly relating to a contract involving a company with which he had a business relationship and failed to disclose sources of income on an assuming office statement of economic interests.

BALDWIN, MARK, 2007/0314 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Mark Baldwin, Fortuna Business Improvement District board member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

BALFOUR BEATTY CONSTRUCTION, INC, 2002/0699 (2002)

84203 - 3 counts
$4,500

Balfour Beatty Construction, Inc. of Atlanta, GA, failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

BALLARD, TAHNYA, RATEPAYERS FOR TAHNYA BALLARD, AND PATRICIA AUSTIN, 2001/0156 (2005)

84200 - 2 counts
$2,000

Tahnya E. Ballard, an unsuccessful candidate for a seat on the board of directors for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, and her controlled committee Ratepayers for Tahnya Ballard and its Treasurer Patricia Austin failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in 2001.

BALLY'S CASINO HOLDINGS, 1998/0554 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Bally's Casino Holdings failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to the Democratic State Central Committee in 1996.

BAMBERGER, BARBARA, 2010/0559 (2011)

87206, 87207, & 87302 - 1 count
87300 - 1 count
$400

Barbara Bamberger failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests and failed to report economic interests on the 2008 and 2009 annual Statements of Economic Interests.

BAMERT, TOM, AND THE BAMERT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 1996/0660 (1998)

84305 - 1 count
$1,750

Tom Bamert, successful candidate for reelection as a member of the Amador county Board of Supervisors, District 2, and the Bamert Campaign Committee, his

controlled committee, failed to include proper sender identification on a mass mailing sent in 1996.

BAMIEH, SAM, 1997/0001 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 2 counts
$3,200

Sam Bamieh, a businessman and resident of the city of San Mateo, laundered two campaign contributions to the Committee to Re-Elect Frank Jordan for Mayor in 1995.

BAN GILLNETS COMMITTEE AND KENNETH KUKUDA, 1987/0117 (1988)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 - 1 count
$8,000

The Committee to Ban Gillnets, and Kenneth Kukuda, who, in November 1986 began circulating petitions for a proposed statewide initiative to ban ocean net fishing, failed to file a statement of organization within the required 10 days after qualifying as a campaign committee and failed to file three required campaign disclosure statements.

BANDY, ROBERT, 2010/0514 (2011)

87202 - 1 count
$200

Robert Bandy, Planning Commissioner for the City of Kerman, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

BANK OF AMERICA, 2010/0016 (2010)

86112.5 - 6 counts
$1,200

Bank of America failed to send notification letters to 6 legislators alerting them that they had received reportable gifts from Bank of America during calendar year 2008.

BANK OF AMERICA CA PAC, 2000/0505 (2000)

84203 - 5 counts
$2,400

Bank of America CA PAC, located in Atlanta, GA, failed to file late contribution reports during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

BANKE, BARBARA R, 2007/0516 (2007)

84203 - 7 counts
$4,920

Barbara R. Banke of Santa Rosa failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $32,800.

BARBOSA, MARCO, 2005/0673 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Marco Barbosa, a member of the California Strawberry Commission, entered into a stipulation for failing to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

BARBOUR, ANNE, 2007/0492 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Anne Barbour, Executive Director, Intercollegiate Athletics, University of California, Berkeley, failed to timely file her 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

BARBOUR, ANNE, 2008/0757 (2009)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$1,500

Anne Barbour, Executive Director of the Intercollegiate Athletics Department for the University of California, Berkeley and a designated employee under the Conflict of Interest Code for the University of California, Berkeley, failed to timely file her 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

BARETT, LAWRENCE, 2009/0441 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Lawrence Barett, Commissioner for the City of Stockton Parks and Recreation Commission, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BARI MANAGEMENT, INC, 2006/0284 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Bari Management, Inc. of Glendale failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2004.

BARICH, GEORGE, 2009/0774 (2011)

84300(a) - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
$7,500

Respondent made a $1,000 cash campaign contribution, and successfully ran for Cotati City Council in the November 4, 2008 election; however, Respondent failed to establish a single campaign bank account upon receipt of contributions of $1,000 or more for his 2008 Cotati City Council campaign.

BARKER, PETER K, 2003/0318 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Peter K. Barker of Montecito failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BARKETT, LISA, 2007/0474 (2007)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,340

Lisa Barkett of La Jolla failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $15,600.

BARNETT FOR SCHOOL BOARD 2010 AND SCOTT BARNETT, 2011/1067 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Barnett for School Board 2010 and Scott Barnett failed to file a semiannual campaign statement in a timely manner for the reporting period of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due on August 1, 2011.

BARNETT, DONALD, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT DONALD BARNETT, 1996/0612 (1998)

84101 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$5,000

Donald Barnett, unsuccessful candidate for Los Angeles county Superior Court Judge, and his Committee to Elect Donald Barnett, failed to timely file campaign statements in 1994.

BARNETTE, JOHNNY, 2009/0018 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Johnny Barnette, an alternate commissioner of the California Rice Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BARNHOUSE, BOB, 2005/0081 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Bob Barnhouse, a commissioner for the California Strawberry Commission, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

BARNUM & CELILLO ELECTRIC, INC, 2009/0676 (2009)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,064

Barnum & Celillo Electric, Inc., a major donor committee, failed to timely file two major donor statements, Form 461.

BARON & BUDD, P.C, 2001/0236 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
$3,500

Baron & Budd, P.C., of Dallas, Texas, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

BARRAGAN, ERIC, COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT ERIC BARRAGAN, AND ORALIA RAZO, 2002/0859 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$3,500

Eric Barragan was a member of the board of trustees of the Santa Paula Union High School District from 1996 to 2004. Committee to Re-Elect Eric Barragan was his controlled committee, and Oralia Razo served as treasurer. Respondents failed to timely file two post-election semi-annual campaign statements.

BARRENECHEA, MARK J, 2007/0105 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Mark J. Barrenechea of Berkeley failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

BARRERAS, ISABEL, 2013/0378 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Isabel Barreras, as a Member of the State Center Community College District Board of Trustees, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: three meals totaling $187.49 on her 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; and three meals totaling $194.70 on her 2011 Statements of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

BARRY, RICHARD K, 1995/0082 (1995)

84301 - 8 counts
$13,600

Richard K. Barry, a volunteer on the finance committee of Frank Jordan's 1991 San Francisco mayoral campaign, laundered contributions to the candidate when he purchased a table of ten seats for the "Jordan Birthday Celebration" and wrote in the names of eight friends and family members on the cashier's checks.

BARSTOW COLLEGE FACULTY ASSOCIATION, 2000/0135 (2001)

84301 - 19 counts
$32,900

Barstow College Faculty Association laundered campaign contributions in 1999 to two candidates for the Barstow Community College Board of Trustees.

BARTEE, THOMAS, 2010/0581 (2012)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Thomas Bartee, a Vallejo Redevelopment Agency member, made a governmental decision in which he had a material financial interest, by voting on a design contract for the Downtown Vallejo Square Sidewalk and Street Improvement Project, Phase I.

BARTEL, ARTHUR, 1990/0504 (1992)

87100 - 2 counts
$4,000

Arthur Bartel, mayor of the City of Hanford, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by failing to disqualify himself from two governmental decisions which had a foreseeable material financial effect on an individual who had loaned him $5,500 twelve months prior to the decisions.

BARWEST, LLC, 2005/0548 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$6,500

Barwest, LLC qualified as a major donor committee in the second six months of 2004. Respondent failed to timely disclose a late contribution and timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

BASHAM, ROBERT D, 2005/0549 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Robert D. Basham of Tampa, Florida, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

BASHORE, R. WAYNE, 1987/0106 (1987)

87100 - 3 counts
87103 - 3 counts
$3,500

Willits Mayor Wayne Bashore voted in late 1982 on three city council measures that involved a source of income. Bashore acknowledged that passage of the three council measures regarding annexation and rezoning of property owned by Margie Handley would benefit Ms. Handley, owner of Hot Rocks, Inc., which was a source of more than $1,500 in income to the mayor.

BASIC AMERICAN FOODS, 1987/0352 (1988)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$3,500

Basic American Foods of San Francisco failed to file major donor committee campaign statements disclosing various contributions totaling $40,500 in 1986 and failed to file late contribution reports for three donations of $1,000 or more made during the 16 days before the election.

BASIC RESOURCES, INC, 2003/0567 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Basic Resources, Inc. of Modesto failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BASS, KAREN, 2009/0844 (2010)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Assemblymember Karen Bass failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46; a gift of dinner from Chevron Corporation valued at $59.06; and a gift of dinner from AT&T valued at $112.78.

BASSETT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1996/0694 (1999)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$4,000

Bassett Unified School District, located in La Puente, improperly sent two mass mailings at public expense when it distributed a letter in 1995 directed to parents which was signed by and prominently featured the school board president and another mailing in 1996 which included a photograph and featured three of the five elected school district board members.

BATES, NATHANIEL, RICHMOND CITY COUNCILMAN NAT BATES, NAT BATES FOR MAYOR, AND LARRY BATES, 1999/0726 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$7,000

Nathaniel Bates was a successful candidate for the Richmond City Council in the 1999 general election. Richmond City Councilman Nat Bates was the controlled committee of Nathaniel Bates in that 1999 election. Nathaniel Bates was also an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Richmond in the 2001 general election. Nat Bates for Mayor was the controlled committee of Nathaniel Bates in that 2001 election. Larry Bates was the treasurer of both committees. Nathaniel Bates, Richmond City Councilman Nat Bates, and Larry Bates failed to disclose the receipt of a late contribution on a properly filed late contribution report, and failed to properly disclose the receipt of contributions in a pre-election statement. Respondents Nathaniel Bates, Nat Bates for Mayor, and Larry Bates failed to properly disclose the receipt of contributions in a pre-election statement.

BATTIN, JAMES F., JR, 1996/0686 (1998)

87207 - 1 count
89503 - 6 counts
$14,000

James F. Battin, Jr., successful candidate for assembly in 1994, violated the gift limit prohibition when he accepted gifts with a total value of over $280 in 1995. In addition, Battin failed to disclose the receipt of these gifts on his 1995 annual statement of economic interests.

BAUGH, SCOTT R., BAUGH FOR ASSEMBLY '98 AND DAVID BAUER, 1999/0363 (1999)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Scott R. Baugh, successful candidate in the 67th Assembly District, his controlled committee, Baugh for Assembly '98, and its treasurer, David Bauer, failed to file a required late contribution report disclosing the receipt of a $30,000 monetary contribution from Phillip Morris, Inc., in 1998.

BAUGH, SCOTT R., BAUGH FOR ASSEMBLY, DANIEL A. TRAXLER, AND ADEL ZEIDAN, 1999/0187 (1999 (CIVIL LAWSUIT))

84104
84105
84200
84203
84211
84300
85201
$52,900

Scott R. Baugh, a special election candidate for state assembly in the 67th district, his committee, Baugh for Assembly, and its treasurer, Daniel A. Traxler, improperly accepted a cash contribution, made a cash expenditure, failed to properly disclose various campaign contributions and expenditures, failed to maintain adequate records, and failed to deposit contributions in the committee bank account. Adel Zeidan made an illegal cash contribution to candidate Baugh and failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement.

BAUTISTA, NIDIA, 2013/0884 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Nidia Bautista, California State Senate Assistant Consultant, failed to timely file an Assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests covering the period April 29, 2012, through April 29, 2013, due May 30, 2013.

BAY MEADOWS OPERATING COMPANY, 2000/0362 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Bay Meadows Operating Company of San Mateo failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in 1998.

BAZILE, LEO, 1988/0295 (1990)

84200 & 84200.5 - 5 counts
87203 & 87300 - 1 count
$8,000

Leo Bazile, Oakland City Councilmember, committed campaign reporting and financial disclosure violations involving the failure to timely file six disclosure statements required in 1987 and 1988 and the failure to file a 1987 statement of economic interests timely for his position on the Oakland City Council and the Association of Bay Area Governments. Mr. Bazile had consistently failed to file campaign statements in a timely manner, despite repeated notification of his filing obligations.

BAZILE, LEO, LEO BAZILE FOR MAYOR, FRIENDS TO RE-ELECT LEO BAZILE CITY COUNCIL DIST. #7, JOHN HARRISON, TREASURER, AND VIRTUAL MURRELL, CAMPAIGN CONSULTANT, 1990/0813 (1995)

84211 - 16 counts
84211 & 84216 - 1 count
84211 & 81004 - 6 counts
84211 - 1 count
$36,000

Leo Bazile, Oakland City Councilman from 1983 to 1991 and unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Oakland in 1990 and city council in 1991, failed to report itemized information about campaign contributions, loans, loan repayments, and expenditures from 1989-1991.

BE, VIET, 1994/0594 (1997)

87100 - 4 counts
$8,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Viet Be, Director of Admissions and Records, Director of Computer Services, and Vice-President of Student Services at Cerritos College in Norwalk, who violated the conflict-of-interest provisions in 1993 and 1994 when he failed to disqualify himself in four governmental decisions in which he knew he had a financial interest.

BEAMHIT, LLC, 2003/0842 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Beamhit, LLC, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

BEARMAN, DAVID, 2012/0700 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

David Bearman, as a Member of the City of Santa Barbara Measure P Committee, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

BEAZER HOMES USA, INC, 2003/0496 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Beazer Homes USA, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2002.

BECK, BOB, 1988/0452 (1989)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Calistoga City Councilman Bob Beck committed a conflict-of-interest violation when he voted in May and June of 1988 on a subdivision proposed by developer Pat Brogan, who had provided a $15,000 loan to the official during the 12 months prior to the decision.

BECKER, NEWTON, 1987/0389 (1989)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Newton Becker failed to file a major donor campaign statement for contributions totaling $15,350 in 1986. His campaign statements due in July 1986 were not filed until November 1988.

BEDARD, LARRY A., 2010/1059 (2011)

84206 - 1 count
$200

Marin Health Care District Director Larry A. Bedard failed to file the short-form annual campaign statement in calendar year 2010.

BEEBE, DENNIS, BEEBE FOR TRUSTEE, AND MARIE BEEBE, TREASURER, 2012/0353 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Dennis Beebe, Beebe for Trustee, and Marie Beebe, failed to timely file the Form 460 semiannual campaign statement covering the period July 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the county of Bakersfield.

BEJARANO, ANTHONY, 2004/0446 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Anthony Bejarano failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

BELL CAB, INC, 1992/0278 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 32 counts
$45,000

Bell Cab, which operates a taxicab cooperative within the city of Los Angeles, laundered 32 political contributions made in the names of its employees to Los Angeles city council members and candidates for city council.

BELL GARDENS BICYCLE CLUB, GEORGE HARDIE, TAMMY GRANT, CHARLES GERALD WESTLUND, JR., PARK PLACE ASSOCIATES, THE HARDIE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC./HARDIE GROUP, INC./THE HARDIE GROUP, INC., DAVID GOULD, CALIFORNIANS FOR FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES, CALIFORNIA SPORTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND GAMING ASSOCIATION, ALLIANCE FOR SAFE COMMUNITIES, RESIDENTS TO PROTECT OUR NEIGHBORHOODS, CONCERNED TAXPAYERS OF CALIFORNIA, CALIFORNIANS AGAINST GAMING EXPANSION, SAVE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE, 1995/0464 (1999 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84106
84211
84305
$142,000

The Bell Gardens Bicycle Club, a joint venture with its principal place of business in Bell Gardens, David Gould, treasurer for Californians for Fair Business Practices, California Sports, Entertainment and Gaming Association, Alliance for Safe Communities, Residents to Protect Our Neighborhoods, Concerned Taxpayers of California, Californians Against Gaming Expansion, Save Our Neighborhoods, and Public Information Service, committees sponsored by the casino and formed to campaign against voter approval for card casinos during the 1993 and 1995 elections in the cities of Cypress, Pico Rivera, Compton, Stanton, West Hollywood, Bellflower, Lynwood, South El Monte, Pomona, Irwindale, Ontario, South San Francisco, Hawaiian Gardens, Azusa, Colton, and Stockton, failed to disclose the sponsor of the committees, and failed to disclose expenditures on major donor statements.

BELL GARDENS, CITY OF, 1996/0187 (1997)

89001 - 1 count
$2,000

The City of Bell Gardens violated the Act when they sent a letter at public expense which contained the signatures of four elected officials.

BELL, MARTHA A, 2003/0373 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Martha A. Bell of Rancho Santa Fe failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BELL, WILLIAM AND LEE, 2003/0320 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

William and Lee Bell of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BELLI, LIA AND CAESAR AND LIA BELLI FOR STATE SENATE COMMITTEE, 1984/0298 (1988 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84104
84206
84211
84300
84301
$75,000

Lia Belli was an unsuccessful candidate for state senate in the 1984 election. During the campaign, Ms. Belli made contributions of $85,000 to her committee through two other individuals and failed to report herself as the source. In addition, Ms. Belli and the committee failed to report late contributions received totaling $231,900, failed to itemize contributions received, failed to itemize expenditures made and made a prohibited cash expenditure. Lia Belli and Caesar Belli failed to maintain adequate records.

BELTRAM, DEBBIE, 1987/0579 (1988)

87300 - 2 counts
$600

Debbie Beltram, a state assembly aide, failed to file two required financial disclosure statements for 1986 until 1988. The assembly aide failed to file the assuming office and annual statementS of economic interests as required by the conflict-of-interest code of the California State Assembly despite repeated notifications by the Commission.

BELTRAN, ABE E, 1994/0227 (1999)

87100 - 8 counts
$16,000

Abe E. Beltran, former member of the Colton City Council and the redevelopment agency for the City of Colton, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he made

numerous decisions in 1993 and 1994 on two projects involving a local developer, who was a source of income to him.

BELTRAN, RUBY, 2013/0092 (2013)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Ruby Beltran, while serving as a Director on the Western Hills Water District Board of Directors, failed to timely disclose income received from World International, Inc. on her Assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests and 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BEN HUESO FOR STATE ASSEMBLY 2010, AND NANCY HALEY, TREASURER, 2010/1041 (2011)

85501 - 1 count
$2,000

On or about October 7, 2010, Respondents impermissibly contributed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) from Ben Hueso for State Assembly 2010, to San Diegans for Healthy Neighborhoods and a Strong Economy to Support Felipe Hueso for City Council - 2010 Sponsored by San Diego-Imperial counties Labor Council AFL-CIO, for the purpose of making independent expenditures to support another candidate.

BENETO, INC. AND STEVE BENETO, JR, 2002/1020 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84605 - 2 counts
$12,500

Beneto, Inc., headquartered in West Sacramento, and its president, Steve Beneto, Jr., failed to timely disclose a late contribution in a properly filed paper late contribution report and in a properly filed electronic late contribution report. Respondents also failed to timely file a paper semi-annual campaign statement and an electronic semi-annual campaign statement.

BENETO, STEVE, JR., AND BENETO, INC, 2002/0121 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

Steve Beneto, Jr., and Beneto, Inc. of Sacramento failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

BENEVENTO, ROBERT, 2013/0683 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Robert Benevento, as a Member of the Morgan Hill Unified School District Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $139.27 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

BENITEZ, DAVID, 2006/0938 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$250

David Benitez, a City of Pomona Community Life Commissioner, failed to timely file his assuming office statement of economic interests.

BENITEZ, ROGER, COMMITTEE TO ELECT ROGER BENITEZ, AND BILLY CARVER, 1996/0282 (1997)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$3,500

Roger Benitez, an unsuccessful judicial candidate for Imperial county Superior Court in 1994, Committee to Elect Roger Benitez, his controlled committee, and its treasurer, Billy Carver, a certified public accountant, failed to file late contribution reports, failed to disclose subvendor payments, and failed to report accrued expenses on campaign statements.

BENJAMIN, HELEN, 2013/0671 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Helen Benjamin, as the Chancellor of the Contra Costa Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $127.66 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

BENSON, STEPHEN E., COMMITTEE TO ELECT STEVE BENSON JUDGE, AND EUGENE C. HANCOCK, 2002/0503 (2005)

84211 - 1 count
84211 & 84216 - 2 counts
85201 - 1 count
$7,000

Stephen E. Benson was a successful candidate for Butte county Superior Court in the November 7, 2000 general election. Committee to Elect Steve Benson Judge was the controlled committee of Benson, and Eugene C. Hancock was the treasurer. In 2000, Respondents failed to deposit a loan into the campaign bank account of the committee; failed to disclose the loan on a pre-election campaign statement; and failed to disclose the true source of the outstanding loan on two separate campaigns.

BENTLEY SYSTEMS, INC, 2003/0374 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Bentley Systems, Inc. of Exton, Pennsylvania, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BENVENUTI, DANIEL, JR.,, 1989/0142 (1989)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$8,000

Daniel Benvenuti, a Sacramento builder, laundered four $1,000 contributions to the David Knowles for Assembly Committee when he reimbursed four employees who had written contribution checks to the candidate. Mr. Knowles

was not aware of the true source of the contributions until notified by Benvenuti in a letter.

BERDING & WEIL, LLP, 2000/0500 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Berding & Weil, LLP, located in Alamo, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

BERGER & MONTAGUE, P.C, 2003/0568 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Berger & Montague, P.C., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BERGNER, GEORGE, 2001/0427 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

George Bergner, Director of Mendocino county Resource Conservation District, failed to file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2001.

BERKELEY PATIENTS GROUP, 2011/0746 (2011)

86115 - 3 counts
$600

Berkeley Patients Group, a registered California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file quarterly lobbyist employer reports for the October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting period, due on January 31, 2011; the January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011, reporting period, due by May 2, 2011; and the April 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, reporting period, due by August 1, 2011. Respondent Berkeley Patients Group made $24,000 in payments to lobbying firms during the reporting periods.

BERMAN, DEVALERIO, PEASE, TABACCO, BURT & PUCILLO, 2005/0556 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Berman, DeValerio, Pease, Tabacco, Burt & Pucillo of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

BERMAN, MICHELLE, 2010/0115 (2010)

84301 & 84302 - 3 counts
$15,000

Respondent caused a $1,000 contribution to the Friends of John Guardino committee to be made in the name of three separate intermediaries.

BERMEJO, ELMY, 1999/0548 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Elmy Bermejo, a field representative for Senator John Burton, failed to timely file both a 1997 and a 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

BERNARD KARCHER INVESTMENTS, INC, 2003/0423 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Bernard Karcher Investments, Inc. of Corona failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $4,500 in 2004.

BERNHARD, DANIEL, 2008/0431 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Daniel Bernhard, a board member with the Ross School District, failed to timely file a 2007 annual statement of economic interests.

BERNHARD, DANIEL, 2009/0430 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$1,000

Daniel Bernhard, Board Member, Ross School District, failed to file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the deadline of April 1, 2009.

BERNOSKY, ROBERT E., BERNOSKY FOR ASSEMBLY 2012, AND ROBERT E. BERNOSKY, TREASURER, 2012/0788 (2013)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

Robert E. Bernosky, Bernosky for Assembly 2012, and Robert E. Bernosky, as Treasurer, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period October 1, 2012 through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012, with the Secretary of State.

BERRY, JACK, SR., 2011/0804 (2012)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Jack Berry, Sr., in his capacity as an Oroville City Councilmember, made a governmental decision in which he knew he had a financial interest, by voting on two resolutions related to the imposition of special taxes on August 2, 2011.

BERRY, JOSEPH C, 1991/0018 (1996)

87100 - 5 counts
$10,000

Joseph C. Berry, a Live Oak City Councilmember, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions in 1990 and 1991 when he participated in five governmental decisions in which he knew he had a financial interest.

BERTONE, MARK /MADOLE & ASSOCIATES, 2008/0551 (2009)

84200 - 4 counts
$1,600

Mark Bertone/Madole & Associates of Upland, failed to timely file campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $58,375 that were due in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

BERTRAM, MARTIN, 2010/1093 (2012)

89512 & 89513(b)(1) & 89513(b)(2) & 89514 - 2 counts
$6,000

Martin Bertram was an unsuccessful candidate for Bakersfield City Council in the November 2, 2010 election. On or about January 27 and May 9, 2011, Mr. Bertram made expenditures of campaign funds in the amounts of $1,500 and $2,500, respectively, for personal legal fees that were unrelated to any political, legislative, or governmental purpose.

BEST, BEST & KRIEGER, LLP, 2005/0106 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$972

Best, Best & Krieger, LLP of Riverside failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

BEST, BEST & KRIEGER, LLP, 2007/0043 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Best, Best & Krieger, LLP of Riverside failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,000 in 2006.

BESTWAY DISPOSAL COMPANY, INC, 2003/0569 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Bestway Disposal Company, Inc. of Hesperia failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BEVERLY HILLS PROPERTIES, 2003/0561 (2004)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

Beverly Hills Properties failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

BEVERLY, WILLIAM, 2009/0657 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

William Beverly serves as a board member for El Camino Community College District in the county of Los Angeles. Respondent failed to timely file his Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2008.

BGP AIRPORT ASSOCIATES, 1996/0472 (1999)

84308 - 3 counts
$6,000

BGP Airport Associates, a joint venture in Pasadena formed to seek a multi-million dollar contract with the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority, made campaign contributions of more than $250 to an officer of the Authority while a proceeding was pending before the Authority and failed to disclose the contributions on the record of the proceedings between 1994 and 1997.

BIANCHI, PETER, 1998/0121 (1999)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$1,000

Peter Bianchi, a Lassen county Deputy Public Defender, failed to timely file an initial statement of economic interests in 1997.

BIGGS, THOMAS, 2011/0534 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Thomas Biggs, a City of Oakland Landmark Advisory board member, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the April 1, 2010, due date.

BING, STEPHEN, 2002/0098 (2002 CIVIL LAWSUIT))

84203 - 1 count
$25,000

Stephen Bing of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2000 for a $500,000 contribution to the statewide ballot measure committee, Coalition to Save Prop. 10, a project of Forum for Early Childhood Development, No on Prop. 28.

BIONDI, FRANK J., JR, 2005/0853 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Frank J. Biondi, Jr. of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

BIRDFEATHER, ROBIN, 2010/0505 (2010)

84301 & 84302 - 1 count
$500

Respondent, acting as an agent or intermediary, made a contribution on behalf of another person, such that the identity of the donor was not reported.

BISENIUS, JAMES A, 2007/0067 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

James A. Bisenius of Portland, Oregon, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $25,000.

BJK INVESTMENTS, INC, 2003/0560 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$5,000

BJK Investments failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION, 2001/0009 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Black & Veatch Corporation of Overland Park, Kansas, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

BLACK MEN AND WOMEN AND GEORGE LIVINGSTON, 1999/0726 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$7,000

Black Men and Women, a city general purpose committee in Richmond and its treasurer, George Livingston, failed to disclose the making of a late contribution on a properly filed late contribution report, and failed to properly disclose the making of contributions in a pre-election statement.

BLACK WOMEN ORGANIZED FOR POLITICAL ACTION STATE PAC, AND BERYL CRUMPTON POTTER, TREASURER, 2010/0957 (2011)

84211(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(i)(j) & (k) - 1 count
$2,500

Black Women Organized for Political Action State PAC and its treasurer Beryl Crumpton Potter, failed to report approximately $13,409 in contributions received and approximately $12,801 in expenditures made by the committee on their campaign statements for the January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, and the July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting periods.

BLACK, STANLEY, AND BLACK EQUITIES,, 2003/0570 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$2,357

Stanley Black and Black Equities of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BLACKHAWK CORPORATION, 1987/0354 (1988)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$5,500

Blackhawk Corporation of Danville failed to file two major donor campaign statements and three late contribution reports. The company made 24 contributions totaling $86,000 in 1986.

BLACKHAWK CORPORATION, DBA BLACKHAWK DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 1997/0633 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 13 counts
$26,000

Blackhawk Corporation, dba Blackhawk Development Company, a real property developer located in Danville, laundered thirteen campaign contributions made between 1992 and 1996 to Contra Costa county Supervisor Gayle Bishop's campaign committee.

BLAKESLEE, SCOTT, 2008/0400 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Scott Blakeslee, a member of the Folsom Library Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 annual statement of economic interests.

BLANCO, SALVADOR M, 2000/0672 (2001)

87302 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter Salvador M. Blanco, a member of the Central Region Hearing Board, an attorney position for the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District in Fresno, who failed to timely file his 1998 and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

BLEIER, LEO, 2001/0266 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Leo Bleier, member of the board of education of the Ukiah Unified School District, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

BLISS, TIMOTHY K, 2007/0044 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Timothy K. Bliss of Santa Barbara failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $50,000.

BLOSSOM VALLEY LANDSCAPING, INC, 1995/0567 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$8,000

Blossom Valley Landscaping, Inc., a contractor located in San Jose, and engaged in landscaping and irrigation, laundered four campaign contributions to San Jose City Council candidate Pat Dando in 1995.

BMG ENTERTAINMENT, 2003/0010 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$5,250

BMG Entertainment headquartered in New York, New York, failed to disclose a $15,000 late contribution made to the Yes on 45 Committee and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

BOHN & BOHN, LLP, ROBERT H. BOHN, JR., AND ROBERT H. BOHN, 2003/0835 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Bohn & Bohn, LLP, Robert H. Bohn, Jr., and Robert H. Bohn failed to properly report late contributions.

BOILEAU, ROBERT, 2003/0648 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$250

Robert Boileau failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

BONE, WILLIAM, 1987/0290 (1989)

84200 - 3 counts
$3,000

William Bone failed to properly file three campaign statements disclosing contributions made through seven affiliated business entities that totaled $50,750 in 1985 and $53,170 in 1986.

BORCALLI, AMELIA, 1993/0321 (1995)

87100 - 2 counts
$2,500

Amelia Borcalli, a member of the Weed City Council, failed to disqualify herself from governmental decisions during 1993, which had a financial effect on a source of income to her business.

BORDONARO, TOM, JR., BORDONARO FOR STATE ASSEMBLY, AND DAVID L. REDMAN, 1996/0076 (1997)

84211 & 84216 - 1 count
$1,250

Tom Bordonaro, Jr., candidate for assembly in 1994, and his committee, Bordonaro for State Assembly, and its treasurer, David L. Redman, failed to properly disclose the source of two loans received. This finding was uncovered during a Franchise Tax Board audit of the committee.

BORS, THOMAS, 2011/0870 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Thomas Bors, Dixon Regional Watershed JPA, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, with the Technical Assistance Division.

BOSA DEVELOPMENT CALIFORNIA, INC, 2003/0376 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Bosa Development California, Inc. of San Diego failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BOSCO, DOUGLAS, 2002/0700 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,650

Douglas Bosco of Santa Rosa failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

BOSCO, DOUGLAS H, 2009/0008 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Douglas H. Bosco, a board member of the Coastal Conservancy, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BOSSEN, DAVID A, 1998/0294 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
$1,250

David A. Bossen of Palo Alto failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

BOSTWICK, JAMES, 2001/0228 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

James Bostwick of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

BOUL, DAVID, 1999/0438 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84203.5 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$4,000

David Boul of Moreno Valley failed to disclose the making of a late independent expenditure in 1999, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement, and a supplemental independent expenditure report in 1999.

BOURAS, NICHOLAS J, 2003/0836 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Nicholas J. Bouras failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

BOURASSA, BRENDA, 2012/0708 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Brenda Bourassa, as a Manager for the Department of Motor Vehicles, failed to timely file the 2010 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

BOURSEAU, ROBERT I, 1995/0496 (1998)

84300 & 84302 - 3 counts
$6,000

Robert I. Bourseau, a businessman in Rosemead, failed to disclose accurate and complete information about the true source of contributions when he arranged the purchase of three cashier's checks with funds from his company's account to make contributions to two candidates for the San Fernando City Council in 1994 and failed to identify the contributor on the checks.

BOWER, DWAYNE, 2001/0305 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

Dwayne Bower, a member of the governing board of the Ojai Water Conservation District located in Ventura county, failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

BOWES, JOHN GARLAND, 2005/0465 (2005)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$1,396

John Garland Bowes of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

BOYD, SHAWN, 2001/0513 (2002)

87100 - 7 counts
87203 - 1 count
$25,000

Shawn Boyd, a member of the Seal Beach City Council, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he made governmental decisions which had an effect on a source of income in 2000 and failed to report the source of income on his statement of economic interests.

BRADFORD, RICHARD, 2009/0024 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Richard Bradford, Alternate Commissioner, California Pepper Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

BRADLEY, OMAR, 2001/0632 (2005)

84200 - 30 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 9 counts
$73,500

Omar Bradley was a candidate for mayor of the City of Compton in the April 17, 2001, election, and in the June 5, 2001, run-off election. Bradley previously served as mayor of the City of Compton from 1993 until his defeat in the June 5, 2001, run-off election. Committee to Elect Omar Bradley, Committee to Re-elect Omar Bradley Mayor, and Friends of Omar Bradley were controlled committees of Bradley. Respondents failed to timely file semi-annual and pre-election campaign statements for a number of consecutive campaign periods, with the first period beginning January 1, 1999, and the last ending December 31, 2004.

BRADLEY, TOM, 1988/0417 (1990)

84308 - 1 count
$2,000

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, while serving as an appointed member of the Los Angeles Transportation Commission, failed to disclose campaign contributions of $260 or more received during the preceding 12 months from a party seeking a non-competitive bidding contract and to disqualify himself from participation in the decision affecting the campaign contributor, Gruen Associates.

BRANN, RICHARD, 1997/0651 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
84303 & 84211 - 1 count
$3,000

Richard Brann, former Solano county Supervisor and unsuccessful candidate for state senate in 1986, committed campaign reporting violations, which were discovered during a mandatory state audit of the Brann for Senate Committee. The violations involved the failure of the candidate to report late contributions totaling $36,075 and the failure to properly disclose subvendors who received payments of $100 or more from the committee.

BRAUN, KARL, 1986/0364 (1988)

87100 - 1 count
87206 & 87207 - 1 count
$2,200

Karl Braun, Lompoc City Councilman, violated conflict-of-interest provisions and failed to disclose reportable interests on his statement of economic interests. Mr. Braun had financial interests in commercial property in downtown Lompoc, but participated in discussions and voted to allocate funds to improve the parking situation and make the downtown area more attractive to developers and investors. He also failed to disclose his interest in commercial property.

BRAYTON, GISVOLD & HARLEY, 1997/0651 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 5 counts
$9,000

Brayton, Gisvold & Harley, a law firm located in Novato, laundered five campaign contributions to the San Francisco mayoral campaign of Willie Brown in 1995.

BRAZIL, LIONEL, AND BRAZIL DAIRY, 1990/0341 (1995)

84300 & 84302 - 9 counts
$13,000

Lionel Brazil, a developer in Merced county in 1990 and his business, Brazil Dairy, acted as intermediaries for nine campaign contributions made to the campaign of an unsuccessful candidate in the Santa Clara county Board of Supervisors election in 1990.

BRE PROPERTIES, INC, 2006/0424 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,600

BRE Properties of San Francisco failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2004 and $37,500 in 2005.

BREADBOARD ENTERPRISES, 2003/0377 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Breadboard Enterprises of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BREANS AGAINST MEASURES T & U/REHAN CHAUDRY/BRETT MURDOCK, 2012/0758 (2013)

84101(e) - 1 count
$2,000

Breans Against Measures T & U ("Respondent Committee") qualified as a Primarily Formed ballot measure committee on or about October 1, 2012. At all times relevant to this matter, Respondent Rehan Chaudry was the Treasurer of Respondent Committee. At all times relevant, Respondent Brett Murdock was a member of the Brea City Council as well as the controlling candidate. The Respondent Committee opposed Measures T, the Brea Accountability Act, and U, the Brea Open Governance Act, on the ballot in the November 6, 2012 election. Respondents failed to disclose that the Respondent Committee was controlled, and to include the name of the controlling candidate on its statement of organization

BREHM COMMUNITIES, 2006/0425 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Brehm Communities of Carlsbad failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $38,449 in 2004.

BRENCOURT ADVISORS, LLC, 2013/0122 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117 & 84605 - 2 counts
$2,000

Brencourt Advisors, LLC and its Resposible Officer, Brian Collins, failed to timely file two Form 635 Lobbyist Employer Reports covering the periods July 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011, and October 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $125,000.

BRESLIN, PATRICIA, 2011/0816 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Patricia Breslin, a member of the City and county of San Francisco Rate Fairness Board, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

BREWER , ROBERT, 2009/0565 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Robert Brewer, a member of the California Acupuncture Board, failed to file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BREWER, ROBERT, 2012/0521 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Robert Brewer, as a Member of the Department of Consumer Affairs Acupuncture Committee, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

BREWINGTON, MELODEE, 2002/0556 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Melodee Brewington, a member of the Junction Elementary School District Board of Trustees for the county of Siskiyou, failed to file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

BRIARE, MARGARET, 2004/0027 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Margaret Briare failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

BRIDGE HOUSING CORP, 2007/0197 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$2,625

Bridge Housing Corp. of San Francisco failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $17,500.

BRIGANTINE, INC, 2006/0450 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Brigantine, Inc. of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

BRIGER, PETER L., JR, 2007/0512 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Peter L. Briger, Jr. of New York, New York, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

BRIGGS, MARK, 2000/0385 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$1,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Mark Briggs, a member of the Commission on HIV Health Services, who failed to file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

BRIGGS, MIKE, BRIGGS FOR ASSEMBLY, AND SHARRON NISBETT, 2005/0771 (2009)

84101(a) - 1 count
84104 - 2 counts
84200(a) & 84605(a) - 1 count
84200.3 & 84200.4(a) - 1 count
84203 & 84605(a) - 2 counts
84211(f) - 4 counts
84214 - 1 count
85200 - 1 count
$34,000

Mike Briggs, an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly, failed to file a statement of intention to be a candidate for the state Assembly prior to receiving contributions for his legislative campaign; Respondents Mike Briggs, Briggs for Assembly, and Sharron Nisbett, Treasurer for Respondent Committee, failed to file a statement of organization within 10 days of qualifying as a recipient committee; failed to file

a pre-election campaign statement; failed to maintain campaign records; failed to disclose contributor information in campaign statements; failed to file a paper and an electronic late contribution report within 24 hours of receiving late contributions; failed to file a paper and an electronic post-election semi-annual campaign statement, and failed to file a statement of termination.

BRITESMILE, INC, 2001/0553 (2002)

86117 - 5 counts
$7,500

BriteSmile, Inc., a lobbyist employer located in Walnut Creek, failed to timely file five lobbyist employer reports in 2000 and 2001.

BRITSCH, HANS, 2010/0451 (2011)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Hans Britsch, a planning group member of the county of San Diego Valley Center City Planning Group, failed to file assuming office and 2009 annual Statements of Economic Interests.

BRITTINGHAM, SCOTT, 2003/0378 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Scott Brittingham of Santa Barbara failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BRITZ FERTILIZERS, INC.,, 2001/0010 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Britz Fertilizers, Inc. of Fresno failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

BROAD & GUZMAN, LLP, 2013/0497 (2013)

86114 & 84605 - 1 count
$2,500

Broad & Gusman, a California lobbying firm, and Barry Broad, Broad & Gusman's Responsible Officer, failed to timely file a Report of Lobbying Firm (Form 625) covering the period July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments received for lobbying services in the amount of $222,908.04.

BROAD, EDYTHE, 2003/0311 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Edythe Broad of Los Angeles failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

BRONDSTATTER, WALLY, 2009/0378 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Wally Brondstatter, Transportation Commissioner for the City of Santa Cruz, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BROOKS, DAVE, 2003/0379 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Dave Brooks of Santa Clarita failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BROOKS, DAVE, 2005/0308 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Dave Brooks of Santa Clarita failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2001.

BROOKS, JOHN, 1996/0456 (1999)

87406 - 1 count
$2,000

John Brooks, Waste Management Specialist and Associate Waste Management Specialist in the Governmental and Regulatory Affairs Division, California Integrated Waste Management Board, from 1990 to 1996, made written communications to his former state agency on behalf of his new employer for the purpose of influencing an action involving the awarding of a grant within one year after leaving state service.

BROOKS, MARIE K, 1996/0250 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 8 counts
$14,400

Marie K. Brooks, principal owner of Ellis Brooks Chevrolet, a car dealership located in San Francisco, laundered contributions made to the campaign of incumbent San Francisco Mayor Frank Jordan in 1995.

BROOKS, MICHAEL, 2002/0619 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Michael Brooks, member of the Hughson Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

BROWN & CALDWELL, 2003/0837 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Brown & Caldwell failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

BROWN FOR COUNCIL 2010 COMMITTEE, DAVID BROWN, AND WAYNE IVEY, TREASURER, 2011/0207 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Marina City Councilman David Brown, and his committee, Brown for Council 2010 Committee, failed to timely file a semiannual campaign statement for the period ending December 31, 2010.

BROWN, C. TERRY, CHARLENE A. BROWN, AND ATLAS HOTELS, INC, 2003/0514 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
84605 - 2 counts
$15,000

C. Terry Brown and Charlene A. Brown, principles of Atlas Hotels, Inc., a Delaware corporation, failed to timely disclose late contributions in a properly filed paper late contribution report and failed to timely disclose late contributions in a properly filed electronic late contribution report.

BROWN, DONALD K, 1998/0505 (2001)

84300 & 84301 - 14 counts
86113 - 2 counts
$32,000

Donald K. BrOwn, a lobbyist and Chairman of the Board of Advocation, Inc., a lobbying firm in Sacramento, laundered 14 campaign contributions to two candidates for Chula Vista City Council and one candidate for state senate, and also failed to disclose two contributions made to state candidates on his lobbyist form in 1996.

BROWN, HARVEY, 1984/0349 (1986)

87100 & 87103 - 1 count
87200 & 87206 - 2counts
87207 - 1 count
$4,000

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's recommended findings that Dr. Harvey Brown, a former Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Commissioner, violated the conflict-of-interest and personal financial disclosure provisions in September 1983, when he voted to approve a coastal permit which allowed a local construction firm to build a 25-unit residential project. The construction firm, Burrell, Ltd., had agreed in August 1983 to loan Brown over $100,000 to purchase a lot on which Burrell, Ltd. was to design and build a home for him. Brown should have disqualified himself from participating in the permit decision and should have disclosed Burrell, Ltd. as a source of income on his 1983 annual statement of economic interests.

BROWN, KATHLEEN, FRIENDS OF KATHLEEN BROWN, AND MARY ELLEN PADILLA, TREASURER, 1997/0084 (1999)

84203 - 8 counts
84211 - 9 counts
$24,000

Kathleen Brown, candidate for governor in 1994, her controlled committee, Friends of Kathleen Brown, and Mary Ellen Padilla, its treasurer, failed to itemize campaign contributions and failed to file late contribution reports for contributions totaling over $1.2 million received between 1993 and 1994.

BROWN, NORMAN, 2011/0695 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Norman Brown, Battalion Chief for CalFIRE, Forestry and Fire Protection, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, by the April 1, 2011, due date with CalFIRE, Forestry and Fire Protection.

BRUNNER, JANE, AND THE FRIENDS OF JANE BRUNNER COMMITTEE, 1996/0190 (1998)

84305 - 1 count
$1,750

Jane Brunner, successful candidate for the Oakland City Council, District 1, and her controlled committee, Friends of Jane Brunner, sent a political mass mailing in 1995 which did not have proper sender identification.

BRUNS BELMONT CONSTRUCTION, INC, 1995/0567 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 5 counts
$10,000

Bruns Belmont Construction, Inc., a San Jose based company providing general contractor services, laundered five campaign contributions to San Jose City Council candidate Pat Dando in 1995.

BRUYN, PAIGE, 2006/0937 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$250

Paige Bruyn, Vehicle Parking District Commissioner, City of Pomona, failed to timely file her 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

BRYAN, CURTIS V., 1993/0275 (1996)

87100 - 1 count
87203 - 1 count
$3,000

Curtis V. Bryan, Ridgecrest City Councilmember, in his official capacity influenced the reconsideration of a denied application for annexation in which he had a financial interest based on income. Bryan also failed to disclose this income on his annual statement of economic interests.

BRYAN, WILLIAM, BRYAN FOR SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE AND PATRICIA BRYAN, 1983/0003 (1988 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84211
87206
87207
$292,500

William Bryan was a member of the Sacramento county Board of Supervisors who failed to disclose numerous gifts, loans, real property interests, and investments on his statements of economic interests covering 1981 through 1983. In addition, several disclosure violations were committed regarding Mr. Bryan's campaign statements.

BTR, INC., JILL LEDERER, YES! REMOVE ELOIS ZEANAH COMMITTEE, AND LINDA TUCKER, TREASURER, 1997/0524 (2000)

84106 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 5 counts
84305- 2 counts
$18,000

BTR, Inc., a pizza franchise business located in Thousand Oaks, and its owner, Jill Lederer, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement, failed to file late contribution reports, and failed to include proper sender identification on two mass mailings sent in 1996, all in connection with their support of a local ballot measure. In addition, BTR, Inc., Jill Lederer, the Yes Remove Elois Zeanah Committee, and its treasurer, Linda Tucker, failed to timely disclose contributions, failed to file late contribution reports, and failed to disclose the sponsored committee status in connection with their support of a recall in 1997.

BUCHANAN, ANGELA, "BAY" AND BUCHANAN FOR TREASURER 1990, 1992/0052 (1994)

84211 - 3 counts
84303 - 3 counts
$9,000

Angela "Bay" Buchanan, candidate for State Treasurer in 1990, and her controlled committee Buchanan for Treasurer 1990, failed to itemize the source of $41,100 in contributions for two reporting periods. Buchanan also failed to report, for a significant number of contributors, the occupation and employer or name of business of contributors for one reporting period and failed to disclose significant subvendor information totaling $222,998 on three campaign statements for the reporting periods from January 1, 1990, to June 30, 1990.

BUCK, DAVID, 1980/0020 (1980)

87300 - 4 counts
$2,000

David Buck, former executive secretary of the State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers, committed violations occurring in a special senatorial election held in Santa Clara county. Buck failed to report on his statement of economic interests a $30,000 loan received from Melvin Hilgenfeld, president and manager of the Hilgenfeld Mortuary, on December 27, 1978, and a $65,000 loan received from the Green Acres Memorial Park Cemetery Endowment Care Fund on May 8, 1979. Buck also failed to report an investment in the BruneTalmage Company acquired on December 29, 1978.

BUDHRAJA, VIKRAM, 2002/1075 (2004)

87100 - 5 counts
$17,500

Vikram Budhraja, a Department of Water Resources consultant, participated in making five governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest in 2001.

BUFORD, ALESCIA, 1989/0396 (1990)

87300 - 1 count
$1,500

Alescia Buford, an assembly consultant, failed to provide timely disclosure of her financial interests in 1989. Ms. Buford did not file her statement of economic interests until after being notified repeatedly by the Commission. The statement disclosed income of more than $10,000 from her public relations firm and an investment in real property in Sherman Oaks. A year earlier, Ms. Buford filed her statement 63 days late, paying a $100 late filing fine in August 1988.

BUHL, HENRY M.,, 2002/1021 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Henry M. Buhl of New York City failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE ("BIACC PAC") AND STEPHEN D. MADISON, 2005/0735 (2007)

84200.7 & 84605 - 1 count
84605 - 3 counts
$5,725

BIACC PAC and Stephen D. Madison failed to file electronically three semi-annual statements and in paper format and electronically a pre-election statement. Respondents also failed to electronically file four late contribution reports within 24 hours of making late contributions totaling $11,500.

BUKOWSKI, KEN, AND CITIZENS TO ELECT KEN BUKOWSKI, 2006/0029 (2009)

84104 - 1 count
84200(a) - 4 counts
84300(b) - 1 count
87203 & 87300 - 4 counts
89512 - 1 count
$15,500

Ken Bukowski has been a council member for the City of Emeryville since 1987. He was most recently re-elected on November 6, 2007 and now serves as mayor. Citizens to Elect Ken Bukowski is Respondent Bukowski's controlled committee. Respondent failed to maintain records necessary to prepare campaign statements for the reporting period July 1, 2003-December 31, 2003, made four cash expenditures of $100 or more, failed to file four semi-annual campaign statements, made eleven expenditures to Respondent Bukowski that were not related to a political, legislative or governmental purpose, and failed to file annual Statements of Economic Interests for the years 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

BULLARD, RONALD, 2002/0597 (2004)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Ronald Bullard failed to timely file a 2001 and 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

BURBANK - GLENDALE - PASADENA AIRPORT AUTHORITY, 1997/2002 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$3,000

Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority, a public entity which was formed under a Joint Powers Agreement, qualified as an independent expenditure committee by sending mailers to voters urging a "no" vote in a local ballot measure election, but failed to timely file a campaign statement and a late independent expenditure report in 1997.

BURGESS, GERALD, GERALD BURGESS FOR COLLEGE BOARD, AND KIMBERLY BURGESS, 2007/0017 (2009)

84104 - 1 count
84200(a) - 2 counts
89512 - 1 count
$11,500

Gerald Burgess, a former member of the Compton Community College Board, Gerald Burgess for College Board and committee treasurer Kimberly Burgess, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements; made expenditures that were unrelated to a political, legislative or governmental purpose, and failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills and receipts that were necessary to prepare a campaign statement.

BURKE, ANDERS ASHER JESIAH, 2013/0765 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$400

Anders Asher Jesuah Burke, a field representative for Assemblyman Brian Jones, failed to timely file the 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

BURKE, JEFFREY, 2009/0555 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jeffrey Burke, South Pasadena Finance Committee member, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests with the City of South Pasadena.

BURKE, YVONNE BRATHWAITE AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT YVONNE BRATHWAITE BURKE SUPERVISOR L.A. COUNTY, 1995/0182 (1996)

84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 3 counts
$9,000

Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, a Los Angeles county Supervisor, and her controlled committee, failed to timely report in-kind contributions received from Nestle USA, Inc., during the November 1992 election.

BURNHAM, KAREN, 2012/0030 (2012)

87300 & 87302 - 2 counts
$2,000

Karen Burnham, Assistant City Manager for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in each of the years 2007 and 2008, and failed to report these gifts on her annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting periods, January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008; and January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009.

BURROWES, HARRY, 2007/0407 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Harry Burrowes, Consultant, City of Chula Vista, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2005.

BURT, LAURIE, 2010/0791 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

Laurie Burt of San Diego, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing a contribution totaling $25,900 in 2009.

BURUM, KELLIE, 2007/0418 (2007)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Kellie Burum of Upland failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $31,900 in 2006.

BURY, SUSAN, 2010/0289 (2012)

87300 & 87302(b) - 2 counts
$6,000

Susan Bury, a commissioner on the Madera county Economic Development Commission from July 9, 2007, to April 1, 2009, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for the January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, reporting period, due April 1, 2009, and failed to file a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests for the January 1, 2009, through April 1, 2009, reporting period, due May 1, 2009.

BUSH, BING, 2008/0023 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Bing Bush, consultant to the Metropolitan Transit System, failed to timely file an annual statement of economic interests.

BUSH, LARRY E, 1987/0059 (1987)

87300 - 2 counts
$1,900

Larry Bush, an administrative aide to Assemblyman Art Agnos of San Francisco, failed to timely file required annual financial disclosure statements in 1985 and 1986 despite prior notification of his obligations by the Commission.

BUSHALA, TONY, 2012/0831 (2013)

84200.5(i)(1) - 4 counts
$9,500

Tony Bushala, an active major donor committee in 2012, failed to timely file a preelection statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through March 17, 2012, due March 22, 2012; failed to timely file a preelection statement covering the period March 18, 2012, through May 19, 2012, due May 24, 2012; failed to timely file a preelection statement covering the period July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, due October 5, 2012; and, failed to timely file a preelection statement covering October 1, 2012, through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012.

BUSINESSES UNITED FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND REX ALBRIGHT, 2007/0687 (2008)

84203 - 4 counts
$16,000

Businesses United for Good Government is a general purpose committee and Rex Albright served as the committee treasurer. Respondents failed to disclose receiving three late contributions totaling $7,969, and failed to disclose making a late contribution totaling $5,000.

BUSTAMANTE, CRUZ M., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BUSTAMANTE 2002 COMMITTEE, YES ON BUSTAMANTE, AND THE CRUZ BUSTAMANTE COMMITTEE AGAINST PROP 54, 2003/0593 (2004 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84211
85201
85301
85302
$263,000

Cruz M. Bustamante and his controlled committees, Lieutenant Governor Bustamante 2002 Committee, Yes on Bustamante, and the Cruz Bustamante Committee Against Prop 54, improperly accepted contributions in excess of the legal limits, deposited contributions and made expenditures from the wrong committee bank account, and improperly reported contributions and expenditures in connection with the October 7, 2003, gubernatorial election.

BUTLER, GEOFFREY, 2006/1008 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Geoffrey Butler, Marin county Strawberry Design Review board member, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

BUTLER, GEOFFREY, 2007/0781 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$800

Geoffrey Butler, as a member of the Strawberry Design Review Board, and designated employee under Marin county's Conflict-of-Interest Code, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

BUTTE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND JACK R. SARGENT, 2003/0474 (2004)

85303 - 2 counts
$10,000

Butte county Republican Central Committee, a political party committee, and its treasurer, Jack R. Sargent, accepted and improperly used contributions in excess of the legal limits in 2002.

BUTTE COUNTY REPUBLICAN PARTY AND DARREL W. WILSON, 2013/0626 (2013)

84200 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

Butte county Republican Party and Darrel W. Wilson, the committee's Treasurer, failed to timely file the campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2013, through June 30, 2013, due July 31, 2013, with the Secretary of State.

BUTTENWIESER, PETER L, 2003/0380 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Peter L. Buttenwieser of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

BYRD, LOUIS, COMMITTEE TO ELECT LOUIS BYRD, AND IANTHE AND SHIRLEY BYRD,, 2002/0189 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 3 counts
85201 - 1 count
$18,000

Louis Byrd, the Committee to Elect Louis Byrd, Ianthe Byrd and Shirley Byrd made campaign expenditures from a source other than the campaign bank account, failed to disclose occupation and employer information for contributors of $100 or more, and failed to disclose a late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report.

BYRNE, E. BLAKE, 2000/0458 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

E. Blake Byrne of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

C.C. MYERS, INC, 2003/0381 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

C.C. Myers, Inc. of Rancho Cordova failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

C.W. POSS, INC, 2003/0382 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$889

C.W. Poss, Inc. of Fullerton failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

CABALLERO, ANNA M., 2009/0851 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Anna Caballero failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

CABALLERO, ANNA, ET AL., 2011/0275 (2013)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
$1,000

Anna Caballero, an unsuccessful candidate for California State Senate in the November 2, 2010 Statewide General Election, Anna Caballero for Senate 2010, her candidate controlled committee, and James R. Santos, the committee's treasurer, failed to timely report subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $825,335 on Form 460 Campaign Statements filed for the reporting periods ending September 30, 2010, and October 16, 2010.

CABRASER, ELIZABETH, 2002/0425 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
$4,500

Elizabeth Cabraser of San Francisco failed to timely file late contribution reports in 2000 and failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2001.

CABRASER, ELIZABETH J, 2003/0383 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
84605 - 1 count
$12,000

Elizabeth J. Cabraser of San Francisco failed to file major donor campaign statements in paper and electronic format in 2002.

CAJON VALLEY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND GREGORY N. CHASE, TREASURER, 2010/0564 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Cajon Valley Education Association and its treasurer, Gregory N. Chase, failed to file two semiannual campaign statements.

CALDERON, CHARLES, CALDERON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, CHARLES CALDERON FOR SENATE 90/SPECIAL, CALDERON FOR SENATE 90, AND CHARLES CALDERON FOR SUPERVISOR, 1991/0159 (1995)

84303 - 9 counts
89513 - 3 counts
$15,000

Charles Calderon, as an assembly member, 59th Assembly District and a senate member, 26th Senate District, and his controlled committees, failed to disclose subvendors for expenditures totaling $32,407.44. In addition, Charles Calderon and his controlled committees improperly used campaign funds for modeling photographs, a costumed entertainer and a tennis outfit that were not related to campaign purposes.

CALDERON, CHARLES, CALDERON FOR SENATE '98, CALDERON FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND PHILLIP PACE, 2000/0061 (2000)

83116.5 & 89503 - 1 count
84200.5 - 2 counts
84303 - 2 counts
85201 - 1 count
89513 - 3 counts
89516 - 1 count
$18,000

Charles Calderon, former member of the Senate, 30th District, and candidate for State Attorney General in 1998, his controlled committees, Calderon for Senate '98, its treasurer, Phillip Pace, and Calderon for Attorney General, made improper expenditures of campaign funds for personal travel, vehicle and clothing expenses, failed to file pre-election campaign statements, caused an elected state officer to accept an illegal gift, failed to deposit personal funds into the campaign bank account, and failed to disclose subvendor information from 1996 to 1998.

CALDERON, RON, 2009/0856 (2010)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Ron Calderon failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift in the amount of $189.94 from Medtronic, Inc., for a meal, a gift in the amount of $250.00 from CA Telecom Assn. for a golf fee, and a gift in the amount of $300.00 from Verizon for concert tickets.

CALDERON, SERGIO, FRIENDS OF CALDERON FOR DIRECTOR, AND BILLIE HERNANDEZ, TREASURER, 2011/0053 (2011)

84200.5 - 1 count
$400

Sergio Calderon, a board member for Water Replenishment District 4, his committee, Friends of Calderon for Director, and Billie Hernandez, Treasurer, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement for the period covering October 1, 2010, through October 16, 2010.

CALEGARI, GREGOIRE, 1984/0300 (1987)

84211 & 84300
$1,500

Senator Quentin Kopp and his controlled campaign committee, Friends of Quentin Kopp, and Gregoire Calegari, the treasurer, failed to disclose certain contributor, vendor and expenditure information on nine campaign statements filed between 1982 and 1984 in connection with Kopp's campaign for county supervisor.

The Friends of Quentin Kopp committee also received unlawful cash contributions of $100 or more during 1982.

CALIBER COLLISION CENTERS, 2002/1022 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Caliber Collision Centers of Irvine failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CALIFORMULA BROADCASTING, 2002/0783 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Califormula Broadcasting of Chula Vista failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CALIFORNIA ASIAN FAMILIES NETWORK AND RON JIN, 2007/0167 (2010)

84218(a) - 1 count
$2,000

California Asian Families Network, a slate mailer organization, and Ron Jin, Treasurer, violated the Political Reform Act by failing to file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2006, to November 6, 2006, by the January 31, 2007 due date.

CALIFORNIA ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES ASSOCIATION, 2001/0494 (2001)

86116 & 86117 - 11 counts
$11,000

California Assisted Living Facilities Association, a lobbyist employer in Sacramento, failed to timely file eleven quarterly lobbyist employer reports from 1997 to 2000.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE GIFTED PAC, AND CATHLEEN SILVA,, 2000/0671 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
$2,500

California Association for the Gifted PAC, a general purpose committee in Sacramento, and its treasurer, Cathleen Silva, failed to file a pre-election and a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998 and 1999.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF DRINKING DRIVER TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND MICHAEL WOOD, 1999/0814 (2000)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
$2,500

California Association of Drinking Driver Treatment Programs, a general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Michael Wood, failed to timely file first and second pre-election statements in connection with the 1996 general election.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND JON H. HAMM, 2012/0724 (2013)

84200.5(d) & 84200.7 - 1 count
84211(e) - 1 count
84211(a) & 84211(d) - 1 count
$6,500

California Association of Highway Patrolmen and Jon H. Hamm, the committee's Treasurer, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement; failed to timely disclose the accurate balance of cash for ten consecutive reporting periods beginning January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2010, by up to approximately $98,459; and failed to timely report contributions received during four consecutive reporting periods beginning May 23, 2010, through December 31, 2010, totaling approximately $151,239.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL CONSERVATION CORPS, 2001/0259 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

California Association of Local Conservation Corps of Mill Valley failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS PAC, AND CYNDI MARSHALL, TREASURER, 1999/0088 (2000)

84300 - 3 counts
$5,400

California Association of Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors PAC, a general purpose committee organized in Sacramento, and Cyndi Marshall, its treasurer, illegally received cash contributions of $100 or more in 1995 and 1996 totaling $6,050.

CALIFORNIA AUTOBODY REPAIR POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND JOHN SUTHERLAND, III, TREASURER, 2001/0243 (2001)

84200.7 - 4 counts
84200.8 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
$10,000

California Autobody Repair Political Action Committee, a recipient committee located in Sacramento, and John Sutherland, III, its treasurer, failed to file six pre-election campaign statements and one late contribution report in 1998.

CALIFORNIA AUTOBODY REPAIR POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, AND RICK JOHNSON, 2006/0763 & 2007/0164 (2009)

84200.5(d), 84200.7(b), 84215 & 84605(b) - 2 counts

84200(a), 84215 & 84605(b) - 2 counts
$11,000

California Autobody Repair Political Action Committee is a state general purpose committee sponsored by the California Autobody Association. Rick Johnson served as Respondent Committee's treasurer. Respondents failed to timely file in paper format and electronically two pre-election campaign statements and failed to timely file in

paper format and electronically two semi-annual campaign statements.

CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN FOR NEW DRUG POLICIES, YES ON PROP. 36, AND DAVE FRATELLO,, 2002/1059 (2006)

84211 - 2 counts
84303 - 5 counts
$12,000

Yes on Prop. 36 was a ballot measure committee primarily formed to support Proposition 36 in the 2000 general election. Dave Fratello served as the treasurer. Respondents failed to report required information regarding expenditures totaling $1,412,285 made to subvendors; failed to accurately report the total amount of expenditures made during a campaign period as well as the cumulative amount of expenditures made as of the closing date for that reporting period; and failed to report specific information relating to persons to whom an expenditure of $100 or more was made.

CALIFORNIA CEMENT PROMOTION COUNCIL, 2000/0396 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

California Cement Promotion Council of Danville failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM, AND BARBARA ANNE COE, TREASURER,, 1994/0651 (1998)

84200.8 - 1 count
84203.5 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$3,250

California Coalition for Immigration Reform of Huntington Beach, and Barbara Anne Coe, its treasurer, failed to timely file an independent and a late independent expenditure report disclosing expenditures made in support of Proposition 187 during 1994. In addition, the Coalition and Ms. Coe failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

CALIFORNIA COLLABORATION FOR YOUTH AND RICK BENFIELD, 2010/0362 (2012)

86115, 86117 & 84605 - 12 counts
$12,000

California Collaboration for Youth, a California lobbyist employer, and Rick Benfield, the Youth's Responsible Officer, failed to timely file twelve Lobbyist Employer Reports between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $149,032.28.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCE CLUB, 1995/0506 (1997 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
84203.3
84211
$24,000

California Commerce Club (CCC), a California corporation with its principal place of business in Commerce, failed to file major donor statements, to timely disclose in-kind contributions made to Just Say No to Casinos, a committee opposing Measure B in a June 1995 Pico Rivera election. CCC also retained and paid a consultant, who used part of the monies to produce mailers on CCC's behalf, which identified the Save Our City committee as the sender.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCE CLUB, INC., (1999 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
84203.5
84211
$85,000

California Commerce Club, Inc., a California corporation with its principal place of business in Commerce, failed to report independent expenditures on semi-annual and supplemental independent expenditure campaign statements filed in 1995 and failed to disclose sponsorship of a committee.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE BOARD, AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION PAC, DONALD DELIS, TREASURER, 2012/0556 (2012)

84203 - 1 count
$4,860

This case arose from an audit of the California Conference Board, Amalgamated Transit Union PAC by the Franchise Tax Board. The California Conference Board, Amalgamated Transit Union PAC made a contribution in the amount of $32,400 to the California Democratic Party, during the late contribution reporting period in connection with the August 17, 2010 Special General Election, Fifteenth Senate District, and failed to report the contribution in a timely manner.

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATIVE PAC AND JOHN FUGATT, TREASURER, 2012/0378 (2012)

84204 & 85500 - 4 counts
$1,000

California Conservatice PAC and John Fugatt, Treasurer, failed to timely file, with the appropriate filing officers in paper and electronic format, Late Independent Expenditure reports, Form 496, for late independent expenditures made on the dates May 26, 2012, May 30, 2012, and May 31, 2012, all due within 24 hours of the making of the late independent expenditure.

CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE CREAMERY STATE PAC, 1999/0818 (2000)

84200.5 - 2 counts
$3,000

The California Cooperative Creamery State PAC in Petaluma failed to file two pre-election campaign statements in 1996.

CALIFORNIA CREDIT UNION LEAGUE AND RICHARD MERSEREAU, 1995/0048 (1995)

86113 & 86117 - 9 counts
$13,000

Richard Mersereau, a lobbyist, and the California Credit Union League, his employer, failed to timely file nine quarterly lobbyist and lobbyist employer reports from 1992 and 1994.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC VOTER CHECKLIST AND CLINTON REILLY, 1992/0687 (1996)

84218 - 1 count
84220 & 84203 - 40 counts
$42,000

The California Democratic Voter Checklist, a slate mailer organization located in San Francisco, which primarily endorses Democratic candidates and ballot measures in local, state, and federal elections, and Clinton Reilly, treasurer, failed to timely file a campaign statement and late payment reports in 1992 and 1994.

CALIFORNIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION ISSUES FUND, 2004/0736 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

California Dental Association Issues Fund of Sacramento failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, 2001/0335 (2002)

81010 - 52 counts
$69,500

The California Department of Water Resources failed to determine whether 52 consultants timely filed their assuming office statements of economic interests from 2001 and 2002.

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT LAW COUNCIL, 2013/0489 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

California Employment Law Council, a California lobbyist employer, and Paul Grossman, California Employment Law Council's General Counsel and Responsible Officer, failed to timely file Form 635 Lobbyist Employer Report covering the periods July 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $30,672.12.

CALIFORNIA FIRST ADVOCACY FUND, 2007/0746 (2008)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 7 counts
84200.3 & 84200.4 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 3 counts
84203 - 1 count
$36,000

California First Advocacy Fund was a state general purpose committee. From 2003 through 2007 it failed to file a statement of organization, failed to file pre-election campaign statements, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements, and failed to disclose making a late contribution to a primarily formed ballot measure committee in a late contribution report.

CALIFORNIA GAMING ASSOCIATION, 2011/0137 (2011)

86115 - 1 count
$200

Lobbyist employer California Gaming Association failed to timely file a quarterly statement for the reporting period of July 1, 2010, through September 30, 2010 (during which it spent $15,000 on lobbying activity).

CALIFORNIA HEALTHCARE COMMITTEE ON ISSUES, SPONSORED BY CALIFORNIA HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATION, AND DOUG HITCHCOCK,, 1999/0085 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

California Healthcare Committee on Issues, Sponsored by California Healthcare Association, a state general purpose committee domiciled in Sacramento, and its treasurer, Doug Hitchcock, failed to file a late contribution report in 1996.

CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS AFFILIATED INSURANCE SERVICES, LLC, 2006/0416 (2006)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,250

California Hospitals Affiliated Insurance Services, LLC of Sacramento failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $15,000 in 2006.

CALIFORNIA HOUSING CONSORTIUM, 2003/0384 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

California Housing Consortium of Culver City failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT BUSINESS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND CHARLES H. BELL, JR, 1999/0195 (2004)

84305 - 8 counts
$16,000

California Independent Business Political Action Committee, a general purpose recipient committee, and its treasurer, Charles H. Bell, Jr., failed to provide proper sender identification on eight mass mailings sent in 1996.

CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PAC, 1999/0817 (2000)

84200.5 - 2 counts

$2,500

California Independent Public Employees Legislative Council PAC of Sacramento failed to file pre-election campaign statements in 1996.

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL AND JAIME STEED-LYDE, 2010/0361 (2012)

86115, 86117 & 84605 - 10 counts
$10,000

California Industrial Hygiene Council, a California lobbyist employer, and Jaime Steedman-Lyde, the Responsible Officer, failed to timely file ten Lobbyist Employer Reports between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $95,557.03.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE GROUP, 1999/0506 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

California Insurance Group, located in Monterey, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report disclosing a contribution made to Charles W. Quackenbush Re-election Committee in 1998.

CALIFORNIA JUDGES ASSOCIATION-COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY, 1989/0186 (1990)

84203 - 1 count
84205 - 1 count
$4,000

The California Judges Association - Committee for Public Responsibility committed two campaign reporting violations in 1986. The violations involved the failure of the committee to provide proper sender identification on a mass mailing and to report $8,500 in late contributions received during the 1986 general election. The case resulted from a mandatory state audit of campaign statements filed by the committee primarily formed to oppose Proposition 61, a government salary limitation measure defeated in the fall election.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS AND FREDRIC D. WOOCHER,, 1998/0734 (2001)

84203 - 5 counts
84203.5 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$14,000

California League of Conservation Voters, a general purpose committee in San Francisco, and Fredric D. Woocher, its treasurer, failed to timely file late contribution reports and independent expenditure reports and failed to disclose and itemize contributions of $100 or more in 1996.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS AND JAMES COMPTON, TREASURER, 1990/0009 (1991)

84204 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

California League of Conservation Voters and James Compton, its treasurer, failed to disclose a $50,000 contribution received and five late independent expenditures made, each amounting to $1,927.60, in connection with mailing a statewide "Voters Guide" in 1986.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS STATE COMMITTEE AND MICHAEL HAWK, 2012/0725 (2013)

84203 - 3 counts
$1,650

This case arose from an audit of Committee by the Franchise Tax Board. In this matter, Committee made five contributions amounting to $11,000 during the late contribution reporting periods in connection with the June 8, 2010, August 17, 2010 and November 2, 2010, elections and failed to timely report each contribution.

CALIFORNIA MARKET AND RICHARD RHEE, 1995/0061 (1996)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

California Market, a market based in Los Angeles, Garden Grove, and Gardena, and its Executive President Richard Rhee, failed to file a major donor campaign statement for a $50,000 contribution made to the Ira Reiner for District Attorney Committee in 1992.

CALIFORNIA NEW CAR DEALERS AND THOMAS W. HILTACHK, TREASURER, 2012/0557 (2012)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

This case arose from an audit of the California New Car Dealers by the Franchise Tax Board. The California New Car Dealers made a contribution in the amount of $10,000 to the Budget Reform Now committee, during the late contribution reporting period in connection with the May 19, 2009 Statewide Special Election, and failed to report the contribution in a timely manner.

CALIFORNIA PHYSICIANS FOR A LOGICAL AIDS RESPONSE AND BRETT BARBRE, TREASURER, 1988/0454 (1991)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 4 counts
84200.5 - 2 counts
$10,000

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's recommended findings that the California Physicians for a Logical AIDS Response (CPLAR) and Brett Barbre, treasurer, failed to file campaign disclosure statements in connection with its support of Proposition 102 (the AIDS reporting initiative) on the November 1988 statewide ballot. When the statements were filed a year later in

November 1989, it was disclosed that CPLAR had raised over $160,000 in campaign contributions.

CALIFORNIA PODIATRY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1991/0207 (1992)

84200 - 4 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 4 counts
84202.7 - 1 count
$9,000

The California Podiatry Political Action Committee failed to file campaign statements in 1988, 1989, and 1990, disclosing receipts and expenditures made to numerous candidates. After discovering the reports had not been filed, the PAC's sponsoring organization, California Podiatric Medical Association, hired an accounting firm to audit its records, and the statements were filed in December 1990. The Secretary of State fined the PAC $7,000 for the late filings.

CALIFORNIA PRO BUSINESS COMMITTEE AND RAVINDER MEHTA, 2000/0051 (2001 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
84211
89512.5
$23,000

California Pro Business Committee, a recipient committee, and its treasurer, Ravinder Mehta, failed to timely disclose accrued expenses on campaign statements, made expenditures that conferred a substantial personal benefit to Mehta, and failed to timely itemize information about this payment on campaign statements in 1998.

CALIFORNIA PRO-LIFE COUNCIL, INC, 1997/0582 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$3,000

California Pro-Life Council, Inc., a general purpose committee audited by the Franchise Tax Board for the years 1993 and 1994, failed to list contributor occupation and employer information and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

CALIFORNIA PRO-LIFE COUNCIL, INC. PAC AND JAMES MATHWIG, 2001/0182 (2003)

84204 - 8 counts
$11,000

California Pro-Life Council, Inc. PAC, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurer, James Mathwig, failed to file late independent expenditure reports in 1998.

CALIFORNIA REFUSE REMOVAL COUNCIL NORTH POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1999/0816 (2000)

84200.7 & 84200.8 - 3 counts
84202.7 - 1 count
$5,750

California Refuse Removal Council North Political Action Committee, a state general purpose committee, failed to timely file three pre-election campaign statements and one odd-year campaign report in 1995 and 1996.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE AGAINST TAX INCREASES, AND JAMES HARNSBERGER, 1996/0305 (2000)

84200 - 5 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
84202.3 - 1 count
$13,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against the California Republican Assembly Committee Against Tax Increases, a ballot measure committee primarily formed to qualify a tax-cut initiative for the November 1996 election in the city of El Cajon, and its treasurer, James Harnsberger, who failed to timely file campaign statements in 1996.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP ACTION COMMITTEE AND JAMES D. SMITH, TREASURER, 1999/0427 (2001)

84200 & 84211 - 4 counts
$4,000

California Republican Assembly Membership Action Committee, a general purpose committee based in Huntington Beach, and its treasurer, James D. Smith, failed to disclose contributions made and received on its semi-annual campaign report in 1998.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, MEMBER ACTION COMMITTEE, 2000/0443 (2000)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,527

California Republican Association, Member Action Committee located in Huntington Beach, failed to file late contribution reports during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY, 1996/0374 (1998)

84203.5 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$3,000

The California Republican Party failed to file a late independent expenditure report within 24 hours of the time the independent expenditure was made and failed to file a supplemental independent expenditure report for a mass mailing sent in 1996, which was directed to Republican voters in the 40th Assembly District, including the cities of Fresno and Bakersfield, opposing Assemblyman Brian Setencich for Assembly.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY AND DOUGLAS R. BOYD, SR., 2006/0786 (2010)

84211(b)(i)(j)(k) - 2 counts
84211(e) - 1 count
84211(i) & (k) - 2 counts

84211(k) - 1 count
84211(k) & 84303 - 2 counts
$18,000

California Republican Party and Douglas R. Boyd, Sr., Treasurer, failed to properly report the total amount of expenditures made; failed to properly report the balance of cash; failed to properly report accrued expenses; failed to properly report subvendor information; and failed to properly report vendor information for credit card expenditures of $100 or more.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY AND SHAWN STEEL, TREASURER, 2000/0160 (2001)

84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 4 counts
84303 - 14 counts
$31,000

California Republican Party, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Shawn Steel, failed to disclose subvendor information for payments totaling $4,158,383, failed to report accrued expenses totaling $822,392, and failed to file a late contribution report in 1995 and 1996.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY, PAUL D. HANCOCK, TREASURER, AND JOE WEBER; JOHN DOOLITTLE, FRIENDS OF JOHN DOOLITTLE, AND DAVID LOPEZ; ROBERT "TIM" LESLIE, TIM LESLIE FOR SENATE/1991, AND JOHN B. ALLARD, 1993/0250 (1994)

83116.5 - 1 count
84211 - 3 counts
84300 & 84301 - 1 count
$8,000

In 1991, Friends of John Doolittle (Friends) issued a check for $1,750 to the California Republican Party (CRP), which was actually intended for Tim Leslie for Senate/1991. After receiving this check, the CRP then issued a check for $1,750 to the Leslie campaign. The Tim Leslie for Senate Committee failed to properly report that Friends was the true source of this $1,750 campaign contribution. The committee reported that the contribution came from the CRP, which was only an intermediary, not the actual source of the funds. Both Friends and the CRP also incorrectly reported this transaction on their campaign statements.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY/VICTORY 1990 CAL PLAN COMMITTEE, AND PAUL HANCOCK, TREASURER, 1993/0331 (1994)

84202.5 - 1 count
84203 - 10 counts
84211 - 3 counts
$25,500

The California Republican Party/Victory 1990 Cal Plan Committee, and Paul Hancock, Treasurer, which actively supported various Republican candidates for legislative office in 1989 and 1990, failed to timely report late non-monetary contributions totaling $555,144 made to seven legislative candidates and failed to report non-monetary contributions to two legislative candidates totaling $43,024 on pre-election campaign statements. The committee also failed to file a pre-election campaign statement reporting non-monetary contributions totaling $18,411 to one legislative candidate.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY/VICTORY 1990 STATE OPERATING ACCOUNT, 1994/0077 (1996)

84202.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 23 counts
84211 - 1 count
84305 - 5 counts
$56,000

California Republican Party/Victory 1990 State Operating Account failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements in connection with 1991 special elections and 23 late contribution reports for late non-monetary contributions totaling $270,977 made to four legislative candidates. The committee also failed to properly report the guarantor of a $100,000 loan made to the committee in 1991 and to include proper sender identification on five mass mailings which were sent in 1992.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN VICTORY FUND/SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND RICK VELDSTRA, 2003/0250 (2004)

85303 - 2 counts
$10,000

California Republican Victory Fund/San Joaquin county Republican Central Committee, a political party committee, and its treasurer, Rick Veldstra, accepted and used contributions in excess of the legal limits in 2002.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF PLASTIC SURGEONS PAC, 1992/0374 (1995)

84200 - 6 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$9,500

The California Society of Plastic Surgeons Political Action Committee failed to timely file various campaign reports to disclose contributions received and expenditures made, mostly to members of the California State Legislature or candidates for state constitutional office from 1987 to 1991. These statements included six semi-annual statements, two pre-election statements, and three late contribution reports.

CALIFORNIA SPEEDWAY DBA AUTO CLUB SPEEDWAY, 2008/0642 (2009)

84200 - 1 count
$400

California Speedway dba Auto Club Speedway of Fontana, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $13,195 in 2007.

CALIFORNIA SPEEDWAY, DBA AUTO CLUB SPEEDWAY, 2009/0115 (2009)

84203 - 2 counts

$339

California Speedway, dba Auto Club Speedway, of Fontana failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $2,260.

CALIFORNIA STATE ALLIANCE OF YMCAS AND CISNAROS, SAL, 2010/0681 (2012)

86115, 86117 & 84605 - 12 counts
$12,000

California State Alliance of YMCAs, a California lobbyist employer, and Sal Cisnaros, the Responsible Officer, failed to timely file twelve Lobbyist Employer Reports (Form 635) between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $397,623.11.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES - NON PUBLIC FUNDS, 2005/0377 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

California State Association of counties - Non Public Funds of Sacramento failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

CALIFORNIA STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP ACTION COMMITTEE, SPONSORED BY CALIFORNIA STATE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, AND BARBARA GLASS AND CHRISTY CHRISTENSEN, 2005/0305 (2006)

84203 - 4 counts
84211 - 3 counts
$19,500

California State Employees Association Membership Action Committee, sponsored by California State Employees Association, was a state general purpose committee. Barbara Glass and Christy Christensen served as its treasurers. In this matter, the Committee and Barbara Glass failed to properly itemize a contribution of $100 or more made to an elected officer and failed to timely disclose contributions received. The Committee and Christy Christensen failed to timely file late contribution reports and failed to timely disclose accrued expenses.

CALIFORNIA STATE PIPE TRADES COUNCIL POLITICAL ACTION FUND, 2005/0122 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,930

California State Pipe Trades Council Political Action Fund of Sacramento failed to file late contribution reports in 2003.

CALIFORNIA STATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION, 2013/0123 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

California State Student Association failed to timely disclose $14,674 in lobbying activity over two reporting periods during the 2011/2012 legislative session.

CALIFORNIA STRATEGIES LLC, ET AL., 2011/0850 (2013)

86100(b) & 86101 - 1 count
86114 & 86117 - 1 count
86110 - 1 count
86100(a) - 5 counts
86113 - 5 counts
$40,500

California Strategies LLC, Jason Kinney, Rusty Areias, and Winston Hickox violated the Political Reform Act by failing to register as a lobbying firm, failing to file quarterly lobbying firm reports during calendar year 2012, and failing to maintain records to support the information required to be disclosed on lobbying reports.

CALIFORNIA THOROUGHBRED BREEDERS ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, AND RODNEY F. PITTS AND NATHANIEL B. WESS, TREASURERS, 1992/0734 (1994)

84200.5 - 3 counts
84211 - 3 counts
$9,000

California Thoroughbred Breeders Association Political Action Committee and Rodney F. Pitts, treasurer, failed to itemize contributions amounting to $43,492 and expenditures amounting to $31,536 during the campaign reporting period from July 1, 1989, through December 31, 1989. The committee and its subsequent treasurer, Nathaniel B. Wess, failed to timely file three pre-election statements in 1990. The committee also failed to itemize contributions of $27,600 on the semi-annual campaign statement that was due on June 30, 1990.

CALIFORNIA VICTORY FUND SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE AND MARY M. DOTTER, TREASURER, 1998/0289 (1998)

84102, 84106, 84211 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
$5,000

The California Victory Fund, a committee established by the National Republican Senatorial Committee located in Washington, D.C., and Mary M. Dotter, its treasurer, failed to identify its sponsor and to include the name of its sponsor in the name of the committee on its statement of organization and on its semi-annual campaign statement. In addition, it failed to file late contribution reports for a contribution made and received in 1998.

CALIFORNIA VOTER GUIDE AND GARY CRUMMITT, 2012/0374 (2012)

84305.5(a) - 2 counts
$3,000

California Voter Guide is a slate mailer organization. Gary Crummitt is the treasurer for the organization. Prior to the 2012 primary election, California Voter Guide sent out two

electronic slate mailers that did not include the street address and city of the organization.

CALIFORNIA WASTE REMOVAL SYSTEMS, INC., AKA CALIFORNIA WASTE RECOVERY SYSTEMS, INC, 1997/0252 (1998)

84301 - 90 counts
$150,000

California Waste Removal Systems, Inc., aka California Waste Recovery Systems, Inc., a family owned and operated refuse and recycling business, laundered ninety campaign contributions made to the campaigns of several local candidates in San Joaquin and Sacramento counties in 1994 and 1996.

CALIFORNIA YOUNG REPUBLICANS PAC AND E. DANIEL DELLICOMPAGNI, TREASURER, 1987/0228 (1990)

84200 - 5 counts
84200.5 - 3 counts
$16,000

The California Young Republicans PAC and its treasurer, E. Daniel Dellicompagni, failed to file six semi-annual campaign statements and two pre-election campaign statements by the deadlines in 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989. The committee only disclosed its pre-election campaign activities in a semi-annual statement filed June 4, 1987. The required campaign disclosures failed to be provided despite notices from the Secretary of State and the Commission.
Information made available by the treasurer during the investigation showed expenditures by the committee of nearly $145,750, including a payment of $67,881 to a company for the telephone solicitation of contributions for the group and $18,360 to candidates.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH BUILD COALITION, 2010/0677 (2011)

86115 - 8 counts
$1,600

Lobbyist employer California Youth Build Coalition failed to timely file eight reports of lobbyist employer, for the reporting periods ending March 31, 2008; June 30, 2008; September 30, 2008; December 31, 2008; June 30, 2009; September 30, 2009; December 31, 2009, and March 31, 2010. During this time, California Youth Build Coalition spent $45,750 on lobbying activity.

CALIFORNIAN'S AGAINST CORRUPT POLITICIANS AND ALEX SANCHEZ, 2012/0193 (2013)

84200.5 -1 count
$2,000

Californian's Against Corrupt Politicians, a city general purpose committee, and its Treasurer, Alex Sanchez, failed to timely file a preelection statement covering the period February 26, 2012 through March 24, 2012, due March 29, 2012, with the La Puente City Clerk.

CALIFORNIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION, AND CARL RUSSELL HOWARD AND STEPHEN J. CICERO, TREASURERS, 1993/0336 (1995)

84200 & 83116.5 - 2 counts
84203 & 83116.5 - 1 count
84211 & 83116.5 - 2 counts
84211 & 83116.5 - 352 counts
84211 & 83116.5 - 39 counts
84104 & 83116.5 - 7 counts
84105 & 93116.5 - 1 count
$808,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against the Californians Against Corruption, Carl Russell Howard, Treasurer, and Stephen J. Cicero, Treasurer, who substantially failed to comply with the disclosure and/or recordkeeping provisions and failed to file or timely file required campaign reports.

CALIFORNIANS AGAINST GOVERNMENT RUN HEALTHCARE, A COMMITTEE AGAINST PROPOSITION ___, WITH MAJOR FUNDING BY RESTAURANTS AND RETAILERS, AND STEVE CHURCHWELL, TREASURER, 2003/0847 (2004)

85309 - 10 counts
$25,000

Californians Against Government Run Healthcare, a Committee Against Proposition ___, With Major Funding by Restaurants and Retailers, a state ballot measure committee, and its treasurer, Steve Churchwell, failed to file electronic reports disclosing 10 contributions of $5,000 or more in 2003.

CALIFORNIANS AGAINST UNFAIR TAX INCREASES/NO ON PROPOSITION 99, AND PHILIP MORRIS, U.S.A, 1989/0508 (1992 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
$125,000

Prior to the November 1988 election, Philip Morris and the Californians Against Unfair Tax Increases (CAUTI) filed late contribution reports to disclose approximately $700,000 of non-monetary contributions which Philip Morris was planning to make in opposition to Proposition 99, which would increase the cigarette tax. However, during the late contribution period, Philip Morris actually made late contributions totaling $2.5 million, so the reported amount was understated by $1.8 million. Neither CAUTI nor Philip Morris filed reports to disclose this additional amount of late contributions.

CALIFORNIANS FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY - COMMITTEE AGAINST PROPOSITION 21, AND RALPH MILLER, 2002/4030 (2004)

84102 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
84604 - 1 count

$13,570

The Californians for Community Safety - Committee Against Proposition 21, and Ralph Miller failed to include the name of the sponsor in the name of the sponsored committee on its statement of organization, failed to timely file a paper pre-election campaign statement, failed to timely file an electronic pre-election campaign statement, failed to disclose the receipt of three late contributions on properly filed late contribution reports and failed to timely file a paper semi-annual campaign statement.

CALIFORNIANS FOR ELECTION ACCOUNTABILITY, NO ON 62, AND VONA COPP, 2004/0577 (2008)

84102 - 1 count
84103 - 1 count
84106 - 1 count
$5,000

Californians for Election Accountability, No on 62 was a primarily formed ballot measure committee sponsored by the California Republican Party and Vona Copp was its treasurer. Respondents failed to amend the committee's statement of organization to disclose its sponsor and to include the name of its sponsor in its name and failed to include the name of its sponsoring organization in its name on numerous required campaign statements and reports filed.

CALIFORNIANS FOR HEALTH SECURITY, HOWARD OWENS, VISHWANATH LINGAPPA, AND PAUL MILNE,, 1997/0086 (1999)

84104 - 1 count
84105 - 5 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 6 counts
$21,000

Californians for Health Security, located in Sacramento, Howard Owens, its treasurer, Vishwanath Lingappa, the state proponent, and Paul Milne, its campaign manager, failed to send notification letters to major contributors, failed to disclose occupation and employer information for individual contributors, failed to timely disclose contributions, and failed to maintain adequate records for non-monetary contributions received during 1993 and 1994.

CALIFORNIANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, AND CHARLES H. BELL, JR., TREASURER,, 1991/0575 (1992)

84211 - 2 counts
$2,000

Californians for Higher Education and Charles H. Bell, Jr., treasurer, failed to timely disclose non-monetary contributions on two separate pre-election campaign statements. This committee supported Proposition 111 and Proposition 121 in the June 1990 election and Proposition 143 in the November 1990 election. It failed to report $61,985 in non-monetary contributions on campaign statements due May 24, 1990, from 18 university alumni and faculty associations. On another report due October 25, 1990, it failed to disclose $66,525 received in non-monetary contributions from 20 university alumni and faculty associations.

CALIFORNIANS FOR PRIVACY, LUKE BREIT, AND MICHAEL GUNTER, 2010/1119 (2012)

84103(a) - 1 count
89512.5(b) - 1 count
89513(g) & 89515 - 1 count
84200(a) - 1 count
84104 - 1 count
$17,000

Californians for Privacy is a state general purpose committee organized for the purpose of decriminalizing prostitution. Luke Breit was the treasurer of the committee from April 2008, through the termination of the committee, on or about November 9, 2012. Michael Gunter took over the treasurer duties from approximately June 2008, through approximately April 29, 2009, when Mr. Breit resumed the treasurer duties. Mr. Gunter and the committee failed to file an amended statement of organization regarding a change of the committee's treasurer; Between October 15, 2008, and March 11, 2009, Mr. Gunter caused the committee to make expenditures of campaign funds, which conferred a substantial personal benefit on him, for purposes other than directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose; On or about December 2, 2009, Mr. Breit made a loan of committee campaign funds for purposes other than reasonably related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose; the committee and Mr. Breit failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, which was due by August 2, 2010; the committee and Mr. Breit failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare the semi-annual campaign statement, for the reporting period of July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, to establish that the campaign statement was properly filed, and to comply with the campaign reporting provisions of the Act.

CALIFORNIANS FOR SAFE FOOD, A COALITION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY EXPERTS, LABOR UNIONS, CONSUMERS, FAMILY FARMERS AND VETERINARIANS. NO ON PROPOSITION 2 AND J. RICHARD EICHMAN, 2008/0515 (2010)

84102(a)(b) - 1 count
84103(a) - 1 count
$5,000

Californians for SAFE Food, a coalition of public health and food safety experts, labor unions, consumers, family farmers and veterinarians. No on Proposition 2 was a primarily formed ballot measure committee originally sponsored by the Pacific Egg and Poultry Association. J. Richard Eichman was the treasurer of Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to disclose Pacific Egg and Poultry Association as a sponsor on Respondent Committee's statement of organization, and to include Pacific Egg and Poultry Association in Respondent

Committee's name, and failed to file an amended statement of organization within ten days to disclose United Egg Producers, Inc., as a sponsor of Respondent Committee.

CALIFORNIANS FOR SCHWARZENEGGER, 2005/0369 (2005)

84203 - 14 counts
$6,510

Californians for Schwarzenegger of Santa Monica failed to file late contribution reports in 2003.

CALPINE CORPORATION, 2002/0095 (2002)

84203 - 4 counts
$2,250

Calpine Corporation of Sacramento failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

CALSAN, INC, 2001/0641 (2005)

84300 & 84301 - 3 counts
$4,500

Calsan, Inc., located in Downey, made campaign contributions in a name other than its own.

CAMERON, JAMES, 2012/0031 (2013)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
89503(c) - 1 count
87100 - 1 count
$6,500

James Cameron ("Cameron"), the Chief Financial Officer for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in 2008, and failed to report these gifts on his Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009. In addition, Cameron received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit from one source in 2008. Cameron impermissibly made, participated in the making, or influenced a governmental decision by signing and approving a Contract of Purchase for $20,005,000 in bond anticipation notes with E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc., the source of the gifts that exceeded the annual gift limit.

CAMERON, TERRY W., AND T.C. CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC, 2000/0140 (2000)

84300 & 84301 - 38 counts
$70,000

Terry W. Cameron, president and owner of T.C. Construction Company, Inc., a general contracting company headquartered in Santee, laundered campaign contributions to candidates for the Santee City Council in 1998.

CAMP, DRESSER & MCKEE, INC, 2001/0011 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

CAMPAIGN FOR CONSUMER RIGHTS, 2010/0473 (2011)

84200 & 84211 - 3 counts
$600

Respondent, a California-based non-profit 501(c)(4) corporation failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements, for the reporting periods ending December 31, 2007, December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2010, reporting contributions received from Consumer Watchdog (a California-based nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation of which Respondent is the advocacy and campaign affiliate).

CAMPBELL FOR CONTROLLER COMMITTEE, SENATOR WILLIAM CAMPBELL AND KENNETH RAMMELL, TREASURER, 1988/0210 (1990)

84203 - 1 count
84303 - 1 count
$4,000

Former state Senator William Campbell and his committee failed to file late contribution reports for $30,767 or 26 percent of the total received during the final two weeks of the November 1988 election. His committee and its treasurer, Kenneth Rammell, also failed to itemize each of the subvendors to whom payments totaling $100 or more were made.

CAMPBELL, JIM, 2010/1103 (2011)

87300 - 3 counts
$600

Jim Campbell, a commissioner for the Rice Commission, failed to file an assuming office, a 2008 annual, and a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, 2002/0462 (2003)

87203 - 1 count
$600

Thomas Campbell, mayor of Solana Beach, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

CANDIDATE MIKE TEN, TEN FOR STATE SENATE, MIKE TEN FOR CITY COUNCIL, AND MIKE TEN, TREASURER FOR TEN FOR STATE SENATE AND MIKE TEN FOR CITY COUNCIL, 2008/0590 (2010)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Mike Ten, as a candidate for both South Pasadena City Council and the California State Senate, and his committees, Ten for State Senate and Mike Ten for City Council, with Mike Ten as treasurer, failed to timely file two semi-annual statements.

CANNING, CHRIS, 2012/0696 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Chris Canning, in his capacity as a member of the Calistoga City Council, made governmental decisions in which he knew, or had reason to know, he had a financial interest, by voting on matters that had a reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the Calistoga Chamber of Commerce while he was the executive director of the Calistoga Chamber of Commerce

CANNON, CURTIS, 2012/0034 (2012)

87300 & 87302 - 4 counts
$4,000

Curtis Cannon, Community Development Director for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in each of the years 2007 through 2010, and failed to report these gifts on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting periods, January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008; January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009; January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010, and January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

CANTRALL, PATRICIA, 1982/0010 (1983)

87300 - 1 count
$2,100

Patricia Cantrall, board member of the Modoc Joint Unified School District, failed to file her 1980 annual statement of economic interests until 289 days after the filing deadline.

CANTRALL, PATRICIA, 2011/1005 (2013)

87300 -1 count
$200

Patricia Cantrall ("Cantrall"), was a county Supervisor in the county of Modoc and also served on the Northeast Plateau Air Basin Pollution Control District. Cantrall failed to file the 2010 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, in connection with her position with the Northeast Plateau Air Basin Pollution Control District.

CAPITAL INSURANCE GROUP, 2008/0052 (2008)

84200 - 5 counts
$2,604

Capital Insurance Group of Monterey failed to timely file five semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $117,600.

CAPITAL PACIFIC HOLDINGS, INC, 2002/0423 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84203.5 - 2 counts
84204 - 2 counts
$6,500

Capital Pacific Holdings, Inc., a California corporation engaged in real estate development located in Newport Beach, failed to file a late contribution report, failed to disclose late independent expenditures, failed to file supplemental independent expenditure reports, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

CAPITOL RECORDS, INC./EMI RECORDED MUSIC, NORTH AMERICA, 2003/0571 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$5,000

Capitol Records, Inc./EMI Recorded Music, North America, located in New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CARCIONE, JOSEPH, 2001/2012 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Joseph Carcione of Redwood City failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

CARDELUCCI, SAM, AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE CORPORATION, 2000/0005 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
84203.5 - 7 counts
84204 - 7 counts
$16,000

Sam Cardelucci, president of National Environmental Waste Corporation of Riverside, failed to timely file late independent expenditure reports, supplemental independent expenditure reports, and semi-annual campaign statements from 1997 through 2000.

CARDENAS, ANTONIO, TONY CARDENAS 2000, MARIA SANCHEZ, AND KINDE DURKEE,, 2001/0645 (2005)

84211 - 11 counts
$35,000

Antonio Cardenas, representing the 39th District of the Assembly successfully ran for reelection and was an unsuccessful candidate for Secretary of State, his controlled committee, Tony Cardenas 2000, and its treasurers Maria Sanchez and Kinde Durkee, failed to disclose required information regarding campaign expenditures of $100 or more for reporting periods in 2000, 2001 and 2002.

CARDINAL CAPITAL LLC, 2004/0805 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Cardinal Capital LLC of Hillsborough failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

CARE AMBULANCE SERVICE, INC.,, 2006/0426 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$3,970

Care Ambulance Service, Inc. of Orange failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing

contributions totaling $46,446 in 2004 and $10,546 in 2005.

CARE ENTERPRISES, 1990/0380 (1991)

84200 - 1 count
$1,750

Care Enterprises, Inc., owners and operators of skilled nursing facilities, failed to timely file a campaign disclosure statement. During the first half of 1988, Care Enterprises made contributions totaling $21,500 to political candidates and committees and failed to report these contributions on a major donor statement.

CAREMARK RX, 2005/0794 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Caremark RX of Nashville, Tennessee, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $25,000.

CAREMARK RX, 2005/0805 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Caremark RX of Nashville, Tennessee, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

CAREY, WILLIAM P, 2003/0385 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

William P. Carey of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CARLILE, RICHARD G, 1999/0501 (2004)

87100 - 4 counts
87203 & 87206 - 1 count
87203 & 87207 - 4 counts
$24,000

Richard G. Carlile, member of the Santa Rosa Planning Commission, made, participated in making, and attempted to use his official position to influence governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest in 1999 to 2002. In addition, Carlile failed to disclose an investment interest and sources of income on his statements of economic interests covering 1997-2000.

CARLOTTI, CHRIS, 2011/0096 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Chris Carlotti, in his capacity as an employee of the Department of Water Resources, participated in nine governmental decisions in which he knew or had reason to know he had a financial interest. Specifically, Carlotti participated in nine governmental decisions involving potential contracts, totaling $7,028.25, with a vendor within 12 months of receiving $1,050 in gifts from that vendor.

CARMEN AVALOS FOR ASSEMBLY 2010, 2010/0912 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Carmen Avalos was a candidate for election to the 50th Assembly District in 2010, and treasurer for the Carmen Avalos for Assembly 2010 committee. Respondent failed to timely file a semiannual campaign statement for the reporting period of October 18, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

CARMEN AVALOS FOR TRUSTEE, 2010/0917 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Carmen Avalos was a candidate for election to the Cerritos Community College District Board, and treasurer for the Avalos for Trustee committee. Respondent failed to timely file a semiannual campaign statement for the reporting period of October 18, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

CAROLYN FORD CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SAUSALITO CITY COUNCIL 2009 AND ANNE TELLER, TREASURER, 2009/0720 (2010)

84101 - 1 count
$200

Carolyn Ford, as a candidate for Sausalito City Council, and her committee, Carolyn Ford Campaign Committee Sausalito City Council 2009, with Anne Teller, Treasurer, failed to timely and accurately file a Statement of Organization (Form 410).

CAROLYN TWYMAN FOR PERRIS UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT; CAROLYN TWYMAN; FRED TWYMAN, TREASURER, 2009/0776 (2010)

84200.5 - 1 count
$1,000

The campaign committee Carolyn Twyman for Perris Union School District; Carolyn Twyman; Fred Twyman, Treasurer, located in Menifee, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement with the county of Riverside in connection with the November 3, 2009 election.

CARONA, MICHAEL S., FRIENDS OF MIKE CARONA, AND LESLEY ANN STOLL, 2006/0059 (2007)

84211 - 7 counts
89511.5 - 1 count
$15,000

Michael S. Carona, his controlled committee, Friends of Mike Carona, and its treasurer, Lesley Ann Stoll, failed to report officeholder expenditures as non-monetary contributions where the expenditures were made with Carona's personal funds and were not reimbursed within a 90-day period. Respondents also failed to correctly report their expenditures and balance of cash and cash equivalents on hand.

CARPENTER, PAUL, 1984/0296 (1985)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Senator Paul Carpenter sent two mailings just before the November 1984 election that lacked sender identification. One of the mailings was an attack on his opponent Margaret Vineyard. Several proofs of the campaign mailings that were checked by the committee contained Senator Carpenter's name and address as required. However, the committee was negligent by not examining the final proof and allowing the mailings to be sent to voters with no sender identification.

CARPENTER, PAUL AND SENATOR PAUL CARPENTER COMMITTEE, 1987/0122 (1989)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Former State Senator Paul Carpenter, a Democrat elected to the state Board of Equalization in November 1986, failed to properly report a late contribution of $5,000 from his controlled committee made less than a week before the special election in Senate District 33. The contribution was paid to a committee that was formed for the sole purpose of opposing the Republican candidate in the special election held March 17, 1987. The contribution paid for a last minute mailer critical of the Republican candidate. The Senator Carpenter Committee filed a late report three days after the election, reporting the contribution made on March 20, 1987. However, records showed that the contribution should have been reported by March 15, 1987.

CARRUTH, RON, 2013/0641 (2013)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Ron Carruth, as the Superintendent for the Whittier City School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals and tickets to a professional baseball game totaling $418.33 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; four meals, and tickets to a professional baseball game totaling $419.82 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and five meals totaling $311.18 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

CARSON, RUSSELL L, 2003/0386 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Russell L. Carson of New York City, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CARTER, DOUG AND FRIENDS OF CARTER COMMITTEE, 1978/0121 (1981)

84201 - 1 count
84214 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$1,500

Doug Carter, an unsuccessful candidate for the 26th Assembly District in 1978, failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements, failed to report late contributions totaling $43,000, and accepted cash loans and made cash payments in excess of the then $50 limitation.

CARTER, DOUG,, 1988/0443 (1990)

84104 - 1 count
$1,000

Doug Carter, 1988 candidate for San Joaquin county Supervisor, failed to properly document $9,320 in expenditures made by his controlled committee, Friends of Doug Carter. The expenditures by the committee involved more than 55 checks of $25 or more which were made to or cashed by the candidate. The failure to maintain adequate records made it impossible to determine whether any one person received payments of $100 or more so as to require disclosure on campaign statements.

CARTER, WILMER AMINA, 2009/0858 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Wilmer Amina Carter failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

CARTWRIGHT TERMITE & PEST CONTROL, INC, 2005/0851 (2006)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,830

Cartwright Termite & Pest Control, Inc. of El Cajon failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $12,200 in 2004.

CARTWRIGHT TERMITE & PEST CONTROL, INC, 2006/0020 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Cartwright Termite & Pest Control, Inc. of El Cajon failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,200 in 2004.

CASANOVA, SERGIO AND ALHAMBRA FIREFIGHTER'S PAC, 2010/0521 (2011)

84200(a) - 3 counts
$7,500

Alhambra Firefighter's PAC, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Sergio Casanova, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for the July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, reporting period, the January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, reporting period, and the July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting period.

CASDEN, SUSAN D, 2007/0511 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$1,680

Susan D. Casden of Beverly Hills failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $11,200.

CASEY, DONNA, AND CASEY FOR SUPERVISOR '98, 2000/0854 (2003)

84211 - 4 counts

$6,000

Donna Casey, an unsuccessful candidate for San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and her controlled committee, Casey for Supervisor '98, failed to disclose expenditures of $100 or more and failed to report the total amount of expenditures of $100 or more in 1998.

CASEY, GERRY, REED & SCHENK, 2005/0557 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Casey, Gerry, Reed & Schenk of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

CASILLAS, JUAN, 1979/0069 (1980)

81005.2 - 1 count
$250

Dr. Juan F. Casillas of Los Angeles failed to file a personal financial disclosure statement for 1978 with the Department of Consumer Affairs. Casillas served as a member of the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine in the department.

CATTERTON PARTNERS IV MANAGEMENT COMPANY,, 2002/1023 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Catterton Partners IV Management Company, located in Greenwich, Connecticut, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CEASE, DOREEN, 2010/0910 (2012)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Doreen Cease, a commissioner with the California Mental Health Planning Council since 1998, failed to file two Statements of Economic Interests in a timely manner - one for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010, and one for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

CEDAR VALLEY HOLDING COMPANY, 1994/0022 (1995)

84301 - 57 counts
$96,900

The Cedar Valley Holding Company, with various businesses and real property in Contra Costa county, laundered contributions in the names of various individuals associated with the company to candidates for supervisor in Contra Costa county, two ballot measure campaigns, and candidates for the East Bay Municipal Utility District from 1990 through 1992.

CEMENT MASONS LOCAL 400, 2001/0013 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Cement Masons Local 400 of Sacramento failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

CENDANT CORPORATION, 2006/0082 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Cendant Corporation of Parsippany, New Jersey, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY, 2007/0427 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Center for Food Safety of Washington, DC, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $20,000.

CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY, 2005/0769 (2007)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Center for Food Safety of Washington, DC, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $59,860 in 2004 and 2005.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, HARVEY H. LANDRY, JR., AND J.H. LEE ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION, 1997/0369 (1999)

84200.5 - 2 counts
$2,500

Central California District Council of Carpenters, a general purpose committee, and its treasurers, Harvey H. Landry, Jr., and J.H. Lee Accountancy Corporation, failed to file the first and second pre-election statements during 1994.

CENTRAL FINANCIAL ACCEPTANCE CORP, 2000/0449 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Central Financial Acceptance Corp. of Commerce failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

CENTRAL HEALTH MSO, INC, 2003/0387 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Central Health MSO, Inc. of Covina failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CENTURY PACIFIC EQUITY CORPORATION, 1999/0322 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Century Pacific Equity Corporation of Los Angeles failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Californians for Gray Davis committee in 1998.

CERTE MANAGEMENT GROUP, 1987/0251 (1989)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Certe Management Group of La Jolla failed to file a major donor campaign statement. This firm and its Kentucky-based affiliated entity, Cobra Oil & Gas, made two contributions totaling $17,500 to an unsuccessful statewide candidate. The company failed to file the required campaign statement despite repeated notices from the Commission and notification earlier by the candidate receiving the contributions.

CERVANTES, LORRAINE, AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT LORRAINE CERVANTES, 1995/0286 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$2,500

Lorraine Cervantes, unsuccessful candidate for Compton City Council in 1995, and her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Lorraine Cervantes, failed to file two pre-election campaign statements and a semi-annual campaign statement in 1995.

CHA, SENG, 2004/0641 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Seng Cha, an alternate commissioner for the California Strawberry Commission, failed to timely file a 2003 assuming office/annual statement of economic interests.

CHACON, MARIA, RAMIRO MORALES, ELIZABETH CORONA, AND COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT CHACON AND MORALES, 1999/0246 (2000)

84200.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$8,500

Maria Chacon and Ramiro Morales, members of Bell Gardens City Council, their controlled committee, Committee to Re-Elect Chacon and Morales, and its treasurer, Elizabeth Corona, failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements and late contribution reports in 1999.

CHACON, PETER, PETE CHACON 1990?COMMITTEE, AND JEAN CHACON, TREASURER, 1991/0424 (1993)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 6 counts
87207 - 1 count
$14,000

Former State Assemblyman Peter Chacon, his campaign committee, and its treasurer committed campaign disclosure violations when they misreported campaign expenditures on Chacon's 1989 semi-annual statements. Chacon also failed to report personal gifts received from his campaign committee on his 1989 statement of economic interests.
In addition, Chacon improperly reported the nature of credit card expenditures made in 1989. Over $20,000 in expenditures were not travel related as reported, but instead were for purchases at department stores, mail order companies, and building supply houses. Chacon and his committee also failed to maintain proper source documentation for credit card purchases.

CHACON, RAYMUNDO, 2012/0205 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Raymundo Chacon, officeholder with the Los Nietos School District, failed to file Form 470 Officeholder Campaign Statement - Short Form, for the period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

CHAMBERLAIN, GALEN DUANE, DUANE CHAMBERLAIN FOR SUPERVISOR AND SHIRLEY STOVER, 2006/0795 (2008)

84300 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
$5,000

Galen Duane Chamberlain was a successful candidate for the Yolo county Board of Supervisors in the November 2004 general election. Duane Chamberlain for Supervisor was controlled by Chamberlain and he was also the treasurer. Shirley Stover was the committee's assistant treasurer. Respondents failed to deposit contributions made by Chamberlain's sole proprietorship into a single, designated campaign bank account prior to expenditure.

CHAMLIAN, VAL, 1999/0505 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

Val Chamlian of Fresno failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report disclosing a contribution made to Charles W. Quackenbush Re-election Committee in 1998.

CHAMPS OPERATING GROUP, INC., AND LEO CHU, 1995/0437 (1998)

84204 - 4 counts
$7,500

Champs Operating Group, Inc., and Leo Chu, the designated responsible officer, made late independent expenditures for and against candidates in the city of Pomona in 1995 and failed to file late independent expenditure reports.

CHAN, ALLEN, 2004/0019 (2006)

84301 - 9 counts
$36,000

Allen Chan, a licensed chiropractor and the co-owner of a restaurant in San Diego, was the true source of nine campaign contributions, totaling $2,250, made to the campaign committee of Chula Vista City Council candidate Dan Hom on September 26, 2003. The contributions were made in the names of employees of Respondent Chan, or their relatives.

CHAN, WILMA AND WILMA CHAN FOR ASSEMBLY, 2001/0689 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Wilma Chan for Assembly of Oakland failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

CHANDAR POWER SYSTEMS, INC, 2002/0701 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Chandar Power Systems, Inc. of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CHANDLER, CLAUDIA, 2010/0806 (2011)

87100 - 2 counts
$6,000

Claudia Chandler was the Chief Deputy Director of the California Energy Commission (CEC) and impermissibly participated in two governmental decisions in which she had a financial interest. From April 2009 to July 2009 and from August 2010 to September 2010, Respondent participated in the awarding of two contracts from the CEC to Cambria Solutions, a company in which she had a personal financial interest through her community property interest in her husband's business.

CHANG, MICHAEL, 2008/0026 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Michael Chang, California Earthquake Authority member, failed to timely file a 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

CHAPMAN, BOB, 2000/0763 (2001)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$300

Bob Chapman, City of Laguna Beach planning commissioner, failed to timely file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

CHAPMAN, STEVEN F, 2006/2085 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Steven F. Chapman of Santa Monica failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

CHARLES R. BREHMER FOR JUDGE AND JON W. PARNELL, 2010/0591 (2011)

84200 (a) - 1 count
84211(g) & 84301 - 1 count
84300(a) - 1 count
$5,500

In the 2008 general election, Charles R. Brehmer was a successful candidate for Kern county Superior Court. Brehmer for Judge was his candidate controlled committee and Jon W. Parnell was the treasurer. Respondents received three cash contributions of $100 or more, failed to disclose the true source of a loan received, and failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements, for the January 1, 2009, through June 30, 2009, and July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, reporting periods.

CHARLES, ZORA, 2000/0422 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Zora Charles of Beverly Hills failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, 2006/0286 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Charter Communications of Reno, Nevada, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $11,750 in 2004 and $17,000 in 2005.

CHASTAIN, W. CHARLES, 2003/0489 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$800

W. Charles Chastain of Santa Monica failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CHATURVEDI, GOPAL, 2001/0741 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Gopal Chaturvedi, member of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Respiratory Care Examining Committee, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2001.

CHATURVEDI, GOPAL, 2009/0564 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Gopal Chaturvedi, a former member of the California Respiratory Care Board, failed to file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2009, deadline.

CHAVEZ, DANIEL, 2011/0836 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Daniel Chavez, Commissioner for the California Strawberry Commission, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the FPPC's Technical Assistance Division.

CHAVEZ, GEORGE, 2007/0806 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

George Chavez, as a designated employee of the California Strawberry Commission, failed to timely file his 2006 Statement of Economic Interests.

CHAVEZ, GEORGE, 2006/0994 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$250

George Chavez, alternate commissioner, Strawberry Commission, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

CHAVEZ, LORENA, 2011/0837 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Lorena Chavez, Commissioner for the California Strawberry Commission, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the FPPC's Technical Assistance Division.

CHEAP, JAMES, 1995/0049 (1998)

87406 - 1 count
$2,000

James Cheap, a data processing manager with the California State Lottery Commission (CSLC) from 1986 until 1993, then a retired annuitant from January 1993 until March 31, 1994, violated the revolving door provisions when he submitted a bid to contract with the CSLC within one year of leaving his employment with this agency.

CHECKERS DRIVE-IN RESTAURANTS, INC, 2006/0427 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Checkers Drive-In Restaurants, Inc. of Tampa, Florida, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

CHEN, CHI MAY, 1993/0075 (1993)

84302 - 19 counts
$38,000

Chi May Chen acted as an agent or intermediary for another party in the making of contributions without disclosing the actual contributor to the recipient. With the money of another person, Chen reimbursed four individuals for 14 campaign contributions to various Los Angeles city council members and other candidates since 1990. Chen also made an additional five campaign contributions in her own name for which she was illegally reimbursed.

CHENG, CHIN CHIN, 2011/0963 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Chin Chin Cheng, Senior Programming Analyst for the county of Santa Clara, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

CHENG, KEVIN, 2010/0993 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Kevin Cheng, a member of the Rate Fairness Board for the City and county of San Francisco, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

CHERNIN, MEGAN, 2000/0607 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$800

Megan Chernin, member of the board of trustees of the California State Summer School for the Arts in Beverly Hills, failed to timely file her 1998 and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

CHERRY, LEE, 2011/0480 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

City of Oakland employee Lee Cherry failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

CHICO DEMOCRATS 08 AND MICHAEL WORLEY, 2009/0537 (2011)

84101(a), 84200(a) & 84204 - 1 count
84305(a) - 1 count
$4,000

Chico Democrats 08 was formed in 2008 as a federal political action committee for the Chico Democratic Club, which is a chartered entity of the Butte county Democratic Central Committee. Michael Worley has been the treasurer of Respondent Committee since its inception. Chico Democrats 08, in or about 2008, qualified as a committee in California and failed to file required campaign statements and reports, and sent a mass mailing which failed to display the required sender identification.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS 2000, AND KINDE DURKEE, 2000/0060 (2002)

84303 - 1 count
$1,000

Children's Rights 2000, a ballot measure committee in Burbank formed primarily to support qualification of Proposition 223 and the Cigarette Tax, After School-Tutoring initiative, and its treasurer, Kinde Durkee, failed to report subvendor information in 1998.

CHINO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2006/0461 (2006)

89001 - 1 count
$3,500

Chino Valley Unified School District sent a mass mailing, dated June 1, 2006, at public expense to residents, which was signed by five elected board of education members.

CHINO VALLEY'S B.E.S.T. AND ROLLAND BOCETA, TREASURER, 2000/0116 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Chino Valley's B.E.S.T., a county committee primarily formed to support the passage of Bond Measure Y for a school district, and its treasurer, Rolland Boceta, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1999

CHOW, LEO, 2010/0999 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Leo Chow, Arts Commission member for the City and county of San Francisco, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

CHRISTIANI, LARRY D, 1997/0647 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$11,000

Larry D. Christiani, a Los Gatos general building contractor and principal owner of a construction company, laundered six campaign contributions to the Committee to Elect Pete Sinclair, candidate for the Woodside City Council in 1995.

CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 2001/0042 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

The Chronicle Publishing Company of Oakland failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

CHUA, JOHN, 2011/0807 (2012)

87206 & 87207 - 3 counts
$600

John Chua, a member of the City of Walnut Planning Commission until December 31, 2011, failed to report interests in real property and a business, Tempo Graphics & Printing/ Golden Touch USA, as a source of income on his 2008, 2009, and 2010 Statements of Economic Interests for the reporting periods of January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009, January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010, and January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

CHUN, DANIEL, 2013/0325 (2013)

84302 - 4 counts
$18,000

In 2008, Daniel Chun caused $4,000 in political contributions to be made on behalf of Hai Fu "Joey" Lo to two candidates for mayor of the City of Fremont without disclosing that he was acting as an intermediary for Mr. Lo.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, 2008/0735 (2010)

84203 - 13 counts
$5,539

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints failed to timely report making late non-monetary contributions totaling $36,928 in connection with the November 4, 2008, General Election.

CIM GROUP, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATED ENTITY CIM GROUP, LLC, 2009/0621 (2009)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

CIM Group, Inc. and its affiliated entity CIM Group, LLC., a major donor committee, failed to timely file three major donor statements (Form 461).

CIM GROUP, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATED ENTITY CIM GROUP, LLC, 2009/0621 (2009)

84203 - 2 counts
$525

CIM Group, Inc. and its affiliated entity CIM Group, LLC., failed to timely disclose two late contributions totaling $3,500.

CISCO SYSTEMS, 2006/0001 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Cisco Systems of Mill Valley failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2003.

CITIZENS AGAINST MORE TRAFFIC - NO ON G COMMITTEE AND SUNSET DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 1989/0221 (1990)

84102 - 1 count
84305 - 4 counts
$9,000

Citizens Against More Traffic - No on G Committee failed to disclose on its statement of organization and on four mass mailings that it was sponsored by a developer who opposed a "slow-growth" measure in Walnut Creek. The committee raised $31,000 and sent four mass mailings opposing the measure within the last two weeks before the June 8, 1989, election. Sunset Development Company qualified as the committee's sponsor by setting fundraising policies and providing all or nearly all of the administrative services for the committee.

CITIZENS FOR A BETTER FAIRFIELD, 1999/0724 (2000)

84305 - 1 count
$1,200

Citizens for a Better Fairfield, a general purpose city committee, failed to include proper sender identification on a mass mailing sent in 1999.

CITIZENS FOR A BETTER LA PUENTE, AND ALEX ESPINOZA, III, 1997/0137 (2002)

84102 - 1 count
84104 - 5 counts
84211 - 1 count
84305 - 2 counts

$18,000

Citizens for a Better La Puente, a committee primarily formed to support two candidates for the La Puente City Council, and its treasurer, Alex Espinoza, III, filed a statement of organization with a false address, failed to maintain campaign records, failed to disclose the true address of the committee on mass mailings, and failed to disclose an expenditure in a campaign statement in 1997.

CITIZENS FOR A LIVABLE LOS ANGELES, SEYMOUR LAURETZ, TREASURER, ZEV YAROSLAVSKY, AND MARVIN BRAUDE, 1988/0384 (1990)

84303 - 2 counts
$3,000

Citizens for a Livable Los Angeles, a city ballot measure committee controlled by Los Angeles Councilmembers Zev Yaroslavsky and Marvin Braude failed to properly report expenditures of $1.84 million, which amounted to 70% of the total expenditures during two reporting periods, made for broadcast advertising during the November 1988 local election on two competing oil drilling ballot measures. The controlled committee was primarily formed to support passage of Measure O, which opposed oil drilling off the coast of Los Angeles county. The competing Measure P was defeated.

CITIZENS FOR A STRONG CHULA VISTA, AND CHRIS MILLER, TREASURER, 1990/0887 (1992)

84204 - 1 count
$2,000

Citizens for a Strong Chula Vista, and Chris Miller, its treasurer, failed to timely file a late independent expenditure report disclosing $3,047 spent to produce a mailer supporting Leonard Moore for reelection to the Chula Vista City Council.

CITIZENS FOR AN EDUCATED AMERICA, NO ON 227, AND DAVID GOULD, 1999/0632 (2002)

84211 - 1 count
84303 - 3 counts
$8,000

Citizens for an Educated America, No on 227, a ballot measure committee primarily formed in 1997 to oppose Proposition 227 in the 1998 primary election, and David Gould, its treasurer, failed to disclose accrued expenses and failed to report subvendor information on campaign statements in 1998.

CITIZENS FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT AND MICHAEL LEWIS, 2003/0133 (2009)

84203 - 1 count
84305 - 4 counts
$12,000

Citizens for Better Government was a county general purpose committee and Michael Lewis was its treasurer. Respondents failed to disclose late contributions made to candidate controlled committees in a properly filed late contribution report, and failed to provide proper sender identification on four separate mass mailers.

CITIZENS FOR CARDROOM REFERENDUM, AND TED FRAZIER, AKA THEO FRAZIER, TREASURER, 1992/0483 (1997)

84200 & 84200.5 - 1 count
89513 - 3 counts
89517 - 2 counts
$3,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Citizens for Cardroom Referendum, and Ted Frazier, its treasurer, who failed to file campaign statements in 1992 and 1995. Frazier also violated the personal use provisions by using campaign funds to pay rent on his and another person's apartment and use of personal and other persons' residential phone services, and purchased a television set for another person.

CITIZENS FOR FOOTHILL-DE ANZA, A COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT MEASURE E, AND ROBERT A. GRIMM, 2004/0595 (2005)

84105 - 5 counts
84211 & 84216 - 3 counts
84211 - 1 count
$12,000

Citizens for Foothill-De Anza, a Committee to Support Measure E, was a committee primarily formed to support a bond measure placed on the November, 1999 Santa Clara county ballot by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District, and its treasurer, Robert A. Grimm, failed to send major donor notification letters to contributors of $5,000 or more; failed to disclose the receipt, repayment, and forgiveness of a loan; and failed to disclose non-monetary contributions.

CITIZENS FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT AND CECILIA B. HERNANDEZ, 1996/0703 (1999)

84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$1,500

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Citizens for Honest Government, a Colton city general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Cecilia B. Hernandez, for failure to timely file the first and second pre-election statements in connection with the 1996 general election.

CITIZENS FOR INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT AND ARMANDO ARAVLOZO, TREASURER, 2011/0274 (2011)

84200 - 4 counts
$800

Citizens for Integrity in Government and its treasurer, Armando Aravlozo, failed to timely file semi-annual reports covering the periods January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006, due July 31, 2006, and January 31, 2007; January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due July 31, 2007, and January 31, 2008; January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2008, due July 31, 2008; and January 1,

2010, through June 30, 2010, due July 31, 2010, with the City of Santa Clarita.

CITIZENS FOR LEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM/SAVE OUR STATE, RON PRINCE, AND BETTY PRESLEY, 1995/0281 (1997)

84105 - 1 count
$1,000

Citizens for Legal Immigration Reform/Save Our State, a state ballot measure committee formed to support the passage of Proposition 187, its principal officer, Ron Prince, and its treasurer, Betty Presley, failed to notify a contributor of $5,000 or more that she may be required to file major donor campaign statements in 1994.

CITIZENS FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, ALLAN HOFFENBLUM, AND RANDY GOODWIN, 2008/0103 (2009)

84218 & 84605(c) - 4 counts
84220 & 84605(c) - 1 count
$5,000

Citizens for Representative Government has been registered as a California slate mailer organization since 1995. Allan Hoffenblum was the treasurer and Randy Goodwin was the assistant treasurer for Respondent CRG. Respondents consistently and timely filed all required campaign statements and reports in paper format from 1995 through 2006. However, Respondents repeatedly failed to file campaign statements and reports online or electronically as required by the Act from calendar year 2004 through 2006. Respondents CRG, Hoffenblum and Goodwin failed to file one semi-annual and two pre-election campaign statements online or electronically. Respondents CRG, and Hoffenblum failed to file five semi-annual and four pre-election campaign statements online or electronically, failed to file five late payment reports online or electronically.

CITIZENS FOR RESPONSIBLE LOCAL REPRESENTATION, AND SCOTT C. BEARD, TREASURER, 1992/0700 (1994)

84200 - 2 counts
84204 - 1 count
$4,000

Citizens for Responsible Local Representation, a non-controlled recipient committee formed to support various candidates for local offices within San Bernardino county, and Scott C. Beard, treasurer, failed to timely file semi-annual statements and late independent expenditure reports for $4,315 of postage in connection with mailers distributed in 1992.

CITIZENS FOR TRAFFIC RELIEF, AND FRANK MOONEY, 2000/0687 (2005)

84200.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
$4,500

Citizens for Traffic Relief, a committee primarily formed for the purpose of supporting the passage of Measure E in the jurisdiction of the North Lake Tahoe Transportation Authority of Placer county, and its treasurer Frank Mooney, failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements and failed to disclose a $10,000 late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report in 2000.

CITIZENS IN SUPPORT OF BRET DANIELS, 2009/0255 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Citrus Heights City Council Candidate Bret Daniels, Citizens in Support of Bret Daniels, and Bret Daniels as treasurer failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign report, for the reporting period ending December 31, 2008.

CITIZENS TO PROTECT OUR COMMUNITY, AND HAROLD S. TRUBO, 1996/0411 (1998)

84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

Citizens to Protect Our Community, a recipient committee primarily formed to support Utility Tax Measure “O” in the city of Moreno Valley, and its treasurer, Harold S. Trubo, failed to disclose contributions on campaign statements and failed to file late contribution reports in 1996.

CITRUS MOTORS ONTARIO, INC, 2006/0623 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Citrus Motors Ontario, Inc. of Ontario failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

CITY OF BEAUMONT CANDIDATE VICTOR DOMINGUEZ AND VICTOR DOMINGUEZ FOR BEAUMONT CITY COUNCIL 2010, 2011/0197 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Victor Dominguez and Victor Dominguez for Beaumont City Council 2010 failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the period October 17, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011.

CITY OF BURBANK, BILL WIGGINS, BOB KRAMER, DAVE GOLONSKI, TED MCCONKEY, SUSAN SPANOS, AND STACEY MURPHY, 1997/0194 (2000)

89001 - 3 counts
$6,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge’s proposed decision in the matter of City of Burbank, Bill Wiggins, Bob Kramer, Dave Golonski, Ted McConkey, Susan Spanos, and Stacey Murphy, who, acting in their official capacities as members of the Burbank City Council, sent three mass mailings which contained their signatures to residents in Glendale and Pasadena at public expense in 1997.

CITY OF INGLEWOOD, 2001/0112 (2004)

89001 - 10 counts
$50,000

The City of Inglewood sent mass mailings featuring elected city officials at public expense.

CITY OF ORANGE COVE AND VICTOR LOPEZ, 2006/0617 (2010)

89001 - 1 count
$3,500

The City of Orange Cove is located in Fresno county, and Victor Lopez, is the elected mayor of Orange Cove. Respondent City of Orange Cove used public funds to send a mass mailing, which was coordinated with and featured Respondent Lopez.

CITY OF YUBA CITY AND RORY RAMIREZ, 2008/0510 (2009)

89001- 2 counts
$6,000

Yuba City is located in northern California's Sutter county, and Rory Ramirez, was at the time of the violation, an elected city council member and appointed mayor of Yuba City. The City of Yuba City used public funds to send two mass mailings, which were coordinated with and featured Respondent Ramirez.

CLAEYSSENS, PIERRE P, 2002/0702 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Pierre P. Claeyssens of Santa Barbara failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CLARK, THOMAS, 2005/0686 (2006)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Thomas Clark, a member of the Sausalito-Marin City School District Board, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

CLEAN SAFE CREEKS COMMITTEE, SUSAN A. PINO, AND RICK L. CALLENDER, 2000/0793 (2004 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84103
84200.5
84203
84211
84303
$24,000

The Committee for Clean Safe Creeks and its co-treasurers, Susan A. Pino and Rick L. Callender, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, failed to timely and properly disclose late contributions, failed to report subvendor information on a pre-election statement filed after the election, and failed to timely file an amended statement of organization.

CLEM, LORI, 2001/0138 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lori Clem of Brea failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

CLIFT, MARY LOU, FRIENDS OF MARY LOU CLIFT, AND LAURA A. DUNLAP, TREASURER, 1997/1045 (2000 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84104
84203
84211
84300
84304
$9,100

Mary Lou Clift, an unsuccessful candidate for Vista City Council in 1996, received and deposited an illegal anonymous cash contribution. Ms. Clift, her committee Friends of Mary Lou Clift, and its treasurer, Laura A. Dunlap, failed to properly report the receipt of this contribution and also failed to maintain other required records.

CLK, INC, 2006/0428 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

CLK, Inc. of Palm Desert failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $5,400 in 2004.

COALITION OF BRIAN GOLDBERG, 2009/0639 (2010)

84200.5(c) & 84200.8(b) - 1 count
$2,500

Brian Goldberg, a board member for the Beverly Hills Unified School District, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, disclosing $25,000 in expenditures.

COALITION OF LABOR, AGRICULTURE AND BUSINESS, 2008/0734 (2010)

84200(b) - 1 count
84204(b) - 1 count
$3,500

Coalition of Labor, Agriculture and Business, an Imperial county based business association, failed to timely file a late independent expenditure report, and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

COALITION OF SUSAN BOYD, 2009/0777 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Susan Boyd was a candidate for reelection to the La Cañada Unified School District board. Respondent failed to timely file a second pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period of September 20, 2009, through October 17, 2009.

COALITION TO ACHIEVE RESPONSIBLE ENFORCEMENT AND SARAH SKINNER, TREASURER,, 1995/0196 (1997)

84203 - 3 counts
$3,000

The Coalition to Achieve Responsible Enforcement, a local ballot measure committee in San Francisco formed to oppose the passage of Proposition G, the Building Inspection Commission charter amendment, and its treasurer, Sarah Skinner, failed to file late contribution reports in 1994.

COBOS, ALFRED, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT AL COBOS, 1997/0326 (1998)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
$4,000

Alfred Cobos, member of the Bassett Unified School District Board of Directors in Los Angeles county, and Committee to Elect Al Cobos, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement in 1993, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in 1993 and 1994, and failed to deposit all contributions or loans made to himself or his committee into, and failed to make campaign expenditures from, the campaign bank account.

COCA-COLA COMPANY, 1991/0238 (1991)

84203 - 1 count
$1,750

The Coca-Cola Company failed to timely file a late contribution report for a $25,000 contribution made to the "No on 128 - The Hayden Initiative," a committee opposing the statewide initiative commonly known as "Big Green."

COCKS, ORRIN, 2001/0183 (2003)

84211 - 1 count
85201 - 2 counts
$4,000

Orrin Cocks, unsuccessful candidate for San Luis Obispo county Supervisor in 1998, failed to properly disclose campaign expenditures and made two payments of campaign expenses without depositing the funds in the designated campaign bank account.

COFFMAN, JEFF S, 2001/0304 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$800

Jeff S. Coffman, member of the Fullerton Redevelopment Design Review Committee, failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

COHEN MEDICAL CORPORATION, 2000/0450 (2000)

84203 - 3 counts
$4,425

Cohen Medical Corporation of Long Beach failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

COHEN MEDICAL GROUP, 2001/0014 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Cohen Medical Group of Long Beach failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

COHN, JEROLD, 1994/0209 (1996)

87206 & 87207 - 5 counts
89503 - 1 count
$7,000

Jerold Cohn, a workers' compensation appeals judge with the Department of Industrial Relations, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions of the Act when he accepted a honorarium for a speech given in 1991 from a law firm which appeared before the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board. Cohn also failed to timely file his annual statements of economic interests for 1991 and 1992, and did not disclose complete information on his statements filed for 1993-1995.

COLE, DAVID, 2006/1148 (2011)

87100 - 16 counts
87207(b)(2) - 3 counts
87207(b) & 87209 - 3 counts
87209 - 1 count
$111,500

David Cole was a member of the Pinole City Council and also a board member of the Pinole Redevelopment Agency from 2000 to 2007. Respondent Cole owned and operated Pinole Valley Landscape (PVL), which provided services to and received substantial income from The Kivelstadt Group (TKG), a real estate developer and property management company active in the City of Pinole. Respondent Cole, through PVL, earned $253,353 from TKG from 2003 through 2006. On at least 16 occasions from 2003 - 2007, Respondent Cole made governmental decisions in which he had a material financial interest, by voting on matters before the Pinole Redevelopment Agency and the Pinole City Council involving TKG, which was a source of income to Respondent Cole; failed to disclose his income from and business position with PVL on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for 2003 - 2006, and failed to disclose TKG as a source of income to him through PVL on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for 2003 - 2005.

COLEMAN HOMES, INC, 2003/0388 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$638

Coleman Homes, Inc. of Bakersfield failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

COLEMAN, LEWIS W, 1998/0319 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count

$2,500

Lewis W. Coleman of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

COLICH & SONS, L.P, 2003/0572 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Colich & Sons, L.P. of Gardena failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

COLLINS, STEPHEN P., COLLINS FOR SUPERVISOR, AND F. WARREN WAYLAND, 2006/0797 (2008)

84211 - 2 counts
$7,000

Stephen P. Collins was an unsuccessful candidate for the Monterey county Board of Supervisors District 5 in the March 2, 2004 primary election. Collins for Supervisor was the controlled committee and F. Warren Wayland was the treasurer. Respondents failed to properly report the true source of two loans totaling $70,000 received during the campaign.

COLLIS, CONWAY, 1990/0391 (1991)

83116.5 & 84200 - 2 counts
$2,500

Conway Collis, former member, Board of Equalization, caused Martin Massman, a major donor, to violate campaign reporting requirements. Collis promised to have his controlled committee take full responsibility for the filing of Mr. Massman's two 1989 major donor statements and subsequently failed to file the statements.

COLLIS, CONWAY, CITIZENS FOR COLLIS, ALBERT GERSTEN, JR., THE GERSTEN COMPANIES, AND THOMAS HOUSE, 1982/0024 (1984)

84200 - 3 counts
84211 - 15 counts
84213 - 1 count
$3,000

Board of Equalization member Conway Collis, Albert Gersten, one of Collis' major campaign contributors, and Thomas House, a campaign accountant, committed multiple campaign reporting violations during the 1982 primary election. The most serious violations involved intentional over reporting of campaign contributions to the Citizens for Collis campaign committee by $145,000 during the primary period because Collis felt he needed to catch up with his fundraising if he was to have a shot at getting endorsements from Howard Berman and because of his desire to make a strong showing of his ability to raise funds on his own behalf by showing at least $300,000 on his campaign statement at the end of 1981.

Collis reported cash on hand of $280,485 on his December 11, 1981, campaign statement - $145,000 more than the committee had in the bank as of that date. Five checks in that amount to the Collis committee were dishonored, four because payment had been stopped by the contributors and one because of insufficient funds.
Tom House, the accountant for Citizens for Collis committee, Albert Gersten, Jr., and The Gersten Companies, failed to report contributions to Collis.
Gersten failed to timely report a $25,000 contribution made to Citizens for Collis in 1982.

COLLISHAW CONSTRUCTION, INC, 1995/0567 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$12,000

Collishaw Construction, Inc., located in San Jose, and engaged in construction and development, laundered six campaign contributions to San Jose City Council candidate Pat Dando in 1995.

COLON, ANGEL, 2011/0132 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Angel Colon, a Planning Commissioner for the City of South Gate, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests in a timely manner for the reporting period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the April 1, 2010, due date.

COLORADO COMMONS, 2007/0292 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Colorado Commons, LLC of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

COLTON POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION PAC, 2010/1062 (2012)

84200.5 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
84211(c) & 84211(f) - 1 count
$7,500

Colton Police Officers Association PAC failed to timely file a pre-election statement for the October 1, 2010, through October 16, 2010, reporting period, by October 21, 2010; failed to timely report four late independent expenditures made between October 17, 2010, and November 1, 2010; and failed to properly report 60 contributions of $100 or more received during the July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010.

COLWELL, RICHARD, 2009/0798 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 4 counts
$800

Richard Colwell, Chief Assistant county Executive Officer, county of Placer, failed to disclose various real properties and associated rental income on annual Statements of

Economic Interests for calendar years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

COMBS, JESSE, 1984/0322 (1987)

87100 - 6 counts
87206 - 1 count
87207 - 5 counts
$12,000

Former Lake county Supervisor Jesse Combs committed violations by voting on matters that clearly benefited business partners and developers who were sources of income. These same sources of income were not disclosed on his statement of economic interests. The conflicts of interest centered on a development project known as Lakeside Heights, expansion of the Lampson Airport, and contracts with Ruzicka Engineering. In several of the conflicts, Combs provided the requisite third vote.
Combs participated in the governmental decisions despite contrary advice from the county counsel and the Fair Political Practices Commission. Combs failed to disclose on his 1983 and 1984 statements of economic interests several sources of income of $10,000 or more to his construction company and his 50% investment in Lake county property.

COMCAST CORPORATION AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES,, 2005/0187 (2005)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Comcast Corporation and affiliated entities of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2003.

COMMERCEWEST BANK, 2007/0346 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

CommerceWest Bank of Irvine failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2006.

COMMITTEE FOR BREA OLINDA SCHOOLS-YES ON MEASURE E AND TERRY SWINDLE, TREASURER, 2012/0402 (2012)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

Committee for Brea Olinda Schools-Yes on Measure E, and the committee's treasurer, Terry Swindle, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement in a timely manner for the reporting period of January 1, 2012, through May 19, 2012, due May 24, 2012.

COMMITTEE FOR MEASURE G - LOOMIS AND PAUL I. MINEER, 2009/0702 (2012)

84200(a) - 3 counts
$1,000

Committee for Measure G - Loomis was a primarily formed ballot measure committee formed to support the passage of Measure G in the City of Loomis and Paul I. Mineer was the committee's treasurer. They failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, reporting period, due February 2, 2009; the January 1, 2009, through June 30, 2009, reporting period, due July 31, 2009; and the July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, reporting period, due February 1, 2010.

COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSITION A, THE RURAL LANDS INITIATIVE, AND JUDITH SAKRISON, 2004/0097 (2008)

84104 - 2 counts
84211 - 4 counts
84503 - 2 counts
$11,000

Committee for Proposition A, The Rural Lands Initiative, was a ballot measure committee primarily formed to support the passage of Proposition A in San Diego county in the March 2, 2004, primary election. Judith Sakrison was the committee’s treasurer. Respondents failed to maintain campaign records, failed to disclose required contributor information, and failed to include a proper disclosure statement in two television advertisements.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT BOB EPPLE, ROBERT EPPLE, TREASURER, 2010/0923 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Cerritos Community College District candidate and board member Robert "Bob" Epple, and his committee, Committee to Elect Bob Epple, failed to timely file two semiannual campaign statements, for the reporting periods ending December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2010.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT BRYAN BATEY, AND LISA KING, 2010/0053 (2010)

84211(k) & 84303 - 2 counts
$5,000

Bryan Batey was a candidate for the Kern High School District Board of Trustees, and Committee to Elect Bryan Batey was his controlled committee. Lisa King was the committee treasurer. For the reporting periods ending September 30, 2006 and October 21, 2006, Respondents failed to report payments to subvendors.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT CINDY FINERTY, AND DEBBI HALL, 2010/0947 (2011)

85501- 1 count
$2,500

Cindy Finerty is currently a member of the Palm Desert City Council and has been a member since 2006. The Committee to Elect Cindy Finerty is her controlled committee and at all relevant times, Debbi Hall was its treasurer. Respondents violated the requirements of the Political Reform Act by making an independent expenditure from the Respondent Committee to Elect Cindy Finerty, to support Jean Benson and Jim Ferguson

for Palm Desert City Council in the November 2, 2010, election.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT DAVID GRANT SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT TRUSTEE 2010, 2010/1087 (2011)

84211 - 1 count
$200

David Grant, South Orange county Community College District Trustee, and Committee to Elect David Grant Trustee 2010 with David Grant as treasurer, failed to timely disclose expenditures on a pre-election statement for the reporting period ending October 16, 2010.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT ELVIA AGUILAR; ELVIA AGUILAR AND CHRISTINA AGUILAR, TREASURER, 2011/1063 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Committee to Elect Elvia Aguilar; Elvia Aguilar and Christina Aguilar, Treasurer, failed to timely file two semiannual campaign statements for the reporting period of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011, and July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2011.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT FIDELES UNGAB, AND GIL UNGAB, 2009/0112 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Fideles Ungab was a candidate for the National City City Council during the November 2008 election, The Committee to Elect Fideles Ungab was Fideles Ungab's candidate controlled committee for the election, and Gil Ungab was the treasurer for Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for the October 19, 2008 through December 31, 2008 reporting period.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT FRANK JEWETT 4 CAMPBELL CITY COUNCIL, 2011/0150 (2011)

84200 & 84200.5 - 3 counts
$600

Frank Jewett was a candidate for Campbell City Council in the election held November 2, 2010. The Committee to Elect Frank Jewett 4 Campbell City Council was his controlled committee. Respondents failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements, failing to report $3,435 in contributions and $1,576 in expenditures for the reporting periods ending September 30, 2010, and October 16, 2010.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT HOLLY MITCHELL, AND LINDA MCKNIGHT, TREASURER, 2010/0252 (2010)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Holly Mitchell, a candidate for superior court judge, her committee, Committee to Elect Holly Mitchell, and the committee treasurer, Linda McKnight, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the period July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT JENNIFER RODRIGUEZ, ROGELIO RODRIGUEZ, AND GERARDO RODRIGUEZ, 2005/0158 (2010)

84104 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8(a) - 1 count
84211(k) - 1 count
$7,500

Jennifer Rodriguez has been serving on the Bell Gardens City Council since her election in 2003 and is currently mayor pro tem. The Committee to Elect Jennifer Rodriguez was Jennifer Rodriguez's candidate-controlled committee. Rogelio Rodriguez was the treasurer of Respondent Committee during the time of the 2005 local election and Gerardo Rodriguez was the treasurer of Respondent Committee during the time of the 2007 local election. Respondents failed to disclose expenditures made, failed to timely file a first pre-election campaign statement, and failed to maintain required campaign records.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT JENNIFER VILLASENOR, AND STEPHANIE VILLASENOR, TREASURER, 2009/0397 (2011)

84200 - 3 counts
$600

Jennifer Villasenor, Committee to Elect Jennifer Villasenor, and its treasurer Stephanie Villasenor, failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements for the reporting periods of July 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2008, and July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT JOE MORENO, JOE MORENO, TREASURER, 2010/0961 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Mountain View School District candidate and officeholder, Joe Moreno, and his committee, Committee to Elect Joe Moreno, failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT JOHN DRAGONE AND KATHY DRAGONE, 2008/0702 (2010)

84200(a) - 5 counts
$10,000

John Dragone was a candidate for El Segundo City Council. Committee to Elect John Dragone was his candidate controlled committee and Kathy A. Dragone was the committee treasurer. Respondents failed to file five semi-annual campaign statements: for the April 9, 2008 through June 30, 2008, reporting period; the July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, reporting period; the January 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009, reporting period; the July 1,

2009 through December 31, 2009, reporting period, and the January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010, reporting period.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT JOHN PEDROZO, AND EDWARD SPINARDI II, TREASURER, 2010/0600 (2011)

84200.7 - 2 counts
$400

John Pedrozo was a candidate for Merced county Supervisor and the Committee to Elect John Pedrozo was his controlled committee. Edward Spinardi II was the treasurer for Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements for the periods January 1, 2008 through March 17, 2008, and March 18, 2008 through May 17, 2008.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT JOSEPH MESSINA, JOSEPH MESSINA, BOARD MEMBER, AND R.J. KELLY, TREASURER, 2009/0233 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

William S. Hart High School District board member and candidate Joseph Messina, and his committee, Committee to Elect Joseph Messina, and R.J. Kelly, Treasurer, failed to timely file one pre-election and one semiannual campaign statement for the reporting periods ending December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2008.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT KEN ORTEGA, 2006/0841 (2010)

84305(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Committee to Elect Ken Ortega and Ken Ortega, a candidate for the Rio School District, sent mass mailings opposing the recall of Respondent Ortega and two other candidates, which failed to display required sender identification.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT KENT SWIFT, 2007/0018 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$2,500

Kent Swift is a former member of the Compton Community College School District Board of Trustees. Committee to Elect Kent Swift was his controlled committee. In this matter, Respondents Kent Swift and Committee to Elect Kent Swift failed to file a required semi- annual campaign statement.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT MARCO A. ROBLES, AND ROSA LIRA, 2008/0329 (2010)

84104 - 1 count
84200(a) - 1 count
84211(f) - 1 count
$3,000

Marco Robles unsuccessfully campaigned for Pomona City Council on the November 7, 2006, election ballot. Marco Robles, Committee to Elect Marco A. Robles, and Rosa Lira, Treasurer for the Committee to Elect Marco A. Robles: failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare campaign statements for contributions made and received, failed to disclose required contributor information, and failed to file semi-annual campaign statements.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT NOREEN CONSIDINE, 2008/0667 (2011)

84203 - 1 count
$1,050

Noreen Considine was a successful candidate for Jurupa School Board in the November 2008 election. Committee to Elect Noreen Considine was Respondent Considine's controlled committee. Respondents made a contribution of $7,000 to Committee to Elect Tracy McMahon and failed to timely report it.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT SAUNDRA DAVIS, 2006/0372 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Saundra Davis, a candidate for the Culver City Unified School District Governing Board in the November 8, 2005 election, and Committee to Elect Saundra Davis as her controlled committee, failed to file a semi-annual statement.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT TRACY MCMAHON, 2008/0668 (2011)

81004 - 1 count
84300(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Respondent Tracy McMahon was an unsuccessful candidate for Jurupa School Board in the November 2008 election and the Committee to Elect Tracy McMahon was Respondent’s controlled committee. Noreen Considine was the treasurer for Respondent Committee. Respondents, on or about October 3, 2008, received a cash contribution in excess of $100, and, on or about October 31, 2008, failed to verify and sign under penalty of perjury a campaign statement.

COMMITTEE TO RE ELECT MICHAEL "MIKE" RAMOS SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY-2010, AND MARVIN REITER, 2010/0269 (2011)

84211(k) - 1 count
$2,500

Michael Ramos, District Attorney of San Bernardino county and his controlled committee, Committee to Re-Elect Mike Ramos San Bernardino county District Attorney- 2010 and Marvin Reiter, Treasurer, failed to disclose required vendor information for nine credit card expenditures of $100 or more, totaling approximately $8,619, on a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period of July 1 through December 31, 2009.

COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT CURREN PRICE AND KINDE DURKEE, 2009/0754 (2010)

84203 - 3 counts
$4,900

Curren Price, a former Assembly member, The Committee to Re-Elect Curren Price and Kinde Durkee, Treasurer, failed to timely disclose making three late contributions totaling $36,000.

COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT JEFF FOX, AND JEFFREY H. FOX, TREASURER, 2010/0599 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Jeffrey H. Fox, City of Beaumont Council Candidate, Committee to Re-elect Jeff Fox, and Jeffrey H. Fox, Treasurer, failed to timely file a semiannual report.

COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT JOE MORENO, 2011/1054 (2012)

84200(b) - 1 count
$1,500

Joe Moreno was a candidate for re-election to the Mountain View School District Board in 2009, and treasurer for the Committee to Re-elect Joe Moreno. Respondents failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in a timely manner for the reporting period of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due July 31, 2011, and a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT SALVADOR FRANCO, 2006/0116 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8(a) - 2 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$12,500

Salvador Franco, a former member of the Bell Gardens City Council, was the treasurer of Committee to Re-Elect Salvador Franco. Respondent Franco failed to file two pre-election campaign statements, failed to file three late contribution reports, and failed to file a post-election semi-annual campaign statement.

COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 9 POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, WILLIAM QUIRK AND ANTHONY BIXLER, 1999/0642 (2001)

84200 - 8 counts
84200.5 - 3 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
$26,500

Communication Workers of America, District 9 Political Education Committee, a general purpose committee located in Burlingame, its assistant treasurer, William Quirk, and treasurer, Anthony Bixler, failed to timely file eight semi-annual campaign statements, three pre-election campaign statements, two late contribution reports, and failed to report a $25,000 contribution made during the 1997-1998 reporting period.

COMPTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT AND ULIS C. WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT/ PRESIDENT, 2001/0729 (2004)

81010 - 42 counts
$100,000

Compton Community College District and Ulis C. Williams failed to perform their duties as the filing officer for the District's designated employees under the District's conflict-of-interest code.

COMPTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE FEDERATION OF EMPLOYEES LOCAL 3486 C.O.P.E. AND DOVARD ROSS, 2006/0815 (2010)

84101(a) - 1 count
84200(a) - 1 count
$4,000

Compton Community College Federation of Employees Local 3486 Committee On Political Education, a sponsored state general purpose committee, and Dovard Ross, Treasurer, failed to file a statement of organization within 10 days of qualifying as a recipient committee, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement by the January 31, 2007, due date for the reporting period of July 1 to December 31, 2006.

CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR A BETTER WEST COVINA AND DANA SYKES, 2009/0832 (2010)

84107 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$6,000

Concerned Citizens for a Better West Covina and Dana Sykes, Treasurer, failed to properly identify Respondent Committee as a primarily formed committee for Measure D on mass mailings, and failed to file a late independent expenditure report by the October 29, 2009, deadline for a $2,285.81expenditure made on October 28, 2009.

CONDIE, JOT, 2010/0542 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jot Condie, as a member of the State of California Travel and Tourism Commission, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

CONEXANT SYSTEMS, INC, 2007/0109 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Conexant Systems, Inc. of Newport Beach failed to timely disclose one late contribution totaling $15,000.

CONRAD, MELODEE, 2010/0894 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Melodee Conrad, Governing Board Member for the Junction Elementary School District, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

CONROY, MICKEY, AND MICKEY CONROY FOR ASSEMBLY 1994, 1995/0537 (1998)

89513 - 1 count
$2,000

Mickey Conroy, member of the assembly, and his committee, Mickey Conroy for Assembly 1994, made an illegal expenditure of campaign funds in 1994 to reimburse a penalty imposed upon his chief of staff for sexual harassment in the legislative office.

CONSTRUCTION CONTROL SERVICES CORPORATION AND DR. RONALD ROHADFOX, 1996/0002 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 10 counts
$20,000

Construction Control Services Corporation, a North Carolina corporation with offices in Los Angeles, and Dr. Ronald Rohadfox, its president, laundered contributions made to Los Angeles city and county officials in 1992 through 1994.

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES, 2005/0487 (2006)

84203 - 3 counts
84605 - 1 count
$20,000

Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles qualified as a major donor committee in the second six months of 2004. Respondent failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement electronically and failed to file three late contribution reports.

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS ISSUES PAC AND JOSEPHINE DE SHIELL, TREASURER, 1998/0737 (2001)

84216 - 1 count
$1,750

Consumer Attorneys Issues PAC, a committee active in opposing state Propositions 200, 201 and 202 in the 1996 primary election and supporting Proposition 207 in the 1996 general election, and Josephine De Shiell, its treasurer, failed to timely and properly report a $300,000 non-monetary loan from the Citizens for Retirement Protection and Security.

CONSUMERS AND THEIR ATTORNEYS, YES ON PROPOSITION 30, 2000/0101 (2005)

84211 & 84303 - 5 counts
$10,000

Consumers and Their Attorneys, Yes on Proposition 30, a state ballot measure committee headquartered in Sacramento, failed to report subvendor information on campaign statements filed in 2000.

CONTRA COSTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, 1996/0520 (1998)

84105 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 3 counts
84211 & 84203.5 - 1 count
$16,000

Contra Costa Community College District, comprising three colleges, placed Measure D, a $145 million bond measure to finance reconstruction, repairs, and a rehabilitation program for district institutions, on the ballot in the November 1996 election. Prior to the election, the District failed to disclose the receipt of its contributions and failed to fully disclose certain expenditures.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL-CIO; PAMELA AGUILAR, TREASURER, 2010/0250 (2010)

84200 - 6 counts
$2,400

Contra Costa county Committee on Political Education with Pamela Aguilar as treasurer, failed to file six semi-annual campaign statements.

CONWAY, CHRISTOPHER J, 2003/0389 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Christopher J. Conway of Dove Canyon failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CONWOOD COMPANY, LLC, 2007/0180 (2009)

84203 - 1 count
$4,000

Conwood Company, LLC qualified as a major donor committee under the Political Reform Act in October 2005. On or about October 27, 2006, Respondent made a $500,000 late contribution to No on Proposition 86, Californians Against Unaccountable Taxes, a committee formed primarily to oppose a measure on the November 7, 2007, state ballot. Respondent was required to file a late contribution report disclosing the late contribution by October 28, 2006, but failed to do so until January 29, 2007, more than 10 weeks after the election.

COOK, JAMES, 2007/0106 (2010)

87100 - 2 counts
$6,000

James Cook, a member of the Siskiyou county Board of Supervisors, made a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest.

COOK, PAUL, 2009/0860 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Paul Cook failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a ticket to a

concert from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Indians valued at $56.25.

COOK, SCOTT, 2001/0235 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
84605 - 2 counts
$12,000

Scott Cook of Woodside failed to file major donor campaign statements in paper and electronic format in 2000.

COOK, SCOTT, 2005/0298 (2006)

84200 - 5 counts
$20,000

Scott Cook of Mountain View failed to timely file five major donor campaign statements during reporting periods from January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2004.

COOMBS, INC, 1996/0149 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
$2,000

Coombs, Inc. made contributions to California Gaming Control Committee sponsored by Palm Springs Gaming Corporation in 1996 and failed to file a major donor campaign statement.

COONAN, DONNA, 2001/0332 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$800

Donna Coonan, an Assistant Finance Director for the City of Daly City, failed to timely file a 2000 annual and a leaving office statement of economic interests.

COPELANDS' PROPERTIES, LLC, CP 962 MONTEREY, LLC, RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT, LLC, DAVID BOOKER, JAMES COPELAND AND THOMAS COPELAND, 2007/0467 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84301 - 8 counts
84302 - 6 counts
$80,000

Respondents made contributions to county Coalition for Local Control, No on Measure J-06 committee in a name other than their legal names; failed to disclose the true source of contributions made to the county Coalition for Local Control, No on Measure J-06 committee, and failed to file a required semi-annual and late contribution report.

COPPOLA, MICHELLE, 2002/1024 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Michelle Coppola of Irvington, New York, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CORBALEY, CAREY, 1994/0305 (1997)

87100 - 2 counts
$3,600

Carey Corbaley, a member of the Benecia City Council, and past vice mayor, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions in 1994 when she participated in a governmental decision and used her official position in an attempt to influence a decision in which she had a financial interest.

CORCORAN, THOMAS, 1982/0009 (1984)

87100 - 2 counts
87200, 87203, & 87206 - 1 count
87300 - 5 counts
$15,000

Thomas J. Corcoran, as mayor of Richmond, participated in and voted on a decision allowing Standard Oil to proceed with construction of a $600 million lube oil plant in his city. It was one of the largest such projects ever undertaken by the oil company. The decision also had a material financial effect on Pacific Gas & Electric Co., which was required to provide substantial amounts of new electrical power to the lube oil plant. Corcoran held approximately $40,000 in PG&E stock at the time and should have disqualified himself for that reason alone. Additionally, he held an investment interest in Standard Oil, his former employer, worth more than $100,000. The second conflict-of-interest violation occurred in December 1980, when Corcoran participated in a Richmond city council decision allowing Standard Oil to convert its 560-acre Hilltop Tank Farm property, adjacent to the Richmond Golf and country Club, into an office building complex. In addition to the conflict-of-interest votes, Corcoran failed to properly disclose all of his financial interests required by law in his role as an elected Richmond city official and as an appointed member of the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Corcoran failed to report in a timely fashion investments, which for each of three years, 1980 through 1982, averaged 30,081 shares with a value of approximately $337,960.

CORDOVA, RAYMOND, 1999/0293 (2000)

87302 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Raymond Cordova, field representative, California State Senate Rules Committee, who failed to timely file both a 1997 annual and a 1999 leaving office statement of economic interests.

CORE PARTNERS, 2000/0451 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Core Partners of Beverly Hills failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

CORL, CECELIA, AKA CECELIA CORL-UBER, 1991/0258 (1994)

87200 - 1 count

$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Cecelia Corl-Uber, City of Fillmore Planning Commissioner, who failed to timely file her 1990 annual statement of economic interests, filing it over 14 months late. Even after having been interviewed by an enforcement staff investigator, Corl-Uber took almost four additional months before filing.

CORLETT, GARY, 2011/0095 (2011)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Gary Corlett, Associate Director of Operations, California State University, Channel Islands, failed to disclose gifts of a round of golf and multiple lunches from Ameresco, Inc. valued at approximately $125 on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

CORNELIUS, ANN, 1999/0435 (1999)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Ann Cornelius, Provost of Eleanor Roosevelt College at the University of California in San Diego, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

CORR, SARAH, 2011/0377 (2011)

87207 - 8 counts
$1,600

Sarah Corr, Senior Portfolio Manager with CalPERS, failed to timely disclose gifts on her 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests, her 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, and her 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests. The gifts received were: gifts of a softball game and meals from LP Capital Advisors totaling $97.00 in 2006; gifts of entertainment from TPG Capital totaling $60.00 in 2006; gifts of bowling and a meal from LP Capital Advisors totaling $60.00 in 2007; a gift of entertainment from TPG Capital totaling $60.00 in 2007; a gift of a meal from Carlyle Group totaling $50.00 in 2008; gifts of a softball game, billiards, and meals from LP Capital Advisors totaling $72.00 in 2008; gifts of meals and a movie from Oak Hill Investment Managers totaling $83.00 in 2008; gifts of meals and a gift card from Probitas Partners totaling $68.00 in 2008.

CORRECTIONAL PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF SANTA CLARA, 2001/0556 (2002)

86117 - 2 counts
$2,250

Correctional Peace Officers Association of Santa Clara, a lobbyist employer located in Milpitas, failed to timely file two lobbyist employer reports in 2000.

CORSAUT, JAMES, 2009/0599 (2010)

87203 - 2 counts
87300 & 87302(b) - 1 count
$6,000

James Corsaut, Councilmember for the City of Isleton and a former board member of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments/Capitol Valley SAFE, failed to file a 2007 and 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests for his Isleton city council position by the April 1, 2008, and April 1, 2009, deadline, respectively, and failed to timely file a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests for his SACOG/SAFE position.

CORTES, MARCO POLO, AND CORTES 2000, 2000/0109 (2001)

84200.5 - 1 count
$750

Marco Polo Cortes, an unsuccessful candidate for Chula Vista City Council, and Cortes 2000, his controlled committee, failed to timely file a second pre-election campaign statement in 2000.

COTO, JOE, 2009/0862 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Joe Coto failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians in the amount of $94.46 for a dinner.

COULTER, JAMIE B, 2007/0287 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Jamie B. Coulter of Dallas, Texas, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $15,000.

COUNTY ALLIANCE FOR A RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION SYSTEM, AND KATHY FRASCA, 1999/0352 (2001)

84204 - 1 count
$1,500

county Alliance for a Responsible Education System, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Kathy Frasca, failed to file a late independent expenditure report in 1996.

COUNTY EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION AND MARK FINK, 2013/0577 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

county Employee Management Association and Mark Fink, the committee's Treasurer, failed to timely file the campaign statement covering the period July 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due on January 31, 2013, with the county of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters.

COURTRIGHT, DONNA, DONNA COURTRIGHT FOR STATE ASSEMBLY #24, AND MICHAEL ERICKSON,, 1998/0202 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 4 counts

$9,000

Donna Courtright, an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1998, her controlled committee, Donna Courtright for State Assembly #24, and its treasurer, Michael Erickson, failed to timely file both a pre-election and a semi-annual campaign statement and failed to file late contribution reports.

COVINGTON, DALLAS, 1997/0283 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Dallas Covington, a Commissioner on the Redondo Beach Harbor Commission and a self-employed general contractor, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he gave a presentation requesting a conditional use permit on behalf of his client during a meeting of the commission in 1997.

COX COMMUNICATIONS BAKERSFIELD, INC, 1995/0538 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 7 counts
$11,000

Cox Communications Bakersfield, Inc., a subsidiary company providing cable television service, laundered contributions in the names of two executive employees to a Bakersfield city council person, two Kern county Board of Supervisor candidates, and two state candidates between 1993 and 1995.

COX COMMUNICATIONS SAN DIEGO, INC, 1993/0151 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 24 counts
$42,000

Cox Communications San Diego, Inc., a subsidiary company providing cable television service, laundered contributions in the names of seven executive employees and the spouse of one employee to city council persons in San Diego and other statewide candidates between 1991 and 1992.

COX, DAVE, 2009/0863 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Senator Dave Cox failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests gifts of food and beverages paid by the California Professional Firefighters and valued at $101.17, and a Holiday Bowl event including ticket and beverages paid by the Pacific Life Insurance Company and valued at $390.00.

COX, PHILLIP, COMMITTEE TO ELECT PHIL COX, AND RALPH ANDERSON, 2004/0508 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
$6,000

Phillip Cox was elected to the Tulare county Board of Supervisors in November 2004. During the 2004 election campaign, Cox, his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Phil Cox, and committee treasurer, Ralph Anderson, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement and failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement.

COYNE DEVELOPMENT CO, 2003/0461 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$693

Coyne Development Co. of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

CRABTREE, KARLEN AND ARZOO AND SANDRA EVERINGHAM, 1986/0576 (1988)

84203, 84211
$4,500

The Riverside accounting firm of Crabtree, Karlen and Arzoo and its employee, Sandra Everingham, failed to accurately report developer Louis Laramore as the source of more than $7,000 in contributions to Mr. Digati's unsuccessful 1984 campaign and for erroneously reporting campaign refunds of $8,500 in the final weeks of the November runoff election.

CRAIG, GLENDON B, 1997/0368 (1998)

84104 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$5,000

Glendon B. Craig, sheriff of Sacramento county, failed to report occupation and employer information for contributions received, failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts, and failed to file semi-annual campaign statements from 1990 - 1994.

CRAIN, ROBERT, 2007/0602 (2007)

87203 - 1 count
87300 - 1 count
$400

Robert Crain failed to timely file a 2006 annual statement of economic interests as mayor of the City of Blythe and also failed to file a 2006 annual statement of economic interests as a member of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.

CRAMER, WILLIAM, 2005/0867 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

William Cramer of Anaheim failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

CRANDALL, J. TAYLOR, 2005/0456 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
$15,000

J. Taylor Crandall of Woodside qualified as a major donor committee in the first six months of 2004. Respondent failed to file a major donor campaign disclosure statement; failed to file a late contribution report; and failed to

properly disclose the making of contributions in a subsequently filed major donor statement.

CRANE, PATRICK, 1987/0444 (1989)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Patrick Crane failed to file a major donor campaign report and late contribution report. Mr. Crane qualified as a major donor by making four contributions in 1986 totaling $66,750. He also failed to file a late contribution report for a $50,000 contribution made during the final two weeks of the election.

CRANN, CYNTHIA, 2002/0370 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Cynthia Crann, Director of the Westport county Water Board, county of Mendocino, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

CRAWFORD LAW FIRM, 2002/0703 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Crawford Law Firm, located in Des Moines, Iowa, failed to file a late contribution report disclosing a $10,000 contribution made to the Governor Gray Davis Committee in 2002.

CRESLEIGH HOMES CORP, 2003/0390 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Cresleigh Homes Corp. of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CRESSEL, FRED, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT FRED CRESSEL, 1995/0286 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 5 counts
$12,000

Fred Cressel, successful candidate in the 1995 election for Compton City Council and unsuccessful candidate for mayor in 1997, and his committee, Committee to Elect Fred Cressel, failed to timely file campaign statements in 1995 and 1997.

CROMARTIE, TIM, 1999/0756 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Tim Cromartie, Legislative Assistant, California State Assembly, failed to timely file his assuming office statement of economic interests.

CRONK, WILLIAM F, 1998/0493 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

William F. Cronk of Lafayette failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998 for a contribution made to the Governor Pete Wilson Committee.

CROSBY, MEAD, BENTON & ASSOCIATES, 1998/0635 (2000)

84300 & 84301 - 16 counts
$29,000

Crosby, Mead, Benton & Associates, an engineering firm that does work on subdivisions primarily for developers, and headquartered in Santa Ana, laundered campaign contributions to two Santee City Council candidates in 1998.

CROSS, MIKE, 2001/0381 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$600

Mike Cross, a member of the governing board of the Siskiyou county Lakeview Cemetery District, failed to timely file his 1999 and 2000 annual statements of economic interests.

CROSSROADS, LLC, 2002/1025 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Crossroads, LLC of Irvine failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

CROW, HARLAN R, 2003/0574 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Harlan R. Crow of Dallas, Texas, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

CRUZ, EMILIO, 2011/0869 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Emilio Cruz, Transbay Joint Powers Authority Consultant, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, with the Technical Assistance Division.

CRUZ, ROBERTO, 2010/1051 (2011)

84206 - 1 count
$200

county of Los Angeles El Monte School District Member Roberto Cruz failed to timely file a Form 470 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due on August 2, 2010, with the county of Los Angeles.

CRUZ, ROBERTO, 2012/0650 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Roberto Cruz, officeholder with the El Monte City School District, failed to timely file Form 470 Officeholder

Campaign Statement - Short Form, for the period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

CRUZ-GONZALEZ, XILONIN, 2008/0281 (2010)

84206 - 1 count
$400

Xilonin Cruz-Gonzalez, a board member for the Azusa Unified School District, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2008.

CRUZ-GONZALEZ, XILONIN, 2013/0368 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Xilonin Cruz-Gonzalez, as a Member of the Azusa Unified School District Board of Education, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: five meals totaling $341.86 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

CUMPSTON, DALE, 2001/0339 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Dale Cumpston, an appointed member of the Building Inspection Board of Appeals for the county of Tehama, failed to file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

CUNEO GILBERT & LADUCA, LLP, 2005/0812 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Cuneo Gilbert & Laduca, LLP of Washington, DC, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $25,000.

CUNEO GILBERT & LADUCA, LLP, 2005/0811 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Cuneo Gilbert & Laduca, LLP of Washington, DC, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

CUNNINGHAM, KIRK, 1999/0704 (2001)

87300 - 2 counts
$800

Kirk Cunningham, a member of the Del Mar Finance Committee, failed to timely file assuming office and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

CUNNINGHAM, SUZANNE, 2001/0767 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Suzanne Cunningham, a real estate investment consultant for CalPERS, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, 1992/0323 (1996)

87100 - 2 counts
$3,000

William Cunningham, a member of the Redlands City Council, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by voting on two separate matters which affected property within 300 feet of his property.

CURB, MIKE, MIKE CURB COMMITTEE, AND CHARLES M. CURB, TREASURER, 1989/0370 (1990)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Mike Curb, candidate for lieutenant governor in 1986, his campaign committee, and its treasurer failed to disclose three late contributions. The contributions were received on the same day and comprised 33 percent of the late contributions received by the committee.

CURLEY, GEORGE, 1998/0740 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$600

George Curley, an Associate Civil Engineer with the Waste Management Division of the county of Sacramento, failed to timely file his 1997 annual statement of economic interests.

CUTHBERT, PETER, 2010/1000 (2011)

84305(a) - 1 count
$2,500

Peter Cuthbert qualified as an independent expenditure committee in October of 2010. Prior to the November 2, 2010, La Mesa City Council election, Respondent paid for and caused to be sent a mass mailer which endorsed two city council candidates and a mayoral candidate on the ballot in La Mesa, which failed to identify Respondent as the sender of the mailer.

CUZA, FERMIN, 2002/0985 (2002)

84302 - 56 counts
$88,000

Fermin Cuza, a former senior executive with Mattel, Inc., a toy manufacturer headquartered in El Segundo, made contributions to various candidates on behalf of Mattel without disclosing that Mattel was the true source of the contributions between 1997 and 2000.

CYNTHIA "CINDY" LASHBROOK FOR MERCED COLLEGE TRUSTEE 2010, 2010/1085 (2012)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
$2,500

Cynthia "Cindy" Lashbrook was a successful candidate for Merced Community College Trustee for Area 1 in the November 2, 2010, election. Respondent Cindy Lashbrook For Merced College Trustee 2010 was Lashbrook's candidate controlled committee. Respondents failed to file a pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period of October 1 - 16, 2010, due by the October 21, 2010, in a timely manner.

D. H. SMITH, INC, 1999/0324 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$600

D. H. Smith, Inc., located in San Jose, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to Californians for Gray Davis Committee in 1998.

D.R. HORTON MANAGEMENT CO., LTD, 2001/0135 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

D.R. Horton Management Co., Ltd, of Carlsbad failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

D'ORAZIO, TIMOTHY, 2007/0759 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Timothy D'Orazio, Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors Board member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

DACLISON, RHODA ANN, 1999/0795 (2000)

87200 - 1 count
$250

Rhoda Ann Daclison, a field representative for Assemblywoman Elaine Alquist, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 1999.

DAD, JULIE LOPEZ, 2001/0474 (2003)

87203 - 1 count
$1,000

Julie Lopez Dad, member of the Santa Monica Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

DAD, JULIE LOPEZ, 2005/0406 (2007)

87203 - 2 counts
$5,000

Julie Lopez Dad, Planning Commissioner for the City of Santa Monica, failed to timely file a 2004 and a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

DADDOW, JUSTIN, 2010/1105 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Justin Daddow, a member of the California Rice Commission, failed to file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DAHLBACKA, GLEN, 2001/0412 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$1,500

Glen Dahlbacka, Senior Program Manager for the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

DAIGLE, GLEN, 2010/0474 (2010)

87100 - 1 count
87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$3,000

Glen Daigle, Murrieta City Planning Commissioner, failed to timely report all required information regarding investments, income, and assets of/from business entities on his annual Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2009, and attempted to use his official position to influence a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest.

DAILY, SUSAN, 1986/0314 (1984)

87500 - 2 counts
$500

Susan Daily, the elected city clerk of Maricopa, repeatedly delayed transmittals to the Commission of financial disclosure statements filed by city officials.
*The Commission waived this portion of the fine on condition that Daily not violate the Act for two years and that she attend a Commission seminar for filing officials within six months of the stipulation. During 1991 we determined that Susan Daily had not complied with the Commission's Decision and Order dated September 15, 1987. As a result, the Commission issued an order imposing the waived portion of the fine.

DAILY, SUSAN, 1989/0422 (1991)

87500 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Susan Daily, Maricopa City Clerk, regarding her failure to forward to the Commission two statements of economic interests received by the April 3, 1989, deadline. Although required to be forwarded within five days of the filing deadline, the financial disclosure statements were received by the Commission in October 1989. The statements were received after two city council members were asked to refile their statements with the Commission. The city clerk ignored repeated notices concerning her duties under the Act.

DAIRY PRODUCERS ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION, 2001/0015 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Dairy Producers Environmental Foundation of Ontario failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

DAIRYMEN'S COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION AND SUSAN BROWN, TREASURER, 1997/0370 (1998)

84211 - 5 counts
$8,000

Dairymen's Cooperative Creamery Association consisting of dairy farmers who market their milk through the cooperative located in Tulare, and Susan Brown, its

treasurer, failed to disclose the true names, addresses, occupations, and employers of contributors to the committee in 1994.

DAL PORTO, DAVID, 1998/0774 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$250

David Dal Porto, an elected Trustee on the Contra Costa county Reclamation District No. 799 Board, failed to timely file a 1997 annual statement of economic interests.

DALLAS, WILLIAM, 1990/0813 (1993 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
84300
84301
$772,000

Lucas Dallas, Inc., a real estate development company and William Dallas, a partner and president of Lucas Dallas, Inc., laundered campaign contributions in 1990 totaling $132,500 to candidates for Oakland City Council and failed to file major donor campaign statements to disclose the contributions.

DAMON, GARY, 1987/0353 (1988)

84200 - 2 counts
$2,250

Gary Damon, a Sacramento lawyer, failed to file two required major donor campaign statements for client Bill Dutra Leasing. The company in 1986 made 22 contributions totaling $18,552.

DAN HAMBURG, DAN HAMBURG FOR SUPERVISOR 2010, AND GEOFFREY BAUGHER, 2010/0751 & 2010/0981 (2013)

84211(e) - 1 count
84211(a), (b), (f), & (k) - 1 count
85201(c) & (e) - 1 count
84300(c) - 1 count
$9,500

Dan Hamburg ("Hamburg"), was elected to the Mendocino county Board of Supervisors in the November 2, 2010 General Election. Committee, Dan Hamburg for Supervisor 2010, was, at all times relevant, Hamburg's candidate controlled recipient committee. In this matter, Hamburg and his Committee understated and overstated the balance of cash on campaign statements; failed to disclose information regarding contributions received and expenditures made of $100 or more on campaign statements; and failed to deposit contributions into a single, designated campaign bank account prior to expenditure. In addition, Hamburg made two contributions totaling $1,500 to the committee by money order on or about November 8, 2010.

DANIELSEN, LARRY, 2000/0273 (2002)

87300 - 4 counts
$5,500

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Larry Danielsen, a Civil Engineering Associate for the Department of Boating and Waterways located in Sacramento, who failed to file an assuming office and annual statement of economic interests beginning in 1998.

DANMER, INC, 2006/0524 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Danmer, Inc. of Chatsworth failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

DAVIDSON, JOAN, BARRY HILDEBRAND, "JOAN DAVIDSON FOR SCHOOL BOARD" COMMITTEE AND HILDEBRAND FOR SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEE, 1995/0590 (1997)

84305 - 3 counts
$3,000

Joan Davidson and Barry Hildebrand, incumbent candidates for the 1995 campaign for trustees of the Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District and their controlled committees, failed to include proper sender identification on three mass mailers sent out as a joint project.

DAVIS AND GRAEBER INSURANCE SERVICES, 2008/0053 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Davis and Graeber Insurance Services of Redlands failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $13,100.

DAVIS DEMOCRATIC CLUB AND ELIZABETH R. WEIR, 2008/0390 (2012)

84104 - 1 count
84200.5(d) & 84200.7 - 1 count
84211 (a), (b), (e), (f), & (k) - 2 counts
$9,500

Davis Democratic Club, a county general purpose committee, and Elizabeth R. Weir, Treasurer failed to file a first preelection campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 2008, through September 30, 2008, due October 6, 2008, and a second preelection campaign statement for the reporting period October 1, 2008, through October 18, 2008, by the October 23, 2008 due date; both understated and overstated the balance of cash on the semiannual reporting periods for calendar years 2007, 2008 and 2009, on the semiannual campaign statement for the reporting period ending June 30, 2010, by up to approximately $11,449 (understated) and $9,495 (overstated); failed to disclose information regarding contributions received and expenditures made of $100 or more on the semiannual reporting periods for calendar years 2007, 2008 and 2009 and 2010; and failed to maintain proper records to support the campaign statements

filed for the reporting periods of calendar years 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

DAVIS, ALAN S, 2007/0548 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,950

Alan S. Davis of San Francisco failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $13,000.

DAVIS, BRETT, 2008/0089 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$400

Brett Davis is a member of both the Mobilehome Rent Review Commission and the Resource Conservation Commission for the City of Chula Vista. Respondent failed to timely file a 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DAVIS, JOHN, 1998/0028 (2000)

84211 - 4 counts
84300 - 1 count
$6,000

John Davis, member of the Encinitas City Council between 1990 and 1998, accepted cash contributions of $100 or more and failed to properly disclose information regarding campaign contributors during 1994 and 1995.

DAVIS, JOSEPH GRAHAM, JR., CALIFORNIANS AGAINST THE COSTLY RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR, ET AL., J. ARI SWILLER, AND STEPHEN J. KAUFMAN, 2005/0366 (2008)

84104 & 84105 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$4,950

Californians Against the Costly Recall of the Governor, et al. was a primarily formed committee opposing the recall of then Governor Joseph Graham Davis, Jr. in the October 7, 2003, statewide special election. The committee, its controlling candidate, Joseph Graham Davis, Jr., the committee's treasurer, J. Ari Swiller, and assistant treasurer, Stephen J. Kaufman, violated the Political Reform Act by failing to properly disclose accrued expenses, by failing to timely disclose a late contribution made, and by failing to maintain required records of some notices to contributors of $5,000 or more.

DAVIS, JOSEPH GRAY, CALIFORNIANS FOR GRAY DAVIS, AND STEVEN GOURLEY, TREASURER, 2000/0056 (2001)

84105 - 1 count
84203 - 17 counts
84211 - 3 counts
84211 & 84303 - 4 counts
$50,000

Joseph Gray Davis, successful 1998 candidate for governor, his controlled committee, Californians for Gray Davis, and its treasurer, Steven Gourley, failed to maintain records of major donor letters, failed to timely file late contribution reports, failed to itemize all contributions of $100 or more, and failed to disclose subvendor information for expenditures in campaign statements.

DAVIS, LINDA, AND LINDA DAVIS FOR STATE ASSEMBLY, 2000/0163 (2005)

84104 - 1 count
$1,000

Linda Davis, an unsuccessful candidate for the 5th Assembly District in the November 3, 1998 general election, and her controlled committee, Linda Davis for State Assembly, failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts that were necessary to prepare a pre-election campaign statement.

DAVIS, MARVIN, 1987/0445 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Marvin Davis of Los Angeles failed to file a required major donor statement for contributions of $12,400 to four campaign committees, which included a late contribution of $5,000 to assembly candidate Tom Hayden during the final 16 days before the 1986 election.

DAVIS, NORMAN C., 2008/0296 (2010)

86100(a)(b) - 1 count
86113 & 86114 - 1 count
$3,500

Norman Davis, private healthcare attorney, qualified as a lobbyist and a lobbying firm while engaging in legislative activities in 2008. Respondent failed to file the required lobbyist and lobbying firm registration documents, and failed to file periodic statements disclosing legislative activity as a lobbyist, and as a lobbying firm.

DAVIS, SCOTT, 2008/0718 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Scott Davis, Registered Nursing Board member, failed to timely file his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DAVIS, WILLIAM L, 2003/0332 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$2,003

William L. Davis of Encino failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

DAVISELEN ADVERTISING, INC, 2005/0118 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Daviselen Advertising, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

DAY, ROBERT A, 1992/0121 (1993)

84200 - 3 counts
84203 - 1 count
$4,500

Robert Day, a New York resident, failed to timely file three major donor reports covering reporting periods in 1990 and 1991. During those reporting periods, Day made contributions to California campaigns totaling $76,250. Day also failed to file a late contribution report disclosing that he made a $2,000 contribution to the Tom Hayes for Treasurer Committee in 1990.

DAYSOG, ANTHONY, 2003/0738 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Anthony Daysog failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

DE ANZA COLLEGE, 2002/0363 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84301 - 1 count
$4,000

De Anza College, a community college located in Cupertino, laundered a campaign contribution to a local ballot measure committee in 1999, and failed to file a major donor campaign statement, disclosing its campaign activity in 1999.

DE FRANCESCO & SONS, 2002/0784 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,250

De Francesco & Sons of Firebaugh failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

DE LA FUENTE, IGNACIO, 2006/0144 (2008)

89503 - 1 count
$1,500

Ignacio De La Fuente, a member of the Oakland City Council, accepted gifts in the form of parking privileges at the San Francisco International Airport during 2004 and 2005, which exceeded the annual gift limits.

DE LA FUENTE, ROQUE, 1984/0040 (1985 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84300
84301
$9,000

During 1982 and 1983, Mr. De La Fuente made 13 contributions totaling $3,000 in the names of other individuals to the campaign of former San Diego Mayor Roger Hedgecock, without disclosing himself as the true contributor.

DE LA TORRE, HECTOR, 2009/0865 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Hector De La Torre failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians in the amount of $94.46.

DE LA TORRE, HECTOR/DELATOREE FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER 2010/JANE LEIDERMAN, 2012/0211 (2013)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
$2,500

Hector De La Torre was an unsuccessful candidate for Insurance Commissioner in the Democratic primary election held on June 8, 2010. Respondent, DeLaTorre for Insurance Commissioner 2010, was his candidate controlled committee, and Respondent, Jane Leiderman, was the committee Treasurer. In this matter, Respondents failed to report subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $614,185 on campaign statements filed for the reporting periods ending May 22 and June 30, 2010.

DE LA TORRE, MARIBEL, FAMILIES FOR MARIBEL DE LA TORRE, AND STEVEN VERES AND OSCAR E. JIMENEZ, 2002/0408 (2007)

84200 - 3 counts
84211 - 1 count
$6,000

Maribel De La Torre was a successful candidate for the San Fernando City Council in the March 6, 2001, election. She was reelected on March 8, 2005. Families for Maribel De La Torre was De La Torre's controlled committee. Steven Veres and Oscar E. Jimenez served as the committee's treasurers. In this matter, De La Torre, Families for De La Torre and Steven Veres failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements, and failed to disclose required contributor information in a semi-annual campaign statement. De La Torre, Families for Maribel De La Torre and Oscar E. Jimenez failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

DE LOS SANTOS, MARCIE, AND JOSEPH DE LOS SANTOS, 1997/0454 (1999)

84302 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Marcie De Los Santos and Joseph De Los Santos, who served as the intermediaries for a campaign contribution to a Fresno county supervisorial candidate in 1996.

DEALY, LINDA, 2006/0169 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Linda Dealy of Del Mar failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

DEASY, MACKEY, 2007/0756 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Mackey Deasy, Professional Qualifications Committee Member, Architects Board, Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

DECKER FOR ASSEMBLY AND BRENT A. DECKER, 1996/0284 (1997)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Brent A. Decker, candidate for assembly in a special runoff election in 1995, and his committee, Decker for Assembly, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement until after the election.

DEFORGE, BRIAN, 2011/0336 (2012)

87203 & 87207 - 1 count
$1,000

Brian DeForge was a member of the Beaumont City Council since 1999, and the sole owner of Brian E. DeForge Construction. As a city council member, he was required to file Statements of Economic Interests ("SEI"). He failed to disclose sources of income to his business, Brian E. DeForge Construction, where the gross receipts from a single person were equal or greater than $10,000, on his 2007 SEI, for the reporting period January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008.

DEL PIERO, RICHARD, 2003/0839 (2004)

84203 - 3 counts
$2,160

Richard Del Piero failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

DELANEY, MARY QUINN,, 2004/0140 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Mary Quinn Delaney failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

DELGADO, HECTOR AND FRIENDS OF HECTOR DELGADO, 2003/0133 (2008)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$2,500

Hector Delgado was elected to the South El Monte City Council on March 4, 2003. Friends of Hector Delgado was his controlled committee. Respondents failed to disclose the source of a contribution of $100 or more in a semi-annual campaign statement and failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills and receipts necessary to prepare a post-election semi-annual campaign statement, to establish that the campaign statement was properly filed, and to comply with the campaign reporting provisions of the Act.

DELGADO-MATICH, PAULETTE, 2007/0196 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,345

Paulette Delgado-Matich of Yucaipa failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $22,300.

DELGADO-MATICH, PAULETTE, 2007/0417 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Paulette Delgado-Matich of Yucaipa failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,700.

DELGLEIZE, BARBARA, 2011/0186 (2012)

84308(c) - 1 count
$2,000

Barbara Delgleize was an appointed member of the Huntington Beach Planning Commission. She was also an unsuccessful candidate for Huntington Beach City Council in the November 2, 2010, election. On or about October 30, 2010, Barbara Delgleize received a contribution in the amount $520 from Sares-Regis Group, a developer and provider of comprehensive commercial and residential real estate services throughout the western United States, which is based in Irvine, CA. During the February 8, 2011, Huntington Beach Planning Commission meeting, Barbara Delgleize voted to approve Agenda Item No. B-2: Site Plan Review No. 10-004 (Boardwalk Mixed Use Project). This was the Huntington Beach Planning Commission's initial approval for Sares-Regis Group's Application No. 2010-184 to develop a mixed use project consisting of apartments, commercial/retail space, office space, recreation buildings and a park. Barbara Delgleize failed to disclose on the record that she received a contribution from Sares-Regis Group, and failed to recuse herself from the proceeding.

DELLUMS, RON, 2009/0779 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Oakland Mayor Ron Dellums, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of travel from the Government of South Africa, valued at $28,570.

DELOITTE CONSULTING, LLP, 2010/0506 (2011)

86115 - 8 counts
$8,000

Deloitte Consulting, LLP, a California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file eight lobbyist employer reports from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009, resulting in a failure to report total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $122,500.

DEMANN, FREDERICK, 2003/0313 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Frederick DeMann of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

DEMARCO, RALPH, 2006/0607 (2007)

87300 - 1 count

$100

Ralph DeMarco, City of Del Mar Finance Committee member, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

DEMOCRAT JEROME HORTON FOR BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, CITIZENS TO ELECT HONEST OFFICIALS, AND KINDE DURKEE, 2008/0286 (2011)

84305(c) - 3 counts
85318 - 1 count
$13,000

Democrat Jerome Horton for Board of Equalization was Jerome Horton's candidate controlled committee (formed for his 2006 candidacy). In approximately March 2009, Citizens to Elect Honest Officials became Jerome Horton's candidate controlled committee (primarily formed to support Alena Cindy Giardina for the Inglewood Unified School Board in 2009). Kinde Durkee was the treasurer of both committees. Respondents Jerome Horton, Democrat Jerome Horton for Board of Equalization, and Kinde Durkee failed to refund contributions to general election contributors, and Respondents Jerome Horton, Citizens to Elect Honest Officials, and Kinde Durkee failed to properly identify the sender of three mass mailings.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF VENTURA AND SANFORD BOTHMAN, 2012/0507 (2012)

84305.5(a)(2), (4) - 1 count
$1,250

Democractic Club of Ventura is a general purpose committee. Sanford Bothman was at all times relevant in this matter the committee treasurer. Democratic Club of Ventura sent out a slate mailer in October of 2009 that did not contain the "Notice to Voters" language required by Section 84305.5, subdivision (a)(2) and did not include asterisks to indicate those candidates and committees that paid to appear on the slate mailer.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE AND JANICA KYRIACOPOULOS, 2002/0422 (2003 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
84203
84605
$80,000

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, a state general purpose recipient committee that supports Democratic candidates in California elections headquartered in Washington, D.C. and its treasurer, Janica Kyriacopoulos, failed to disclose a late contribution to the Assembly Democratic Leadership 2000 Committee, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement, failed to electronically disclose a late contribution, and failed to electronically file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE NON-FEDERAL - CORPORATE, ANDREW TOBIAS, AND BRAD MARSHALL, 2003/0366 (2006 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200.5 - 2 counts
$60,000

Democratic National Committee Non-Federal - Corporate, a campaign committee sponsored by the National Democratic Party, Andrew Tobias, its treasurer, and Brad Marshall, its assistant treasurer, failed to file two pre-election campaign statements in 2000.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE AND TREASURER PAUL JOHNSON, 2001/0398 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee located in Washington, D.C., and its treasurer, Paul Johnson, failed to file a late contribution report in 1998.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, 1998/0040 (1998)

84203 - 3 counts
84203.5 - 2 counts
84211 - 9 counts
$24,000

Democratic State Central Committee of California, a recipient committee, failed to disclose in-kind contributions to Kathleen Brown, a candidate for governor, failed to file reports disclosing late contributions and independent expenditures, failed to properly disclose occupation and employer information, and failed to fully disclose subvendor and accrued expenditure information on campaign statements between 1993 and 1994.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, AND KATHERINE MORET, 2001/0495 (2001)

84105 - 1 count
84211 & 84303 - 10 counts
$22,000

Democratic State Central Committee of California, a state general purpose campaign committee, and its treasurer, Katherine Moret, failed to disclose subvendor information for expenditures made in 1996 and 1998 totaling $4,011,271 and failed to send required notifications to eight major contributors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN SECTION, AND JOHN MEANS, TREASURER, 1987/0213 (1990)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$5,000

The Democratic State Central Committee, Southern Section, and John Means, treasurer, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements and pre-election campaign statements in 1985 and 1986.

Additional violations involved the failure of the committee to list the occupation and employer for all 29 contributors of $100 or more reported on the committee's first 1987 semi-annual report.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE-NORTHERN DIVISION AND BETTY SMITH, 1980/0075 (1981)

81004 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$7,000

Democratic State Central Committee-Northern Division failed to report $92,867 in in-kind contributions received from the Operating Engineers Union during the 1980 general election. The union properly reported making the contributions. The committee also failed to file a pre-election statement for the 1980 primary.
The committee treasurer, Betty Smith, signed several of the campaign statements before they were prepared.
*During 1985 we determined that the Democratic State Central Committee had not complied with the Commission's Decision and Order dated December 17, 1981. As a result, the waived portion of the fine was assessed and collected.

DENGLER, DENDRA, 2009/0438 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
$4,000

Dendra Dengler, in her capacity as a member of the Manila Community Services District Board of Directors, made a governmental decision in which she had a financial interest.

DENNIS, LENA, 1989/0391 (1990)

87203 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Lena Dennis, Lynwood Planning Commissioner, who failed to request a hearing regarding her failure to file her 1988 and 1989 financial disclosure statements despite repeated notices from the Commission.

DEROSE, LESLIE, 2013/0630 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Leslie DeRose, as a Trustee of the Pajaro Valley Unified School District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $139.27 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

DESERPA, KIM AND FRIENDS OF KIM DESERPA FOR PVUSD SCHOOL BOARD 2010, 2012/0977 (2013)

84200 -1 count
$200

Kim DeSerpa, as a candidate for, and officeholder of, Santa Cruz county's Pajaro Valley Unified School District Board failed to timely file the semi-annual campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012, with the Santa Cruz county Clerk/Elections.

DESERT VALLEY HOSPITAL, INC, 2007/0572 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Desert Valley Hospital, Inc. of Victorville failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

DESERT VALLEY MEDICAL GROUP, 2004/0776 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,050

Desert Valley Medical Group of Victorville failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

DESERT VALLEY MEDICAL GROUP, INC., AND MADAN REDDY, 2007/0482 (2010)

84203(b) - 2 counts
$5,000

Desert Valley Medical Group, Inc., a major donor committee, and Madan Reddy, Treasurer, failed to timely disclose making two late contributions totaling $11,000.

DESTRA, FRANK, 2008/0509 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Frank Destra, Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts Commissioner for the City of Los Alamitos, failed to timely file a 2007 annual statement of economic interests.

DEVCON CONSTRUCTION, INC, 1996/0432 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 39 counts
$68,500

Devon Construction, Inc., a construction and development corporation based in Milpitas, laundered campaign contributions made to various campaigns, mostly mayoral and city council candidates in San Jose between 1990 and 1995.

DEVINE, BRIAN K, 2003/0840 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Brian K. Devine failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

DEVITO FAMILY TRUST, 2004/0812 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Devito Family Trust of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

DHILLON, DAVID, DAVID DHILLON CAMPAIGN, DHILLON FOR SUPERVISOR, AND DHILLON FOR ASSEMBLY, 2000/0658 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 3 counts
84211 - 4 counts
85200 - 1 count
$19,000

David Dhillon was an unsuccessful candidate for the Imperial county Board of Supervisors in the 2000 general election and was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the El Centro City Council in the 2001 general election. David Dhillon and David Dhillon Campaign failed to file a pre-election campaign statement. David Dhillon and Dhillon for Supervisor failed to file a statement of intention to become a candidate; failed to disclose contributions; and failed to disclose an expenditure. David Dhillon and Dhillon for Assembly failed to file a pre-election campaign statement and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

DHL AIRWAYS, INC, 1998/0323 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

DHL Airways, Inc. of Redwood City failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

DI LORIO, CHRISTINE, 2013/0118 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Christine di lorio, as a Community Development Director for the City of Marina, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $124.31 on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from Shea Properties.

DIABLO VALLEY COLLEGE FOUNDATION, 1997/0493 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

Diablo Valley College Foundation, a non-profit foundation formed to support the Diablo Valley College located in Contra Costa county, failed to file a major donor campaign statement and late contribution report in 1996 in connection with a local bond measure campaign.

DIAS, ROBERT, 2011/0583 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Robert Dias, Project Manager, City of Oakland, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

DICKERSON, RICHARD L., DICKERSON FOR ASSEMBLY, AND MARY J. MEISNER, TREASURER, 1998/0590 (2001)

84211 & 84303 - 5 counts
$6,000

Richard L. Dickerson, successful Redding candidate for assembly in 1998, his controlled committee, Dickerson for Assembly, and Mary J. Meisner, its treasurer, failed to disclose subvendor information for expenditures in 1998.

DICKINSON, HEATHER, 1999/0678 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Heather Dickinson, field representative for the California Assembly Rules Committee, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

DIETZ, ELIZABETH, 2007/0752 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Elizabeth Dietz, Registered Nursing Board member, failed to timely file her 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

DIGATI, SAM AND SAM DIGATI FOR SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE, 1986/0576 (1988)

84203 & 84211
$15,500

This money laundering case involved Riverside county developer Louis Laramore and the unsuccessful 1986 campaign of Riverside Councilmember Sam Digati. Mr. Laramore made $12,000 in laundered contributions to the Digati campaign during the highly contested race and failed to file required late contribution reports for $7,920 made immediately before the November 4, 1986, election.

The laundered contributions were made through associates who obtained money orders in the names of others for payment to the candidate because the developer wanted to keep his support hidden. Mr. Digati's penalties involved various campaign reporting violations, including the failure to disclose Mr. Laramore as the true source of $12,000 in contributions.

Mr. Digati also failed to disclose Mr. Laramore's late contribution of $7,920 and another $10,000 contribution from the developer, who paid Digati's campaign manager to work on the campaign.

DIGITAL CAMPAIGNS, INC, 2003/0575 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,530

Digital Campaigns, Inc. of Palo Alto failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

DILLABOUGH, GARY, 2004/0770 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Gary Dillabough of Los Altos failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

DIMAS, JAMES B. AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT JAMES B. DIMAS, SR., PROVEN LEADERSHIP & HONESTY, 1989/0181 (1990)

84104 - 1 count
$1,000

James Dimas, unsuccessful candidate for state assembly and Los Angeles City Council member for 16 years, failed to maintain adequate records on contributions received. The violations stemmed from a fundraising event held by the candidate for Assembly District 56. While reporting the total amount of contributions received at the April 1987 event, the committee failed to maintain required records for approximately $10,000 in cash contributions of $25 or more and $1,000 in checks of less than $100 each. The candidate acknowledged that some supporters bought as many as four tickets at $25 each, but the sales were treated as if each attendee in the group personally paid for a ticket.

DMB LADERA, LLC, 2005/0129 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

DMB Ladera, LLC of San Juan Capistrano failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

DMJMH+N, INC, 2007/0045 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

DMJMH+N, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $25,000.

DO, TIM AKA THINH THEIN DO, INDIVIDUALLY, AND DBA CATERING FOOD SUPPLY, 2010/0740 (2013)

84301 - 1 count
$5,000

Tim Do AKA Thinh Thien Do, individually, and DBA Catering Food Supply made a contribution on or about December 31, 2009 in the amount of $5,000 to the committee known as McCarty for Assmebly 2010, but the true source of the contribution was concealed. This was accomplished by making the contribution in the names of intermediaries, thereby creating the false appearance that Mr. Do and DBA Catering Food Supply was not the true source of funds - when in fact, Mr. Do and DBA Catering and Food Supply were the true source of funds.

DOAN, GLENDA KRAFT, 1994/0710 (1996)

87200 & 87207 - 3 counts
$6,000

Glenda Kraft Doan, a judge of the Justice Court for the Corcoran Judicial District, county of Kings, from 1983 to 1992, and a judge of the Kings county Municipal Court District from 1992 to 1995, failed to disclose informal loans received from friends on her annual statement of economic interests.

DOBBE, CEES, 2000/0761 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Cees Dobbe, California Cut Flower Commissioner, failed to timely file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

DOCTORS' COMPANY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, AND JAMES CATHCART, 1999/0727 (2003)

84211 - 1 count
$2,000

The Doctors' Company Political Action Committee, a state general purpose recipient committee located in Napa sponsored by The Doctors' Company, a medical malpractice insurance carrier, and its treasurer, James Cathcart, failed to properly disclose a contribution received in 1998.

DOFFONEY, NED, 2013/0245 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Ned Doffoney, as Chancellor for the North Orange county Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: meals totaling $153.86 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and meals totaling $180.00 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

DOLAN FOSTER ENTERPRISES, LLC, 2006/0287 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Dolan Foster Enterprises, LLC of Pleasanton failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $16,750 in 2004.

DOMIC, VILKO, 2013/0583 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Vilko Domic, as the Director of Finance for the City of Commerce, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf and meals totaling $178.07 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

DOMINGUEZ, THOMAS, 2007/0248 (2009)

87300 - 3 counts
$6,000

Thomas Dominguez, Citizens Compensation Commission member for the State of California, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

DONAGHY SALES, LLC, 2004/0716 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Donaghy Sales, LLC of Fresno failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

DONOHUE, KEVIN F, 2006/0877 (2009)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

In 2005, Kevin Donohue was Deputy Director with the California Department of Managed Health Care. From on or about August 2005 to on or about December 2005, Respondent participated in a governmental decision, the merger of United Health Group, a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and PacifiCare of California while an employee of the California Department of Managed Health Care. During this period, Respondent owned stock in United Health Group valued at more than $2,000, but less than $25,000.

DOOLITTLE, JOHN, FRIENDS OF JOHN DOOLITTLE, JACK HORNSBY, FRIENDS OF JACK HORNSBY, AND JOHN FELIZ SEE ALSO BRUCE ASHWILL, SI-84/43 (1985), 1984/0043 (1987)

84206 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$6,000

An administrative law judge found that state Senator John Doolittle, Doolittle's aide John Feliz, and 1984 state senate candidate Jack Hornsby violated campaign reporting laws in connection with the November 1984 general election.
Shortly before the election, Doolittle campaign consultant John Feliz coordinated the production of a mass mailer sent on behalf of Doolittle's Democratic opponent, Jack Hornsby. The consulting services of Feliz and a Doolittle fundraiser, Jim Grubbs, along with 60,000 mailing labels, were contributed by the Friends of John Doolittle Committee to the Friends of Jack Hornsby Committee. The mailer was sent to Democratic households as a tactic to bring Democratic candidate Hornsby into the three-way race with Doolittle and former state Senator Ray Johnson, thus pulling votes away from Johnson to Hornsby for the benefit of Doolittle.
Doolittle was negligent prior to the election for not making further inquiry into the matter once Feliz informed him of the mailer's existence.

DORAN, SHELLEY, 1996/0541 (1997)

84308 - 1 count
$1,500

Shelley Doran, Chairman of the Los Altos Hills Planning Commission and candidate for Los Altos Hills City Council in 1996, violated the Act when she accepted a $1,000 contribution from a contributor only 24 days after she voted on the contributor's project as a planning commissioner.

DORE, BARBARA, AND DORE FOR WATER BOARD, 2009/0192 (2009)

84101(a) & 84103(a) - 1 count
84200(a) - 7 counts
84200.5(c) & 84200.8 - 2 counts
89512 - 1 count
$30,500

Respondents failed to amend the Committee's Statement of Organization after it qualified as a recipient committee; filed a late pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period Jan 1 - Sept 24, 2005; failed to file the pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period Sept 25-Oct 22, 2005 by the due date; filed three semi-annual campaign statements late; failed to file four semi-annual campaign statements, and used campaign funds for personal purposes.

DOREY, WILLIAM G, 1996/0149 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

William G. Dorey, senior vice president of Granite Construction Company located in Riverside county, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in 1996 to disclose a loan he made that was used to gather signatures for a statewide gaming initiative.

DOSANJH, TEJINDER, 2009/0527 (2009)

87202 - 1 count
$200

Tejinder Dosanjh, Sutter county Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

DOSHAY, GLENN, 2003/0392 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,300

Glenn Doshay of Rancho Santa Fe failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

DOUGLAS, MICHAEL, 2001/0016 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Michael Douglas of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

DOUGLAS, ROBERT, 2012/0457 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Robert Douglas, a board member of the Butte Valley Fire Protection District, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period of January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

DOUGLAS, SCOTT, 2010/0569 (2010)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Scott Douglas, who qualified as a major donor committee in the first half of 2009, failed to timely disclose three contributions, totaling $37,200.

DOWDS, SCOTT, 1999/0461 (1999)

87300 - 1 count

$250

Scott Dowds, an appointed member of the Project Area Committee #2 in the City of Fullerton, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

DOWNEY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, 2011/0092 (2011)

86115 - 1 count
$200

Downey Regional Medical Center, a registered California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file a quarterly lobbyist employer report for the period of July I, 2010 through September 30, 2010, resulting in a failure to report total payments of $5,000.

DOWNING , SAM, 2012/0158 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
87300 & 87302(b) - 1 count
$5,000

Sam Downing was named President/Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital ("SVMH") in 1985 and held that position until his retirement on or about April 30, 2011. As the CEO of SVMH, Mr. Downing was a public official, as defined in the Political Reform Act, and was a designated employee in the Conflict of Interest Code for SVMH. Mr. Downing violated the conflict of interest provisions of the Act when he executed a contract to waive the security amount to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits of $100,000, for the benefit of First Capital Bank, in which he knew, or had reason to know, he had a financial interest. He also violated the financial disclosure requirements of the Act by failing to disclose his $50,000 interest in First Capital Bank on his 2007 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DOWNS, MICHAEL, 1998/0256 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$900

Michael Downs, an architect at the University of California at San Diego, failed to timely file his assuming office and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

DOWSE, ROD, 2010/0986 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Rod Dowse, a Grenada Irrigation District board member for the county of Siskiyou, failed to timely file his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

DOYLE, D. BARTON, 2000/0045 (2003)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

D. Barton Doyle, Sierra Madre City Councilmember, made and participated in a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest in 2000.

DOYLE, KATHLEEN E., KATHLEEN DOYLE FOR SUPERVISOR, AND ERIN DOYLE, 2001/0403 (2004)

84104 - 3 counts
$4,000

Kathleen E. Doyle, unsuccessful candidate for the Sonoma county Board of Supervisors, her controlled committee, Kathleen Doyle for Supervisor, and its treasurer, Erin Doyle, failed to maintain detailed records and accounts necessary to prepare campaign statements in 1998.

DRAGONE, JOHN, JR, 1996/0202 (1998)

84200 - 3 counts
$6,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against John Dragone, Jr., an elected member of the governing board of the Centinela Valley Union High School District in Los Angeles county, who failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in 1995 and 1996.

DRAKE, CHARLES, 2005/0407 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Charles Drake, a member of the City of Marina Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

DRAPER, WILLIAM H., III & PHYLLIS C. DRAPER TRUST, 2002/0785 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

William H. Draper, III & Phyllis C. Draper Trust of Atherton failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

DRESS, PAUL, 2009/0868 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Paul Dress, Chief of Staff for Assemblymember Jim Silva, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of tickets and food to the Sacramento River Cats from the Northern California Power Agency valued at $95.88.

DREXEL, BURNHAM, LAMBERT, INC, 1987/0358 (1988)

84200 & 84203 - 8 counts
$8,000

Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc. of New York City, failed to timely file three major donor campaign statements and five late contribution reports. The company contributed a total of $100,226 in 1986 and 1987.

DRINKHOUSE, EUGENE "JIM", 2006/0391 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Eugene "Jim" Drinkhouse, a former city manager for the City of Sanger, failed to report his community property share of his spouse's income from Cihon/Bethel Estates in

excess of $10,000 on his 2004 and 2005 Statements of Economic Interests.

DRIVE-DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN, INDEPENDENT VOTER EDUCATION-THE PAC OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, AND DAVID A. SWEENEY, TREASURER, 1993/0403 (1995)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 6 counts
84202.5 - 1 count
84202.7 - 3 counts
84203 - 5 counts
$24,000

DRIVE, a general purpose recipient committee, failed to timely file campaign statements from 1989 to 1991 which included a semi-annual statement, six pre-election statements, two odd-numbered year statements, and a supplemental pre-election statement. In addition, DRIVE failed to file five late contribution reports.

DRY CREEK RANCHERIA, 2006/0611 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$1,800

Dry Creek Rancheria of Geyserville failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $100,000 in 2004.

DRYSDALE, GEORGE M, 2003/0686 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,500

George M. Drysdale failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

DUBLIN INSURANCE, 2006/0288 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Dublin Insurance of Dublin failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

DUCA, SUZANNE, 2007/0046 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Suzanne Duca of Santa Barbara failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

DUDEK & ASSOCIATES, 2000/0198 (2000)

84300 & 84301 - 2 counts
$3,600

Dudek & Associates, a California corporation that does land use planning and full environmental impact reports specializing in environmental assessments, hazardous waste assessments and removal, and waste water management issues headquartered in Encinitas, laundered campaign contributions to a candidate for the Santee City Council in 1998.

DUFFY, RICHARD, 2011/0385 (2011)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Richard Duffy, as an investment officer with CalPERS, failed to disclose a gift of Rose Bowl tickets, valued at $199.80, received from Western Assets on his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests, as well as gifts of lunch and dinner, valued at $103.50, received from Turner Investment Partners on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DUFORT, ROBERT, 2008/0644 2008/0426 (2010)

87300 - 3 counts
$2,700

Robert DuFort, a member of the California Veterinary Medical Board, Drug and Alcohol Diversion Evaluation Committee, failed to timely file annual Statements of Economic Interests for years 2006, 2007, and 2008.

DUNIGAN, KEVIN, 2004/0110 (2005)

87203 - 1 count
$3,000

Kevin Dunigan, a member of the Inglewood Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

DUNLAP, JUDITH L./DUNLAPM FOR MAYOR 2010/DUNLAP 2009/FRIENDS TO ELECT JUDY DUNLAP, 2010/0208 (2013)

84200(a), 84200.5(b) & (c), 84200.7(a), & 84200.8 - 4 counts
84104 - 1 count
$9,500

Judith L. Dunlap was an Inglewood City Councilmember since 1993. She ran for Inglewood City Council in the April 7, 2009 election and in a run-off election August 31, 2010, and won both times. She also ran for Mayor of Inglewood in the June 8, 2010 and the November 2, 2010 elections and was defeated both times. Dunlap for Mayor 2010, Dunlap 2009, and Friends to Elect Judy Dunlap were the controlled committees of Judith L. Dunlap for these elections. Dunlap served as Treasurer of these committees. She failed to file preelection and semi-annual campaign statements, and failed to maintain records to support the information required to be disclosed on campaign statements.

DUNN, DAMON J., DAMON J. DUNN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE 2010, 2012/0558 (2013)

84211(k) & 84303 -1 count
$2,250

Damon J. Dunn ("Dunn"), was an unsuccessful candidate for Secretary of State in the November 2, 2010 General Election. Damon J. Dunn for Secretary of State 2010 ("the Committee"), was his candidate-controlled recipient committee. Kelly Lawler ("Lawler"), served as the committee Treasurer. In this matter, Dunn, the Committee, and Lawler failed to timely report subvendor information

for payments totaling approximately $231,804, on a semi-annual campaign statement filed for the reporting period ending December 31, 2010.

DUQUE, HENRY M, 2000/0593 (2005)

87100 - 9 counts
$18,000

Henry M. Duque, an appointed member of the California Public Utilities Commission, made governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest in 1999 and 2000.

DURAN, BEN, 2013/0250 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Ben Duran, as Superintendent for Merced College, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: meals totaling $147.16 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and meals totaling $217.64 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

DURARD, MCKENNA & BORG, 2005/0736 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

DuRard, McKenna & Borg of San Mateo failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002 and 2003.

DURHAM, THOMAS, 2007/0499 (2008)

87202 - 1 count
$200

Thomas Durham, Yuba county Planning Commission member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

DURO, HENRY, 2008/0330 (2009)

87302.6 - 1 count
$200

Henry Duro, San Bernardino county Indian Gaming Local Community Benefit Committee member, failed to timely file his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DURO, VINCE, 2008/0331 (2009)

87302.6 - 1 count
$200

Vince Duro, San Bernardino county Indian Gaming Local Community Benefit Committee member, failed to timely file his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

DUTTON, BOB, 2009/0869 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Senator Bob Dutton failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of food and drink from California Professional Firefighters valued at $101.17.

DUTTON, MICHAEL, 2011/0386 (2011)

87207 - 11 counts
$2,200

Michael Dutton, Portfolio Manager with CalPERS, failed to disclose two gifts on his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests: wine valued at $50.00, received from Credit Suisse and a softball event and lunch valued at $97.00 from LP Capital Advisors. Respondent failed to disclose seven gifts on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests: a back pack and dinner from Blackstone totaling $80.00, golf and a bag from Hamilton Lane totaling $150.00, basketball game tickets from UBS totaling $100, dinner from PCG totaling $75.00, meals from Lexington totaling $55.00, bowling and lunch from LP Capital Advisors totaling $99.00, and meals from Audax totaling $95.00. Respondent also failed to disclose two gifts on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests: a holiday party from LP Capital Advisors totaling $75.00 and meals from Credit Suisse totaling $55.00.

DYER, G. PATRICK, 1999/0616 (2000)

87203 - 1 count
$200

G. Patrick Dyer, member of the Nevada City Council, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

DYMALLY, MERVYN, FRIENDS OF DYMALLY, AND IDA E. YARBROUGH, 2002/0829 (2006)

85400 - 1 count
$3,800

Mervyn Dymally, a member of the State Assembly, and his controlled committee, Friends of Dymally, and its treasurer, Ida E. Yarbrough, made campaign expenditures in excess of the voluntary expenditure limits.

E & B NATURAL RESOURCES, 2007/0238 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$1,686

E & B Natural Resources of Bakersfield failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $128,625 in 2006.

E.I. INDUSTRIES, INC, 1995/0567 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$8,000

E.I. Industries, Inc., located in San Jose and engaged in the business of selling construction supplies and materials, laundered four campaign contributions to San Jose City Council candidate Pat Dando in 1995.

EADS, GEORGE AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT GEORGE EADS MARINA COAST WATER DISTRICT NOVEMBER 2, 2010, 2010/0930 (2013)

84305(a) -1 count
85201 - 1 count
84104 & 18401 - 1 count
$5,500

George Eads ran for a director seat on the Marina Coast Water District in 2010. Committee to Elect George Eads

Marina Coast Water District November 2, 2010 was his campaign committee. During the course of the campaign, the Committee and George Eads sent out three mass mailers that did not list the street address and city of the Committee and George Eads. The Committee and George Eads also failed to establish a campaign bank account and Eads deposited campaign contributions and made campaign expenditures from his personal bank account. Additionally, the Committee and George Eads failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare campaign statements and to establish campaign statements were properly filed.

EARNEST GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS CONSULTING AND CURTIS J. EARNEST, 2000/0734 (2002)

86117 - 8 counts
$8,000

Earnest Governmental Relations Consulting (EGRC), a registered lobbying firm in Sacramento, and Curtis J. Earnest, a registered lobbyist and owner of EGRC, failed to file quarterly lobbying reports for reporting periods in 1997 through 1999.

EAVES, GERALD, 1987/0596 (1989)

87207 - 1 count
$1,500

State Assemblyman Gerald Eaves failed to provide timely disclosure of income received from his campaign consulting business, Creative Campaigns. The business was a partnership he formed which received a $10,000 payment from Friends of Gerry Eaves, a campaign committee controlled by the state lawmaker. The payment was for purchases and fees and a retainer for services. The income and ownership of Creative Campaigns was not disclosed until after news reports and the Commission began investigating the matter.

EAVES, GERALD R, 1995/0557 (1999)

84308 - 10 counts
$12,500

Gerald Eaves, member of the San Bernardino county Board of Supervisors and appointed to the Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA), failed to publicly disclose contributions and disqualify himself from participating and voting on matters concerning contracts of his contributors which were before the IVDA board in 1994 and 1995.

EBERHARDT, ROBERT, 2011/0387 (2011)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Robert Eberhardt, Portfolio Manager for CalPERS, failed to timely disclose gifts on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests, and his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests. The gifts received were: meals, CD, tie, and scarf from Hines totaling $375.00 in 2008; sweatshirt, tote, and perfume from Starwood totaling $245.00 in 2009.

EBF & ASSOCIATES, L.P, 2006/0170 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

EBF & Associates, L.P. of Minnetonka, Minnesota, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

ECHEZONA, CHIKE, 2006/0593 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Chike Echezona, Workers' Compensation Compliance Officer for the Department of Industrial Relations, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

ECKARD, KEVIN P., KEVIN ECKARD FOR ASSESSOR, AND CAROLE ONORATO, TREASURER, 1992/0115 (1995)

84104 - 1 count
84211 & 84216 - 4 counts
84213 & 81004 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
87302 - 1 count
89513 - 1 count
$10,000

Kevin Eckard, unsuccessful candidate for Placer county Assessor in 1990, his controlled committee, and the committee treasurer failed to disclose the true source of loans received, failed to report loan repayments, failed to make campaign expenditures solely from the campaign bank account, failed to maintain adequate records, accepted an illegal cash contribution, used campaign funds to make impermissible loans, and verified the campaign statements though they were incomplete. In addition, Mr. Eckard, in his capacity as a member of the Placer county Fish and Game Commission, failed to disclose reportable sources of income on his 1990-1992 statements of economic interests.

ECKENRODE, NORMAN, 2004/0258 (2006)

84308 - 2 counts
$6,500

City of Placentia Councilmember Norman Eckenrode, while serving as an appointed member of the Orange county Sanitation District, accepted a contribution of more than $250 from a party to proceedings involving the award of contracts within three months following the date final decisions were rendered in those proceedings.

EDGECOMB, CHRIS E, 1998/0494 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Chris E. Edgecomb of Santa Barbara failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

EDGEWOOD LANE DEVELOPERS, LP, 2001/0322 (2001)

84200 - 1 count

$600

Edgewood Lane Developers, LP, failed to file a major donor committee campaign report in 2000.

EDISON INTERNATIONAL AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2005/0561 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Edison International and affiliated entities of Rosemead failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $100,000.

EDMISTON, JOSEPH, 2006/0990 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Joseph Edmiston, a member of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, et al., failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

EDMONDS, HAROLD, 2013/0754 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Harold Edmonds, as a Trustee for the Oxnard Union High School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $139.27 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

EDMONDSON, KATHAY, 2009/0692 (2010)

87206 & 87207 - 2 counts
$400

Kathay Edmondson, a former City of Dunsmuir council member, failed to disclose an interest in real property and failed to disclose income on her candidate and assuming office Statements of Economic Interests.

EDWARDS, JOHNNY, 2004/0018 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Johnny Edwards failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

EDWARDS, NOLICE, 2009/0871 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Nolice Edwards, Chief of Staff to Assemblymember Karen Bass, failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests, a gift of food and beverage paid by the Farmers Group, Inc., and valued at $121.92.

EDWARDS, W. JAMES, III, 2006/0429 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,200

W. James Edwards, III of Newport Beach failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2004 and $25,000 in 2005.

EDWARDS, WILLIS, 1979/0049 (1980)

84203 - 3 counts
84206 - 1 count
84209 - 1 count
84210 - 1 count

84212 - 1 count
84214 - 4 counts
$1,000

Willis Edwards, an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the 49th Assembly District, failed to file three candidate campaign statements and committed various reporting violations, including the failure to properly report four late contributions totaling $12,000.

EGAN, ROBERT, 2002/0012 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$1,200

Robert Egan is the Chairman of the board of commissioners for the Saratoga Fire Protection District and a real estate broker in the City of Saratoga. In 2000, during the first semi-annual reporting period of January 1, 2000 through June 30, 2000, Mr. Egan made $27,801 in political contributions, in the form of loans, to support the passage of a local ballot measure, and thereby qualified as a "major donor committee." Mr. Egan violated the Political Reform Act by failing to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

EGER, JOSEPH,, 2004/0780 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,573

Joseph Eger of Stockton failed to file late contribution reports in 2003.

EHRENKRANZ, JORDAN, 2009/0043 (2012)

87100 - 2 counts
$6,000

As a member of the city council for the City of Canyon Lake, Respondent Jordan Ehrenkranz violated the Political Reform Act by failing to disqualify himself from three governmental decisions relating to a proposed moratorium on hillside development in which he had a financial interest.

EICHENBERG, ROBERT, 2006/0273 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$1,257

Robert Eichenberg of Newport Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $85,700 in 2004.

EICHMAN, J. RICHARD, 1992/0407 (1994)

84203.5 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$1,000

J. Richard Eichman, treasurer of Western Mobilehome Association Political Action Committee, failed to timely file two independent expenditure reports and also failed to adequately disclose candidates on whose behalf four independent expenditures were made on the semi-annual campaign statement of the Western Mobilehome Association PAC for the period from July 1, 1991, through December 31, 1991.

EJE, INC., DBA ESCONDIDO JEEP EAGLE, AND NORTH COUNTY FORD, INC, 1997/0145 (1999)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$8,000

EJE, Inc., dba Escondido Jeep Eagle, an automobile dealership located in Escondido, and North county Ford, Inc., an automobile dealership located in Vista, laundered four campaign contributions to a Vista city council candidate in 1996.

ELDRED, KENNETH A., 2007/0520 (2010)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Kenneth A. Eldred qualified as a major donor committee under the Political Reform Act in June 2006. On or about June 2, 2006, Respondent Eldred made an $11,000 late contribution to Steve Poizner for Insurance Commissioner, a committee formed primarily to support Steve Poizner on the June 6, 2006, state ballot. Respondent Eldred was required to file a late contribution report disclosing the late contribution by June 3, 2006, but failed to do so until July 27, 2006, more than 50 days after the election.

ELDRED, KENNETH A. AND ROBERTA E, 2004/0141 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Kenneth A. and Roberta E. Eldred failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

ELECTION DIGEST- A PROJECT OF THE COALITION FOR LITERACY/POMERANCE-POIRIER,TRACEY, 2013/0107 (2013)

84305.5(a)(2) - 1 count
$3,000

Election Digest-A Project of The Coalition for Literacy, is a slate mailer organization. Respondent, Tracey Pomerance-Poirier, formed Respondent Election Digest and directed its activity. Respondents violated the Political Reform Act by failing to print the required wording of the "Notice to Voters" in a color or print which contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible, on slate mailers sent in connection with the November 6, 2012, election.

ELECTION EDUCATION GUIDE AND TRACEY POMERANCE-POIRIER, 2010/0980 (2012)

84219(h)(5) - 1 count
$2,000

Election Education Guide is a slate mailer organization. Respondent Tracey Pomerance-Poirier is the organization's treasurer. In this matter, for the reporting periods ending June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2010, Respondents failed to report in a timely manner, subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $652,549.

ELECTION SYSTEMS & SOFTWARE, 2002/0704 (2002)

84203 & 84605 - 2 counts
$7,000

Election Systems & Software of Omaha, Nebraska, failed to file late contribution reports in paper and electronic formats in 2002.

ELECTRIC CITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 2003/0393 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Electric City of Southern California, located in Redondo Beach, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ELEGANCE CORPORATION, 2003/0841 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Elegance Corporation failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

ELIAS, BENJAMIN S., BEN S. ELIAS FOR ASSEMBLY, AND ARMEN ELIAS, 2000/0062 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Benjamin S. Elias, an unsuccessful candidate for assembly, 18th district, his controlled committee, Ben S. Elias for Assembly, and its treasurer, Armen Elias, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

ELIOT, LEONARD, 1990/0302 (1992)

87100 - 4 counts
87300 - 5 counts
$18,000

Leonard Eliot was the Assistant City Manager and Controller of the City of West Covina. He was also Assistant Executive Director of the West Covina Redevelopment Agency. Mr. Eliot violated the conflict-of-interest disclosure and disqualification provisions by failing to disclose his interests in an Orange Julius franchise located in a shopping mall known as the West Covina Fashion Plaza and by participating in decisions relating to a major expansion and restoration of the WCFP.

ELLIOTT BROIDY AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2005/0378 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Elliott Broidy and affiliated entities of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

ELLISON, LAWRENCE J, 2003/0333 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lawrence J. Ellison of Redwood Shores failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ELSBERG ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION AND MARK ELSBERG, 1996/0187 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$8,000

Elsberg Accountancy Corporation, an accounting firm located in Walnut Creek, and Mark Elsberg, its sole shareholder, laundered contributions made to a candidate for the Contra Costa county Board of Supervisors.

ELWOOD, KENNY, 2009/0521 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Kenny Elwood, Butte Valley Irrigation District member, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests.

EMAD, BEHZAD, 2006/0525 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Behzad Emad of Sherman Oaks failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

EMAMI, ROBERT, 2000/0401 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Robert Emami of Los Gatos failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

EMERGENCY GROUPS' OFFICE, 2006/0430 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,200

Emergency Groups' Office of Arcadia failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2003 and $15,250 in 2004.

EMERGENCY MEDICINE MANAGEMENT SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA, INC, 2006/0526 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
$2,400

Emergency Medicine Management Services of California, Inc. located in Marina Del Rey, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $37,494 in 2004 and $29,162 in 2005.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS MEDICAL GROUP, 2006/0431 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$1,030

Emergency Physicians Medical Group of Roseville failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $63,000 in 2004.

EMMERSON, BILL, 2009/0872 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Bill Emmerson failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a reception paid by several lumber and forestry associations and valued in total at $63.73.

ENDICOTT, MICHAEL, 2011/0639 (2013)

86114 & 86118 - 7 counts
$24,500

Michael Endicott, a lobbyist and the responsible officer for the lobbying firm that bears his name, failed to file a quarterly lobbying firm report for each of the seven reporting periods covering October 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012, with the Secretary of State.

ENG, MIKE, 2009/0873 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Mike Eng failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

ENGASSER, GEORGE, 2002/0090 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$1,200

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against George Engasser, member of the Parks Commission for the City of Oroville, who failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

ENGELMAN, LINDA, 2001/0076 (2001)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Linda Engelman, an appointed member of the Vallejo Planning Commission, failed to file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests

ENGINEERING & UTILITY CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION PAC AND MICHAEL ROCCO, TREASURER, 1999/0815 (2001)

84104 - 2 counts
84211 - 4 counts
$8,000

Engineering & Utility Contractors Association PAC, a general purpose committee in Pleasanton, and Michael Rocco, its treasurer, failed to maintain adequate records and failed to timely report contributions received in 1995 and 1996.

ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR, 2003/0394 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Enterprise Rent-A-Car of Gardena failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ENXCO SERVICE CORP, 2003/0491 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Enxco Service Corp. of N. Palm Springs failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

EPHRIAM, D. ANTHONY, 2000/0524 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 2 counts
$500

D. Anthony Ephriam, member of the Social Services Commission for the City of Santa Monica, failed to timely file his 1998 and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

EPSTEN GRINNELL & HOWELL, APC, 2006/0289 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Epsten Grinnell & Howell, APC of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $8,000 in 2004.

EQUALITY CALIFORNIA ISSUES PAC AND TIMOTHY HOHMEIER, 2011/0446 (2012)

84200.5(d) & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203 & 84605(a) - 4 counts
85309(b) - 6 counts
84211(f) - 1 count
$31,500

Equality California Issues PAC and Respondent Committee's treasurer, Timothy Hohmeier, failed to file preelection campaign statements for the reproting periods ending March 17, 2008 and May 17, 2008, failed to timely file late contribution reports, failed to timely file $1,000 online election cycle reports, and failed to disclose certain information regarding persons who contributed $100 or more.

ERICKSON, MICHAEL, 1998/0202 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 5 counts
$3,000

Michael Erickson, treasurer for the Donna Courtright for State Assembly #24 Committee, failed to timely file late contribution reports and a semi-annual campaign statement as a major donor committee in 1998.

ERICKSON-HALL CONSTRUCTION CO, 2007/0704 (2008)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Erickson-Hall Construction Co. of Escondido failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $93,750.

ERICKSON-HALL CONSTRUCTION CO, 2007/0749 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Erickson-Hall Construction Co. of Escondido failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

ESCONDIDO SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION AND LIZ GRANATOWSKI, 2012/0836 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Escondido Secondary Teachers Association and its Treasurer, Liz Granatowski, failed to timely file the semi-annual campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012, with the San Diego county Registrar of Voters.

ESCUTIA, MARTHA M, 2004/0407 (2008)

87203 & 87207 - 2 counts
$2,000

Martha Escutia, while a member of the State Senate, failed to disclose sources of income of $20,000 or more to her spouse's solely-owned business entity on her initially-filed 2002 and 2003 annual statements of economic interests.

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT, A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS FOR THE REPUBLIC, AND CAROLYN ROBERTSON, TREASURER, 1991/0574 (1992)

84204 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$3,500

This general purpose committee supported Proposition 119 in the June 1990 election and Proposition 140 in the November 1990 election. The committee failed to file a late independent expenditure report to report payments of $20,974 made in support of Proposition 119. They also failed to itemize 29 contributions of $100 each received from contributors.

EU, MARCH FONG, AND FRIENDS OF MARCH FONG EU COMMITTEE, 1989/0139 (1990)

84203 - 5 counts
84213 - 1 count
84303 - 1 count
$8,000

Secretary of State March Fong Eu committed campaign reporting violations during her 1986 election. The violations involved the failure of Eu to file late contribution reports totaling $10,450 during the primary and general election, failure to properly report subvendors for $151,278 in expenditures, and failure to exercise reasonable diligence in the preparation of the campaign statements. The

candidate delegated all reporting responsibilities and supervision to other members of her staff, which prevented her from taking any steps to correct or cause to be checked any portion of the statements.

EU, MARCH FONG, BAY AREA ASIANS TO REELECT MARCH FONG EU COMMITTEE, AND CATHERINE LEE, 1989/0310 (1990)

84102 - 1 count
84104 - 2 counts
84200 - 5 counts
84213 - 2 counts
$20,000

A state audit found that one of March Fong Eu's controlled committees in San Francisco, and its treasurer, failed to timely file five campaign statements disclosing receipts of $40,400 and expenditures of $37,247. The committee also failed to maintain adequate campaign records of contributions and expenditures and the candidate and treasurer failed to use reasonable diligence in preparation of the campaign disclosure reports. The Commission reached a stipulated settlement on 10 violations of the Act prior to the filing of a civil action.

EVANS, ROBERT J., 2010/0661 (2011)

84200.5 & 84206 - 1 count
$800

Robert J. Evans was an unsuccessful candidate for Attorney General in the November 2, 2010, general election, who raised and spent less than $1,000 for his campaign. Respondent failed to file a short form campaign statement for calendar year 2010 by the March 22, 2010, due date.

EVERGREEN AMERICA CORPORATION, 1993/0045 (1993)

84200 - 12 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$447,500

Evergreen America Corporation, the general agent for Evergreen Lines, a containership operator based in Taiwan, violated the law by laundering 236 contributions to statewide candidates and Los Angeles City Council candidates between 1989 and 1991. The campaign contributions amounted to $172,000 and were made at a time when an Evergreen-related company was planning a land development project in downtown Los Angeles. Evergreen also failed to file four major donor statements and failed to report contributions and late contributions during 1989 and 1990. This was a joint investigation conducted by the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission and the Fair Political Practices Commission.

EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION COMMITTEE, PHILIP ARNOLD, JIM HUTCHERSON, AND TAL COWAN, 1995/0189 (1997)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 5 counts
84203 - 1 count
$6,000

Philip Arnold, Jim Hutcherson, and Tal Cowan, candidates for the board of trustees for the Fallbrook Union High School District, and the Committee for Excellence in Education, their controlled committee, failed to file pre-election statements until after the election in 1994 and failed to file a late contribution report.

EXCELLENCE IN STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT PAC, 1998/0265 (2001)

84102 - 1 count
84106 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$4,000

Excellence in Student Achievement PAC in San Diego failed to include the name of its sponsor, the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, on a Statement of Organization, failed to include the name of its sponsoring organization on several campaign statements, and failed to disclose the true source and true guarantor of loans on campaign statements.

EXPERTON, BETTINA, 2006/0606 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Bettina Experton, a member of the City of Del Mar's Finance Committee, failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

EXPRESSTOUCH, INC, 2002/0325 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Expresstouch, Inc. of Hayward failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

F.E.A. LOGISTICS, 1988/0364 (1990)

84301 - 10 counts
$20,000

F.E.A. Logistics, a Gardena company, laundered campaign contributions through employees to Los Angeles City Council candidate, Kenneth Orduna. The violations involved 10 contributions of $500 each made by the company through employees to the candidate. The contributions were laundered through F.E.A. Logistics employees to avoid the local ordinance restricting campaign contributions to $500 from a single source.

FABELLA, MARIA, 2008/0310 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Maria Fabella, Hazardous Substance Scientist with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, failed to timely file a 2007 annual statement of economic interests.

FAIR ELECTIONS GROUP AND NIKOLA MIKULICICH, JR, 1998/0148 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Fair Elections Group, a state general purpose committee of Torrance, and its treasurer, Nikola Mikulicich, Jr., who failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements in 1999.

FAIR LAWYERS FEES COMMITTEE, SPONSORED BY THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY, 1988/0247 (1990)

84106 & 84305 - 1 count
$2,000

The Committee for Fair Lawyers Fees, Sponsored by the Insurance Industry, failed to provide proper sender identification on its mass mailing sent while trying to qualify what became unsuccessful Proposition 106 on the November 1988 statewide ballot. The mass mailing was designed to look like an official government publication but nowhere on the outside envelope or on any of the enclosures of the committee mailing was the sponsorship of the committee identified.

FAIR, REGINALD, AND R. FAIR & ASSOCIATES, 2000/0735 (2002)

86110 - 1 count
86117 - 11 counts
$14,000

Reginald Fair, a registered lobbyist, and R. Fair & Associates, a registered lobbying firm, failed to timely file eleven quarterly lobbying reports for the years 1998 through 2000 and failed to maintain detailed records from 1997 through 1998.

FAJARDO, AGAPITO, FRIENDS OF PETE FAJARDO, AND NATIVIDAD ODAL, 1997/0046 (2003)

84211 - 12 counts
84300 - 3 counts
84303 - 1 count
85201 - 2 counts
$36,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Agapito Fajardo, successful candidate for mayor of the City of Carson, his controlled committee, Friends of Pete Fajardo, and its treasurer, Natividad Odal, who accepted cash loans, failed to report required contributor and campaign expenditure information, made cash expenditures, and made campaign expenditures from a bank account other than the campaign bank account in 1997 and 1998.

FALASCHI, JAMES D, 2002/1027 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

James D. Falaschi of Oakland failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

FAMILY FARMERS WORKING FOR A BETTER CALIFORNIA/WITH MAJOR SUPPORT BY WESTERN GROWERS ASSOCIATION AND WARD KENNEDY, 2013/0660 (2013)

84203.5 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

Family Farmers Working for a Better California, with Major Support by Western Growers Association, and Ward Kennedy, as Treasurer, failed to timely file the Supplemental Independent Expenditure (Form 465) covering the periods October 1, 2012, through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012, and October 21, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due January 31, 2013, with the Secretary of State in both paper and electronic format.

FANG, JAMES, 1994/0658 (1995)

84302 - 4 counts
$8,000

James Fang, a director of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, acted as an agent or intermediary for another party in the making of contributions without disclosing the actual contributor to the recipient, when he caused four contributions to be made to the campaign of San Francisco mayoral candidate Frank Jordan in 1991.

FAR WEST SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 1990/0385 (1991)

84200 - 2 counts
$3,000

Far West Savings and Loan Association, an affiliated entity of Far West Financial Corporation, failed to timely file major donor campaign disclosure statements. During 1988, Far West Savings made contributions totaling $39,500 to political candidates and committees and failed to report these contributions on major donor statements.

FARGO, HEATHER, 2004/0071 (2007)

87207 - 1 count
$2,000

Heather Fargo, mayor of Sacramento, failed to timely disclose a source of income on her candidate and 2003 annual statements of economic interests filed on or about December 5, 2003, and April 1, 2004.

FARMERS GROUP, INC. AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2004/0673 (2005)

84203 - 12 counts
$2,910

Farmers Group, Inc. and affiliated entities of Los Angeles failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

FARRELL, ROGER, 2004/0254 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Roger Farrell failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

FAVILA, RUDY G., RUDY FAVILA FOR ONTARIO, RUDY FAVILA FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR, AND JANICE E. PHILLIPS, TREASURER, 1996/0366 (1999)

84104 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
84211 & 84303 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$8,000

Rudy G. Favila, former Ontario City Councilman from 1992 to 1996 and unsuccessful candidate for both San Bernardino county Supervisor in 1994 and the Ontario City Council in 1996, his controlled committees, Rudy Favila for Ontario, and Rudy Favila for county Supervisor, and his treasurer, Janice E. Phillips, failed to timely file several required campaign statements, failed to provide itemized information about numerous contributions and expenditures, and failed to maintain required records for the time period between 1993 and 1996.

FEAVER, RON, 2013/0381 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Ron Feaver, as a Member of the State Center Community College District Board of Trustees, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $113.33 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

FECKNER, ROB, 2011/0388 (2011)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Rob Feckner, as elected President of the Board of CalPERS, failed to disclose 4 gifts of meals and drinks received from AEW, valued at $176.63 in total, on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, as well as a gift of dinner valued at $100.76 received from Goldman Sachs on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

FEINBERG, LARRY N, 2003/0395 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Larry N. Feinberg of Greenwich, Connecticut, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

FEINSTEIN, DIANNE, FEINSTEIN FOR GOVERNOR, AND HENRY BERMAN, TREASURER, 1990/0819 (1992 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84105
84203
84211
84303
$190,000

Dianne Feinstein, an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1990, her committee, and the committee treasurer failed to properly report campaign contributions and expenditures. The campaign statements did not disclose expenditures of $3.5 million, accrued expenses of $380,000, and subvendor payments of $3.4 million. The guarantor of loans totaling $2.9 million, Feinstein's husband, Richard Blum, was not disclosed. Monetary and non-monetary contributions totaling $815,000 were not reported on campaign statements and late contributions of $90,000 were not reported. Notices were not sent to 166 major contributors who made contributions of $5,000 or more advising them of possible filing requirements.

FELIM O'REILLY AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0455 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$923

Felim O'Reilly and affiliated entities of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

FENTON, ELIZABETH, 2009/0910 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Elizabeth Fenton, Chief of Staff to Senator Fran Pavley, failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of tickets to an event, a parking pass, and refreshments from AT&T valued at $130.52.

FENWICK, RICHARD, 1989/0134 (1990)

87100 - 2 counts
$4,000

Richard Fenwick, former Dorris City Councilmember, committed conflict-of-interest violations in 1987 and 1988. The violations involved the councilmember's votes to obtain a $491,520 state grant to extend a water and sewer line to an area of the city where he owned real property and operated the Star Inn and restaurant. The funding produced significant financial gains for Mr. Fenwick. He spent approximately $14,000 for improvements to his sewer facilities, but saved $58,000 in sewer hookup costs. Additionally, as a result of the hookup, he could operate a restaurant on the premises, raise rental fees, and list the previously unmarketable property for sale.

FERGUSON, ASSEMBLYMAN GIL, FRIENDS OF GIL FERGUSON POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, AND FREE MARKET POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1987/0084 (1990)

84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

Assemblymember Gil Ferguson and two of his controlled committees committed campaign reporting violations. The Friends of Gil Ferguson Committee received three late contributions totaling $8,500 during the 1986 primary election, but failed to properly disclose them within 24 hours of receipt.
Ferguson's second controlled committee, the Free Market PAC, failed to report four contributions totaling $9,890.

FERGUSON, GIL, FERGUSON FOR SENATE 1990, AND DOROTHY HUGHES, TREASURER, 1991/0368 (1993)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$6,000

State Assemblyman Gil Ferguson, his committee, and its treasurer failed to properly identify the true source of campaign loans on campaign disclosure statements, failed to file a campaign statement on time, and failed to file two late contribution reports on time in 1990 for two personal loans Ferguson made to the campaign totaling $22,000.

FERNANDEZ, ALFONSO, 2011/0389 (2011)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Alfonso Fernandez, Senior Portfolio Manager for CalPERS, failed to timely disclose on his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests a gift of two bottles of wine totaling $123.50 from Black Rock; and, on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, he failed to disclose a gift of a meal at Spataro's valued at $60.00.

FERNANDO VASQUEZ FOR DOWNEY COUNCIL 2010, AND JANE LEIDERMAN, TREASURER, 2011/0057 (2012)

84211(a)(c)(e)(f) - 2 counts
$4,000

Fernando Vasquez, his candidate controlled committee Vasquez for Downey Council 2010, and the committee's treasurer Jane Leiderman, failed to report in a timely manner eight monetary contributions of $100 or more, totaling approximately $1,600, received between July 1, 2010, and September 30, 2010, due by October 5, 2010, and failed to report nine monetary contributions in a timely manner of $100 or more, totaling approximately $6,096, received between October 1, 2010, and October 16, 2010, due by October 21, 2010.

FERRARELLI, DOUGLAS, 1998/0615 (2002)

87406 - 3 counts
$3,500

Douglas Ferrarelli, former Senior Structural Engineer for the Office of Statewide Planning and Development, accepted employment with an employer for whom he signed permit applications that were submitted to his former agency within one year of leaving his state position.

FERREIRA, MANUAL, 2012/0065 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Manual Ferreira, Orange Cove Fire Protection District Member, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests covering the period August 12, 2010, through August 12, 2011, due September 12, 2011, with the Technical Assistance Division.

FERREIRA, RICHARD, 2002/0805 (2002)

87100 - 1 count
$5,000

Richard Ferreira, an energy consultant to the California Department of Water Resources, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he made governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest in 2001.

FICKAS, PAUL AND DECLINE TO STATE VOTER GUIDE, 2010/0959 (2011)

84305.5(a)(2), (4) - 1 count
$1,500

Decline to State Voter Guide is a slate mailer organization. Paul Fickas formed Decline to State Voter Guide and directed its activity. Respondents failed to include required wording in the slate mailer disclaimer, "Notice to Voters" and to place asterisks following the names of the candidates that paid to appear in slate mailers sent in connection with the November 2, 2010, election.

FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1998/0761 (2002)

84300 & 84301 - 9 counts
$16,000

Fidelity National Title Insurance Company, a firm that provides title insurance and other real estate-related products and services headquartered in Irvine, laundered campaign contributions made to an assemblywoman in 1998.

FIELDSTONE COMPANY, 1990/0259 (1991)

84203 - 4 counts
$4,800

The Fieldstone Company, a Newport Beach real estate development company, which qualified as a major donor committee, failed to file late contribution reports on four separate occasions in 1988 and 1989 for contributions made to committees for ballot measures primarily in San Diego and Costa Mesa.

FILER, BOB AND BOB FILNER FOR CONGRESS, 2007/0261 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Bob Filner For Congress of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2005.

FILNER, BOB AND BOB FILNER FOR CONGRESS, 2007/0269 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Bob Filner For Congress of San Diego failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $25,000.

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC, 2004/0819 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. of Colton failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

FINIGAN, DAVID, 2006/1032 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$610

David Finigan, while serving as a member of the county of Del Norte Board of Supervisors and a member of the local transportation committee, North Coast Emergency Medical Services, Regional Council of Rural counties and the Children and Families Commission, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $600, exceeding the $340 gift limit for 2004.

FIREBAUGH, MARCO, COMMITTEE TO ELECT, 2002/0093 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,800

Committee to Elect Marco Firebaugh of Burbank failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000.

FIRED UP, INC, 2005/0470 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Fired Up, Inc. of Austin, Texas, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

FIRST AMERICAN CORPORATION, 2005/0374 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

The First American Corporation of Santa Ana failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

FIRST CITY DEVELOPMENTS CORPORATION, 1992/0283 (1993)

84301 - 30 counts
$50,000

First City Developments Corporation, doing business in the City of Fremont, laundered 30 contributions made in support of Fremont city and county candidates William Ball, Alane Loisel, and Gary Mello in 1989.

FIRST MANAGEMENT GROUP INVESTMENTS, INC, 2003/0348 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$400

First Management Group Investments, Inc. of Washington, D.C., failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2002.

FISCAL FUNDING CO., INC., AND CALVIN B. GRIGSBY, 1994/0117 (1996)

84200 - 2 counts
84300 & 84301 - 1 count
$5,000

Fiscal Funding, Inc., an equipment leasing company in San Francisco, and Calvin B. Grigsby, a 50 percent owner and controlling partner, failed to timely file major donor campaign statements in 1993. They also loaned money to make campaign contributions in the name of another person.

FITZMORRIS, ANDREW, GARY BERGERON AND CHERYL BERGERON, 1983/0014 (1986)

81004 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
84301 - 3 counts
$7,000

Dr. Andrew Fitzmorris was a candidate for the Desert Hospital District Board of Directors. Cheryl Bergeron laundered three $999 contributions to Dr. Fitzmorris' campaign. Dr. Gary Bergeron, who was co-owner with Cheryl Bergeron of the checking account from which the funds for the contributions derived, negligently violated the section of the Act requiring true sources of contributions to be disclosed to the recipient of the contributions.
Fitzmorris knew a substantial amount of money had come in late in the campaign. The three $999 contributions were unusual amounts received on the same day from individuals whom he did not know. Under these circumstances, Fitzmorris had a duty to inquire about the contributions to ensure that reasonable diligence was used in the preparation of his campaign statements.

FLAHERTY, COLIN, 1999/0783 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
84300 & 84301 - 36 counts
$76,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Colin Flaherty, owner of Flaherty Communications located in Encinitas, who made contributions in other than his legal name ("laundering") between 1997 and 1998 and failed to file campaign statements.

FLEXTRONICS INTERNATIONAL USA, INC, 2007/0240 (2007)

84203 & 84605 - 1 count
$3,500

Flextronics International USA, Inc. of San Jose failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $25,000.

FLEXTRONICS INTERNATIONAL USA, INC, 2007/0241 (2007)

84200 & 84605 - 2 counts
$800

Flextronics International USA, Inc. of San Jose failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $50,000 in 2005.

FLORES, MARK, AND LYNWOOD CITIZENS FOR MARK FLORES, 2006/0352 (2009)

84104 - 1 count
84200.5(c) & 84200.8 - 1 count

84211 - 2 counts
$8,500

Lynwood Citizens for Mark Flores was the candidate-controlled recipient committee of Mark Flores. Respondents failed to file a first pre-election campaign statement; failed to disclose the total amount of contributions received and required contribution information; failed to disclose the total amount of expenditures made and required expenditure information, and failed to maintain proper records.

FLORES-MCCLINTOCK, LUPE, COMMITTEE TO ELECT LUPE FLORES-MCCLINTOCK, AND DAVID MCCLINTOCK, 1995/0238 (1997)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Lupe Flores-McClintock, an unsuccessful incumbent Los Angeles county school board trustee, failed to timely file campaign statements covering reporting periods from 1993-1996.

FLOREZ, DEAN, 2009/0911 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Senator Florez failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $128.01.

FLOREZ, DEAN; DEAN FLOREZ FOR LT. GOVERNOR 2010; DEAN FLOREZ FOR STATE CONTROLLER 2014, 2012/0213 (2013)

89512 & 89513 - 2 counts
85318 - 1 count
89512 & 89513 - 9 counts
$60,000

Dean Florez was a candidate for Lt. Governor in 2010, and candidate of State Contorller in 2014. He previously served as an assembly member and a senator. Mr. Florez and his candidate controlled committee, Dean Florez for Lt. Governor 2010, made 3 expenditures, totaling $6,434.42, that were not related to a political, legislative or governmental purpose, and failed to refund approximately $247, 000 in general election contributions. Mr. Florez and his cadidate controlled committee, Dean Florez for State Controller 2014, made 166 expenditures, totaling $20,107.47, that were unrelated to a political, legislative or governmental purpose.

FOGG, JOSEPH G., III, 1998/0320 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Joseph G. Fogg, III of Syosset, New York, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

FOGLIANI, CARL, 2009/0442 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Carl Fogliani, Measure W Oversight Committee member for the City of Stockton, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

FOLENDORF, TAD, 1996/0019 (1998)

87100 - 10 counts
$15,000

Tad Folendorf, mayor of the City of Angels Camp, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he participated and voted on several governmental decisions which had a financial effect on his interests in real property and on his sources of income between 1994 and 1996.

FOLEY, TIM, 2010/0117 (2010)

84301 & 84302 - 1 count
$4,500

Respondent, acting as an agent or intermediary, made a contribution on behalf of another person, such that the identity of the donor was not reported.

FONG, ROBERT, 2012/0558 (2012)

82015(b)(2)(B)(iii) - 2 counts
$3,000

Robert Fong, City Council Member for the City of Sacramento, failed to timely report two payments of $5,000 or more made at his behest by the Plumber and Pipefitters Local 447 to Faith and Homeless Families, a non-profit organization founded by Mr. Fong, within 30 days of the date of the respective payment.

FOOTHILL-DE ANZA COMMUNITY COLLEGES FOUNDATION, 2004/0593 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$4,000

Foothill-De Anza Community Colleges Foundation, a tax-exempt public benefit corporation, failed to disclose a late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

FORCIER, ARTHUR AND SHIRLEY WECHSLER, 1981/0002 (1982)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Political campaign consultants Arthur Forcier and Shirley Wechsler created and paid for a mailing on behalf of Arline Mathews, a Democratic candidate for the 37th Assembly District in 1980. The mailing was a classic deceptive mailing in two ways. First, Forcier and Wechsler pirated the name of a Howard Jarvis committee, listing the sender as the “Spirit of 13” committee. Second, along with Mathews, the mailing endorsed a group of Republican candidates including President Reagan. No party designations were listed so that someone receiving the mailing would naturally conclude that Mathews was part of the Republican ticket.

FORD, THOMAS C., 2011/0461 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Thomas C. Ford failed to timely file major donor semiannual reports covering the periods January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due July 31, 2010, and July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011, with the Secretary of State.

FORMUZIS, PETER, 2001/0229 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Peter Formuzis of Santa Ana failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

FORTANASCE, VINCENT M, 2006/0012 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Vincent M. Fortanasce, MD of Arcadia failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

FORTLAND, INC., AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2009/0775 (2010)

84200 - 7 counts
$4,521

Fortland, Inc., and Affiliated Entities of Riverside, a major donor committee, failed to timely file seven semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $46,365 in 2005; $60,665 in 2006; $50,160 in 2007 and $13,850 in the first half of 2008.

FOUNDATION FOR REED SCHOOLS, 2008/0139 (2009)

84200-- 1 count
$400

The Foundation for Reed Schools of Tiburon, failed to timely file a campaign statement disclosing a contribution totaling $25,000 due January 31, 2008.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY KIDS 2012, ET AL., 2012/0885 (2013)

84200.5(b) - 2 counts
$5,000

Fountain Valley Kids 2012, Yes on Measure N, was a primarily formed ballot measure committee that supported the passage of Measure N, a Fountain Valley School District bond measure on the ballot in the November 6, 2012 election. Paul Rincon was the committee's treasurer for the committee at all times relevant. They failed to timely file a first pre-election Form 460 Campaign Statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, due October 5, 2012, and a second pre-election Form 460 Campaign Statement covering the period October 1, 2012, through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012.

FOX, GREGORY, 2010/0798 (2011)

87100 - 3 counts
87300 & 87302 - 4 counts
$13,000

As a member of the Saratoga Cemetery District Board of Trustees, Gregory Fox failed to disclose his ownership interest in two undeveloped properties on his annual Statements of Economic Interests ("SEI") for the years 2006, 2007, 2008, and failed to timely disclose his ownership interest in these properties on his 2009 SEI. Further, Respondent Fox participated in and made governmental decisions on three occasions to develop an undeveloped parcel, referred to as the Sister's parcel, owned by the Saratoga Cemetery District, which is located within 500 feet of one of Respondent Fox's undeveloped properties.

FRAN PAVLEY FOR ASSEMBLY, 2001/0696 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Fran Pavley for Assembly of Agoura Hills failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

FRANCO, YVONNE, 2012/0409 (2012)

87202 - 1 count
$200

Yvonne Franco, a Planning Commissioner for the City of Coachella, failed to file in a timely manner, an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period April 2, 2010, through April 2, 2011, by the May 2, 2011, due date.

FRANK, ALAN; ALAN FRANK FOR CITY COUNCIL 2012; AND JEFF BUCHANAN, 2012/0890 (2013)

84305(a) - 1 count
$2,500

Alan Frank was an unsuccessful candidate for Placentia City Council in the November 6, 2012 election. Alan Frank for City Council 2012 was Mr. Frank's candidate controlled committee, and Jeff Buchanan was the treasurer of the committee. Prior to the election, they paid for and caused to be sent two mass mailers which failed to identify them as the senders of the mailers.

FRANK, ALLEN/ALLEN FRANK FOR CITY COUNCIL 2012/JEFF BUCHANAN, 2012/0890 (2013)

84305(a) - 1 count
$2,500

Alan Frank, was an unsuccessful candidate for Placentia City Council in the November 6, 2012 election. Alan Frank for City Council 2012 was Respondent Frank’s candidate controlled committee, and Respondent Jeff Buchanan was the Treasurer of the committee. Prior to the election, Respondents paid for and caused to be sent two mass mailers which failed to identify Respondents as the senders of the mailers.

FRANK, DICK, AND RE-ELECT DICK FRANK ASSESSOR, 2002/1076 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$5,000

Dick Frank, a successful incumbent candidate for assessor of San Luis Obispo county, and his controlled committee, Re-Elect Dick Frank Assessor, failed to timely file a 2002 semi-annual campaign statement.

FRANK, DICK, RE-ELECT DICK FRANK COUNTY ASSESSOR, AND DONNA FRANK, 2001/0404 (2002)

84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
$3,000

Dick Frank, successful candidate for San Luis Obispo county Assessor in 1998, his controlled committee, Re-Elect Dick Frank county Assessor, and its treasurer, Donna Frank, failed to file a second pre-election campaign statement and failed to file late contribution reports in 1998.

FRANK, HAROLD R. AND DIANA, 2003/0396 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Harold R. and Diana Frank of Goleta failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

FRANK, SIDNEY, 2004/0001 (2005)

84301 - 10 counts
$40,000

Sidney E. Frank, chairman and founder of Sidney Frank Importing Co., Inc., a corporation based in the State of New York, made 10 contributions to San Diego county Sheriff-Coroner William B. Kolender in the names of other people prior to the March 5, 2002 primary election.

FRANKLIN, KRISTIN, 2008/0024 (2010)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Kristin Franklin, a former member of the California Community Colleges Board of Governors, failed to file a 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 2, 2007, due date, and failed to file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2008, due date.

FRANKLIN, RALPH L., COMMITTEE TO ELECT, 2004/0466 (2005)

84203 - 10 counts
$5,400

The Committee to Elect Ralph L. Franklin, an Inglewood committee, failed to file late contribution reports in 2003.

FRANZELLA, LAWRENCE, 2004/0004 (2008)

87100 - 1 count
87200 & 87207 - 3 counts
$9,000

Lawrence Franzella is the mayor of the City of San Bruno and is also a licensed realtor, with ownership interest in Trotter-Vogel Realty, Inc. On August 13, 2002, Franzella, as mayor of the City of San Bruno, made a governmental decision which had a material financial effect on his real property. Additionally, Franzella failed to disclose a source of income of $500 or more from the sale of property on his 2003 annual statement of economic interests, and failed to disclose income from clients to his business in which his pro rata share was $10,000 or more on his 2005 and 2006 annual statements of economic interests.

FRED, DANNY, 2013/0806 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Danny Fred, as a Contractor for the San Bernardino county housing Authority, failed to timely file his 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

FREEDOM AND FREE ENTERPRISE PAC AND THOMAS P. KEMP, TREASURER, 1999/0415 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
$3,000

Freedom and Free Enterprise PAC based in Washington, D.C., and Thomas P. Kemp, its treasurer, failed to file a major donor committee campaign statement and two late contribution reports for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism and Tim Leslie for Lieutenant Governor Committee in 1998.

FRESNO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 2004/0391 (2006)

84203 - 2 counts
$6,750

Fresno county Republican Central Committee failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $45,000 in 2002.

FRESNO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 2009/0759 (2009)

84211 - 2 counts
85301 - 6 counts
$29,000

Fresno county Republican Central Committee is a political party committee. In this matter, Respondent Committee made campaign contributions on behalf of other contributors to Assembly Member Joel Anderson in excess of the contribution limits, failed to report the receipt of a contribution from Assembly Member Joel Anderson and failed to report the making of an expenditure to Assembly Member Joel Anderson.

FRESNO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ORAN MCNEIL, 1995/0032 (1996)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

Fresno county Republican Central Committee, and its treasurer, Oran McNeil, failed to timely file campaign statements disclosing contributions received and expenditures made in 1994.

FRESNO FIREFIGHTERS LEGISLATIVE ACTION GROUP AND JACK COLEMAN, TREASURER, 1997/0244 (2000)

84200 - 7 counts
$10,500

Fresno Firefighters Legislative Action Group, a general purpose recipient committee, and its treasurer, Jack Coleman, failed to timely file seven semi-annual campaign statements from 1996 to 1999.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF CALIFORNIA, AND EMMA CHILDERS AND DEL O. POWELL, 1992/0349 (1994)

83113, 86116.5 & 86117 - 7 counts
$6,000

Friends Committee on Legislation of California (FCL), a non-profit Quaker-sponsored legislative action group, Emma Childers, lobbyist for FCL, and Del O. Powell, a former employee of FCL, failed to timely file seven of the required quarterly lobbying reports during calendar years 1990 and 1991.

FRIENDS OF BARBARA MESSINA COMMITTEE, AND MICHAEL MESSINA, 2006/1110 (2010)

84211(b)(k) - 1 count
84305(a) - 3 counts
85201(c)(e) - 1 count
$14,000

Barbara Messina, a candidate for Alhambra City Council in the November 7, 2006, election, and Michael Messina caused to be sent, just weeks prior to the election, mailers opposing another candidate, Dan Arguello, which failed to identify Respondents as the senders of the mailers. Respondents also failed to deposit contributions into their campaign bank account, and failed to disclose the total amount of expenditures made and required expenditure information.

FRIENDS OF BAREC AND KATHERINE MATHEWSON, 2010/0170 (2010)

84102, 84106 & 84107 - 1 count
$2,000

Friends of BAREC was a campaign committee formed to oppose city ballot Measures A and B in the City of Santa Clara September 2007 election. Katherine Mathewson was the treasurer of the Respondent committee. Respondents failed to identify Friends of BAREC as a sponsored, primarily formed ballot measure committee.

FRIENDS OF CRYSTAL STRAIT AND EDDIE KIRBY, TREASURER, 2010/0342 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Friends of Crystal Strait and its treasurer, Eddie Kirby, failed to timely file a semi-annual report, for the reporting period ending December 31, 2009.

FRIENDS OF CUESTA COLLEGE COMMITTEE AND EDRALIN MADULI, 2006/0465 2006/0848 (2010)

84503 - 3 counts
$6,000

Friends of Cuesta College Committee was a ballot measure committee primarily formed to support the passage of Measure G in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties in the June 6, 2006, election. Edralin Maduli was the committee's treasurer. Respondents failed to include a proper disclosure statement in two newspaper advertisements and a direct mailing advertisement.

FRIENDS OF DESLEY BROOKS, AND DARLEEN BROOKS, TREASURER, 2012/0209 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Desley Brooks, Friends of Desley Brooks and Darleen Brooks, Treasurer, failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting periods of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011, and July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

FRIENDS OF JOHN FUTCH, AND FERMIN RAMIREZ, 2008/0728 (2010)

84200.5(b) & 84200.7(b) - 2 counts
$6,000

John Futch, a member of the San Bernardino Community College Board of Trustees, his controlled committee, Friends of John Futch and Fermin Ramirez, Treasurer failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements.

FRIENDS OF JOHN GUARDINO, JOHN GUARDINO, AND LINELL HARDY, 2009/0739 (2010)

84300 - 1 count
84301 & 84302 - 1 count
$9,000

John Guardino was a successful candidate for Cotati City Council in the November 7, 2006, election. Friends of John Guardino was John Guardino's controlled committee. At all relevant times, Linell Hardy was the committee treasurer. Respondents received a cash contribution of $100 or more, and Respondents improperly reported that a contribution from George Barich was from three individuals, Adrienne Lauby, Tim Foley, and Robin Birdfeather, such that the identity of the true donor was not disclosed.

FRIENDS OF KEVIN MURRAY AND KEVIN MURRAY, 1996/0132 (1998)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
84203 - 10 counts
87207 - 1 count
$22,250

The Commission rejected the proposed decision of an administrative law judge and issued its decision and order against the Friends of Kevin Murray and Kevin Murray, successful candidate for state assembly in 1994, who failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements, failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements, and failed to timely file late contribution reports. In addition, Kevin Murray failed to report a source of income on his statement of economic interests.

FRIENDS OF RANCHO SANTA FE SCHOOLS AND RICHARD BURDGE, 2006/0455 (2009)

84101(a) - 1 count
84200(a) - 2 counts
84200.5(b) & 84200.7(a) - 1 count
84203 - 4 counts
84211(f) - 1 count
$19,000

Friends of Rancho Santa Fe Schools was a primarily formed ballot measure committee that supported Proposition H, a bond measure for the Rancho Santa Fe School District, in the June 6, 2006, primary election in San Diego county. Richard Burdge was the treasurer of Respondent Friends of RSFS, and an elected member of the board of trustees for the Rancho Santa Fe School District. Respondents failed to timely file a statement of organization; failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement; failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement; failed to properly report information regarding contributors on a campaign statement; and failed to timely file late contribution reports.

FRIENDS OF RONALD "RON" C. SMITH, 2010/1050 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Ronald C. Smith, a candidate for West Basin Municipal Water District, Friends of Ron Smith, and Ronald C. Smith as his committee's treasurer, failed to timely file one semiannual report
covering the period January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, with the county of Los Angeles.

FRIENDS OF ROSALINDA AVITIA FOR TULARE LOCAL HEALTHCARE DISTRICT AREA 2 DIRECTOR/AVITIA,ROSALINDA/MONTION,ROBERT, 20112/0965 (2013)

84211(a), (c), (e), & (f) - 2 counts
$3,500

Rosalinda Avitia, Friends of Rosalinda Avitia for Tulare Local Healthcare District Area 2 Director, and Robert Montion, as Treasurer, failed to report nine contributions of $100 or more, totaling $2,200, received between July 1, 2012, and September 30, 2012, by the October 5, 2012, deadline and failed to report three contributions of $100 or more, totaling $400, received between October 1, 2012, and October 20, 2012, by the October 25, 2012, deadline.

FRIENDS OF TERRI VALLADOLID FOR SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE BOARD 2010 AND TERRI VALLADOLID, 2011/0341 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Friends of Terri Valladolid for Southwestern College Board 2010, and Terri Valladolid, failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting periods of October 17, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011, and January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 2, 2011.

FRIENDS OF TERRI VALLADOLID; TERRI VALLADOLID; ELENA L. PASCUAL, AND EVITA VALLADOLID, 2010/0048 (2010)

84200 - 6 counts
$1,200

Terri Valladolid, Governing Board Member of the Southwestern Community College Board, her committee Friends of Terri Valladolid and treasurers Elena L. Pascual and Evita Valladolid, located in Chula Vista, failed to timely file six semi-annual campaign statements.

FRIENDS OF THE ALBANY WATERFRONT, COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO MEASURE F SPONSORED BY THE OAKS CARD CLUB, AND JERRI HOLAN AND HELEN MILLER, 1996/0262 (1998)

84102 - 1 count
84211, 84106, & 84102 - 2 counts
84305, 84106, & 84102 - 4 counts
$14,000

Friends of the Albany Waterfront, Committee Opposed to Measure F Sponsored by the Oaks Card Club, was formed to oppose a local ballot measure which would have allowed the development of a card room on the waterfront in the City of Albany, Jerri Holan, a responsible officer, and Helen Miller, its treasurer, failed to correctly identify its sponsor and to include the name of its sponsor in the name of the committee on its statement of organization and failed to include the name of its sponsor in its name on its pre-election and semi-annual campaign statements in 1994. It also failed to use proper sender identification on its campaign mailers.

FRIENDS OF TINA BACA DEL RIO, 2008/0423 (2011)

84200(a) - 3 counts
84200.5(b) & 84200.7(b) - 2 counts
84200.5(c) & 84200.8(a) - 2 counts
$26,000

Tina Baca Del Rio was a member of the Commerce City Council from 2005 until November 4, 2008 and was re-elected to the Commerce City Council on March 3, 2009. Respondent Friends of Tina Baca Del Rio was her candidate controlled campaign committee. Respondents violated the Political Reform Act by: 1) failing to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements, for the reporting periods from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008

and from October 19, 2008 through December 31, 2008, 2009; 2) failing to timely file two pre-election campaign statements, for the reporting periods of July 1, 2008 through October 18, 2008, and 3) failing to timely file two pre-election campaign statements, for the reporting periods from January 1, 2009 through February 14, 2009.

FRIENDS TO ELECT GERRI GUZMAN, 2012/0742 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Friends to Elect Gerri Guzman, Geraldine Guzman, an incumbent Montebello Unified School District Governing Board Member, and Charlotte Truillo, the committee's treasurer, failed to timely file a Form 460 Recipient Committee Campaign Statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

FROMMER, DARIO AND DARIO FROMMER FOR ASSEMBLY, 2001/0704 (2002)

84203 - 3 counts
$6,000

Dario Frommer and Dario Frommer for Assembly of Sacramento failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

FROMMER, DARIO, DARIO FROMMER FOR ASSEMBLY AND STEPHEN KAUFMAN, 2000/0345 (2001)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Dario Frommer, successful Los Angeles candidate for assembly in 2000, his controlled committee, Dario Frommer for Assembly, and Stephen Kaufman, its treasurer, failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000.

FUENTES, CHUCK, 2013/0554 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Chuck Fuentes, as the City Manager of Pico Rivera, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals and drinks totaling $173.97 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

FUENTES, FELIPE, 2009/0874 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Felipe Fuentes failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians in the amount of $94.46 for a dinner.

FULLER, JEAN, 2009/0875 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Assemblymember Jean Fuller, failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from Bank of America valued at $110.95 and a gift of dinner from U.S. Borax valued at $100.00.

FULLMORE, EVELYN, 2010/0239 (2010)

87207- 1 count
$200

Evelyn Fullmore, City of Commerce Director of Library Services, failed to disclose on her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests a gift of travel from the Embassy of Spain valued at $1,641.

FURMAN, YURY, 2006/0527 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Yury Furman of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $18,750 in 2004.

FURTAK, JOHN, 1990/0080 (1992)

83116.5 - 2 counts
84306 - 2 counts
$0

John Furtak, a Bakersfield newspaperman and campaign manager for the Thomas Watson for Supervisor race in Riverside county in 1986, was accused of helping to hide the source of $38,000 in laundered campaign contributions from developer Louis Laramore to Watson. The Commission adopted the recommendation of an administrative law judge to dismiss all charges due to insufficient evidence.

FURUTANI, WARREN T., 2009/0876 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Warren T. Furutani failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

G. H. PALMER ASSOCIATES, 1989/0033 (1992)

84300 & 84301 - 15 counts
$30,000

G. H. Palmer Associates, a real estate development firm located in Los Angeles, laundered seven $500 campaign contributions to the Committee to Re-Elect Councilwoman Joy Picus in December 1987. In addition, the respondent laundered seven $950 campaign contributions and one $350 contribution to the Southern California Caucus, a political action committee which actively opposed the incorporation of the City of Santa Clarita in November 1987. Respondent used company employees to transmit the contributions.

GABRIELIAN FOR GLENDALE COLLEGE, ANITA GABRIELIAN, 2011/0325 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Glendale Community College District Board of Trustees member and candidate Anita Gabrielian, and her committee, Gabrielian for Glendale College, failed to timely file one semi-annual campaign statement, for the reporting period of July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010.

GAGLIARDI, JOSEPH MELVIN, AND J & J SPORTING GOODS, 1998/0083 (1999)

84200 - 2 counts
84300 & 84301 - 48 counts
$96,000

Joseph Melvin Gagliardi, president and sole owner of J & J Sporting Goods, a sole proprietorship located in San Jose, laundered 48 campaign contributions to two candidates for San Jose mayor during 1998 and failed to file two campaign statements.

GALLAGHER, MICHAEL T.,, 1992/0567 (1994)

84300 & 84301 - 2 counts
$4,000

Michael T. Gallagher, an unsuccessful candidate for San Bernardino county Supervisor in 1992, laundered two checks totaling $10,758.25 to a campaign committee that issued a hit piece mass mailing against his opponent in the race for supervisor. This stipulation is part of an overall settlement agreement between Michael Gallagher, the Commission, and the San Bernardino county District Attorney's Office. As part of this overall agreement, Gallagher has pleaded guilty to two criminal misdemeanors for violating the Political Reform Act. As part of that plea agreement, Gallagher will pay both a criminal fine of approximately $32,000 and a court penalty assessment of over $20,000.

GALLAGHER, MICHAEL, OAK VALLEY MANAGEMENT, INC., GALLAGHER MANAGEMENT COMPANY, AND GMC OAK HILLS 66, 2009/0030 (2009)

84200(b) - 5 counts
84200(b) & 84211(k)(5) - 1 count
84200(b) & 84605(a) - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
$20,000

Michael Gallagher, Oak Valley Management, Inc., Gallagher Management Company, and GMC Oak Hills 66, LP jointly qualified as a single "major donor committee" under the Act for calendar years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Respondent Committee failed to timely file, in paper format, six semi-annual campaign statements; in paper and electronic formats, one semi-annual campaign statement; failed to timely file two late contribution reports and failed to disclose a $50,000 contribution in a semi-annual statement.

GALLEGOS, PAUL V., GALLEGOS FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND STEPHEN P. ARNOT, 2003/0107 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
85700 - 2 counts
$10,000

Paul V. Gallegos was a first-time successful candidate for district attorney of Humboldt county in a local election held on March 5, 2002. Paul V. Gallegos for District Attorney Committee was the controlled committee of Paul V. Gallegos, and Stephen P. Arnot was its treasurer. Respondents failed to disclose a late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report; failed to disclose occupation and employer information for contributions of $100 or more; failed to return contributions within 60 days of receipt for which they did not have occupation and employer information; and failed to timely file a post-election semi-annual campaign statement.

GALT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE AND REX ALBRIGHT, 2004/0103 (2008)

84203 - 5 counts
$23,000

Galt Economic Development Task Force was a general purpose committee and Rex Albright served as the committee treasurer. Respondents failed to disclose receiving three late contributions totaling $15,000, and failed to disclose making two late contributions totaling $6,969.

GALVAN, GORDON A., AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT GORDON GALVAN,, 2000/0670 (2003)

84104 - 3 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 5 counts
$11,250

Gordon A. Galvan, member, San Leandro City Council, and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Gordon Galvan, failed to disclose contributions during a semi-annual reporting period, failed to disclose expenditures for two pre-election reporting periods and two semi-annual reporting periods, failed to disclose two late contributions, and failed to keep required campaign records in 1997 and 1998.

GALVAN, ISAAC; GALVAN FOR COMPTON CITY COUNCIL 2013; ISAAC GALVAN, TREASURER, 2013/0748 (2013)

84200 & 84200.5 & 85200 & 87201 - 5 counts
$1,000

Issac Galvan, Galvan for Compton City Conucil 2013, and Isaac Galvan, the committee's Treasurer, failed to timely file the Candidate Intention Statement (Form 501), the Candidate Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700), two pre-election campaing statements covering the period January 1, 2013, through May 18, 2013, due on April 25, 2013 and May 23, 2013, as well as the semi-annual campaign statement covering the period May 19, 2013, through june 30, 2013, due on July 31, 2013, with the City of Compton.

GAMEL, DANNY LYNN, DANNY GAMEL, INC., AND RUDY MICHAEL OLMOS, 1999/0193 (2001)

84300 & 84301 - 3 counts
84302 - 1 count
$8,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Danny Lynn Gamel, a Fresno businessman and Danny Gamel, Inc., a company that owns several recreational vehicle dealerships, who laundered contributions made to a candidate for Fresno City Council in 1996, and its employee, Rudy Michael Olmos, who served as an intermediary for one of the illegal contributions.

GANONG & WYATT, 2005/0558 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Ganong & Wyatt, LLP of Bakersfield failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

GARCIA, CARLOS, 2013/0741 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Carlos Garcia, as the Superintendent of the San Francisco Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $140.39 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

GARCIA, MIGUEL, 2003/0441 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Miguel Garcia failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

GARCIA, PAM, 1999/0540 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Pam Garcia, a Recreation and Parks Commissioner for the City of Pasadena, who failed to timely file a 1998 annual statement of economic interests and a leaving office statement of economic interests in 1999.

GARCIA, RICHARD A, 1991/0166 (1993)

87100 - 2 counts
$3,000

Richard Garcia, Banning City Councilman, committed conflict-of-interest violations when he participated in two decisions which affected a source of income received. On November 6, 1990, Garcia sold his partnership interest in a Banning office building. In March 1991, sitting in his capacity as a member of the Banning Community Redevelopment Agency, Garcia made decisions benefiting the remaining partners in the joint venture.

GARCIA, RODOLFO, 1993/0258 (1994)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

Bell Gardens City Councilman Rodolfo "Rudy" Garcia violated the conflict-of-interest provisions of the Act on March 12, 1993, when he voted to terminate the city manager's employment contract. The city manager had been a source of income within 12 months prior to the decision.

GARCIA, STACEY, 2012/0089 (2012)

87203 - 2 counts
$800

Stacey Garcia was elected as City Treasurer of the City of Coachella in November 2008. As the City Treasurer, Ms. Garcia was required to file annual statements of economic interests for calendar years 2009 and 2010. Ms. Garcia failed to timely file a 2009 annual statement of economic interests by the April 1, 2010 deadline, and failed to file a 2010 annual statement of economic interests by the April 1, 2011, due date.

GARCIA, WILLIAM P.V, 1984/0267 (1986)

87300 - 4 counts
$250

The Commission adopted the proposed decision and order of an administrative law judge in the matter of William P.V. Garcia, manager of the Farm and Home Purchase Division of the Department of Veterans Affairs, who failed to disclose his deed of trust interests in real property on four statements of economic interests filed over a period of three years.
Garcia managed a division that approved or disapproved applications by California veterans for farm and home loans. These decisions could have affected the value of Garcia's deed of trust interests.

GARDEN GROVE FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 2005, 2001/0166 (2004)

84211 - 3 counts
$4,500

The Garden Grove Firefighters Association, Local 2005 failed to itemize required information regarding cumulative contributions of $100 or more from 88 of its members during three reporting periods.

GARDINER, JAMES M., COMMITTEE TO ELECT JIM GARDINER SHERIFF, AND ROBERT E. WACKER, 2000/0826 (2002)

84303 - 1 count
$500

James M. Gardiner, an unsuccessful candidate for San Luis Obispo county Sheriff-Coroner in 1998, and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Jim Gardiner Sheriff, and its treasurer, Robert E. Wacker, failed to report subvendor information on campaign statements in 1998.

GAROFALO, DAVID P., AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT DAVE GAROFALO, 1998/0384 (2002)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
84211 & 84303 - 1 count
87207 - 17 counts
89503 - 3 counts
$47,000

David P. Garofalo, a member of the Huntington Beach City Council and former mayor, failed to disclose sources of income to himself and his business on his assuming office statement of economic interests and his 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 annual statements of economic interests, failed to disclose gifts on his 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests, accepted gifts in excess of the gift limit of $290 during 1997 and 1998, and failed to disclose income from the sale of property on his 1997 annual statement of economic interests.
In addition, Garofalo and Committee to Elect Dave Garofalo failed to maintain required campaign records, failed to itemize certain expenditures, failed to disclose a miscellaneous receipt, and failed to disclose subvendor information in 1998.

GARRICK, GEORGE, 2004/0142 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,180

George Garrick failed to properly disclose a late contribution in 2003.

GARRICK, MARTIN, 2009/0877 (2010)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Assemblymember Martin Garrick failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a buffet luncheon from Oak Tree Racing Association valued at $105.00; a gift of dinner from The Boeing Company valued at $124.49; and a gift of a ticket to a concert from the Sempra Energy & its Affiliates valued at $146.00.

GARTNER, GARY, 1999/0463 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$1,250

Gary Gartner, legislative assistant with the Assembly, failed to timely file his 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

GATEWOOD, ROBERT, 1986/0072 (1988)

87100 & 87103 - 4 counts
87300 - 1 count
$9,000

Robert Gatewood, a former San Ramon Valley Planning Commissioner, violated conflict-of-interest laws and failed to disclose financial interests. The violations resulted when Mr. Gatewood voted in 1984 and 1985 to approve four projects in the Bishop Ranch Business Park that significantly affected a client of his company.
Mr. Gatewood failed to file a financial disclosure statement within 30 days after leaving office in September 1986. That statement would have disclosed the client, whose projects were the subject of decisions before the planning commission.

GATICA, ELEANOR SANCHEZ AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT ELEANOR S. GATICA, 1999/0086 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$500

Eleanor Sanchez Gatica, an unsuccessful candidate for Maywood City Council in 1997, and her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Eleanor S. Gatica, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

GATLIN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY AND FRANK GATLIN,, 1994/0189 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 107 counts
$192,000

Gatlin Development Company, a real estate development firm located in San Diego which primarily builds shopping center complexes that contain Wal-Mart stores, and Frank Gatlin, its owner and principal officer, laundered contributions made to candidates and members of the San Diego City Council, a candidate for the San Diego county Board of Supervisors, and a campaign committee located in Lake Elsinore.

GATLIN, BILLY, 2009/0878 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Billy Gatlin, Chief of Staff for Assemblymember Anthony Adams, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a ticket to the Sacramento Kings from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $89.50.

GAYTAN, KARL E., COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT KARL E. GAYTAN FOR MAYOR, AND FRANK A. IBARRA, 1999/0198 (1999)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
$1,000

Karl E. Gaytan, successful candidate for mayor of Colton, his controlled committee, the Committee to Re-Elect Karl E. Gaytan for Mayor, and its treasurer, Frank A. Ibarra, failed to file one pre-election and two semi-annual campaign statements in 1998 and 1999.

GEARHART, BILL, 2004/0616 (2009)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Bill Gearhart, Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District board member, participated in a governmental decision in which he had a material financial interest.

GEICO CORPORATION, 1998/0298 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
$1,250

GEICO Corporation of Washington, D.C., failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

GEISMAR, GERALD, 1999/0188 (2001)

87100 & 87103 - 7 counts
$8,750

Gerald Geismar, Executive Director of the Employment Training Panel in Sacramento, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he made and participated in decisions from 1996 through 1998 which directly affected companies in which he held investment interests.

GELFAND, HERBERT M, 2004/0793 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Herbert M. Gelfand of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

GEMINI ADVISORS, INC, 2002/1029 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Gemini Advisors, Inc. of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

GENCORP, INC, 2004/0723 (2005)

84203 - 3 counts
$2,100

GenCorp, Inc. of Sacramento failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

GEORGE, ANTHONY R.,, 2009/0556 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Anthony R. George, Vice Chair of the South Pasadena Design Review Board, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests with the City of South Pasadena.

GEORGES MARCIANO FOR GOVERNOR 2010, 2010/0353 (2011)

84200 - 6 counts
$1,200

Georges Marciano, Georges Marciano for Governor 2010, and Georges Marciano as his committee's treasurer, failed to timely file two semiannual reports covering the periods July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, and January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, with either the Secretary of State's office, both the paper and the electronic version, or the county of Los Angeles.

GERRED, DAVID AND DAVID GERRED FOR CITY COUNCIL, 1999/0635 (2000)

84200 - 2 counts
87300 & 87302 - 2 counts
$1,500

David Gerred, member of the City of Burbank's Transportation Commission in 1997 and 1998, failed to timely file his 1998 annual and his leaving office statements of economic interests. Mr. Gerred and his controlled committee, David Gerred for City Council, formed for his unsuccessful campaign in 1995, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 1999.

GETTY, CAROLINE AND WILD ROSE, 2002/0365 (2004 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
84301
84302
$135,000

Caroline Getty made contributions to the Nature Conservancy Action Fund of California to support two California ballot measures in other than her legal name in 2000 and 2002, and her wholly owned company, Wild Rose LLC, served as an intermediary without disclosing that Ms. Getty was the actual contributor. Ms. Getty also failed to file major donor campaign statements to report the contributions.

GEWEKE AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC, 2006/0820 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Geweke Automotive Group, Inc. of Lodi failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,800 in 2003.

GIAFFOGLIONE, TONI AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT TONI GIAFFOGLIONE, 1995/0080 (1998)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
84213 - 3 counts
85201 - 1 count
$8,100

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Toni Giaffoglione, candidate for, and an elected member of, the board of trustees of the Bassett Unified School District in La Puente, and the Committee to Elect Toni Giaffoglione, who failed to timely file campaign statements, misreported campaign activity and falsely verified the accuracy of the campaign statements, and failed to use a campaign bank account to deposit all contributions or loans made between 1993 and 1995.

GIANT GROUP, LTD, 1999/0414 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Giant Group, Ltd., located in Beverly Hills, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER, 2005/0852 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,535

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP of Los Angeles failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

GIBSON, JOSEPH, AND GIBSON FOR SUPERVISOR,, 2006/0089 (2009)

84305(a)(c) - 1 count
$2,500

Joseph Gibson and Gibson for Supervisor sent a mass mailing, which did not display the proper name, address, and city of the candidate and committee that sent the mass mailing.

GILBERT, GLENN T, 1999/0796 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Glenn T. Gilbert, a principal consultant at the Assembly Rules Committee for Assemblyman John Longville, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

GILLETTE COMPANY, 2003/0576 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Gillette Company of Boston, Massachusetts, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

GILLIAM, DIERDRE, 2010/0477 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Dierdre Gilliam, Yolo county Director for Public Health Nursing, failed to timely file her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

GILLIES, DUGALD, 1979/0060 (1980)

86107 & 86110 - 12 counts
$2,500

Dugald Gillies, lobbyist for the California Association of Realtors, failed to file 12 financial disclosure reports timely between February 1, 1978, and August 31, 1979.

GILLIN, JACOBSON, ELLIS & LARSEN, 2005/0560 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Gillin, Jacobson, Ellis & Larsen of Orinda failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

GINGLES, JACK, 2013/0055 (2013)

87206 & 87207 - 1 count
$200

Jack Gingles, as Mayor for the City of Calistoga and Member of the Association of Bay Area Governments, failed to timely disclose economic interests consisting of an investment in, and income from, a business he owned as well as his ownership interest in the real property housing the business on his 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

GIRARDI & KEESE, 2002/0022 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,250

Girardi & Keese of Los Angeles failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

GIRARDI, KEESE AND CRANE, 1990/0387 (1991)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Girardi, Keese and Crane, a law firm, failed to timely file a campaign disclosure statement. During 1988, this law firm made campaign contributions totaling $148,500 to candidates and committees and failed to report these contributions on a major donor statement.

GIUMARRA, CYNTHIA, 2013/0541 (2013)

84200 - 3 counts
84203 - 1 count
$3,799

Cynthia Giumarra, and affiliated entities, failedto timely file Form 461 Major Donor Committee Campaign Statements for 2010 through 2012. Respondents also failed to timely file Form 497 Late Contribution Reports covering the periods October 19, 2010, due October 20, 2010, February 29, 2011, due March 1, 2011, and May 23, 2012, due May 24, 2012, with the Secretary of State.

GIUMARRA, SALVADORE, 2013/0540 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Salvadore Giumarra, and affiliated entities, failed to timely file Form 461 Major Donor Committee Campaign Statements for 2010.

GLAAB, PAUL, 2002/0545 (2006)

87300 - 2 counts
$800

Paul Glaab, member of the California Earthquake Authority Board of Directors, failed to file both a 2001 annual and a leaving office statement of economic interests.

GLASSER, HARVEY WM, 2005/0854 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Harvey Wm. Glasser of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

GLEASON, PATRICK, 2009/0557 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$500

Patrick Gleason, a governing board member for the Gazelle Elementary School District, failed to file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for 2008, which was due by April 1, 2009.

GLENN, PAUL F, 2002/0705 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Paul F. Glenn of Santa Barbara failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

GLOBAL CROSSING, 2001/0017 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Global Crossing of Santa Monica failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

GLOBAL MARKETING & TECHNICAL SERVICES, 2004/0814 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Global Marketing & Technical Services of Fresno failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

GNW-EVERGREEN INSURANCE SERVICES, 2008/0343 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

GNW-Evergreen Insurance Services, LLC, of Encino failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 that was due in 2005.

GO LORRIE'S AIRPORT SHUTTLE, 2011/0920 (2012)

84301 & 84300(c) - 11 counts
$49,500

GO Lorrie's Airport Shuttle is a door-to-door transportation company operating in San Francisco. Respondent's employees and relatives of Respondent's employees made political contributions to San Francisco's then-interim Mayor, Ed Lee, in the amount of $500 - the limit under San Francisco's local elections rules; Respondent reimbursed all contributions in cash.

GOGGIN, TERRENCE, 1981/0011 (1984)

87206 - 5 counts
87207 - 9 counts
$13,500

Assemblyman Terry Goggin committed state financial disclosure law violations with respect to financial statements filed by him reporting personal and business investments and interests in calendar years 1977 through 1982 which contained errors and omissions.

GOINES, MARK, 2009/0683 (2010)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Mark Goines, Los Altos School District board member, used his official position to influence a governmental decision in which he had a material financial interest.

GOLD, DAVID, 2006/0259 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$2,500

David Gold qualified as a major donor committee in the first six months of 2004 and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

GOLDBECK, SUSAN M., COMMITTEE TO ELECT SUSAN GOLDBECK, AND GAYLE G. HALL, 2006/0799 (2009)

84211(a)(c)(d)(f) - 1 count
$2,500

Susan M. Goldbeck, Committee to Elect Susan Goldbeck, and Gayle G. Hall failed to disclose contributions received.

GOLDEN 1 CREDIT UNION, 2005/0248 (2005)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,396

Golden 1 Credit Union of Sacramento failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2001, 2002 and 2004.

GOLDEN CORRAL CORPORATION,, 2005/0491 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Golden Corral Corporation of Raleigh, North Carolina, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

GOLDMAN, JOHN AND MARCIA, 2000/0484 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

John and Marcia Goldman of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

GOLDMAN, RONALD, 2011/1085 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Ronald Goldman, a member of the county Service Area #16 in the county of Marin, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

GOLDMAN, SCOTT, 2006/0290 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Scott Goldman of Glendora failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2004.

GOLDMAN, STEVEN J, 2003/0397 (2003)

84200 - 1 count

$400

Steven J. Goldman of Malibu failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

GOLDSMITH, MARVIN, 1995/0173 (1996)

87100 - 3 counts
$4,500

Marvin Goldsmith, former Senior Assistant Attorney General of the Tort and Condemnation Section of the Civil Law Division, Department of Justice, violated the Act when, in his capacity as section chief, he made recommendations to employ as outside counsel, and to pay the costs of legal services of, a law firm which had been a donor of a gift to him within 12 months prior to the time the decisions were made.

GOLDSTEIN, GURVITZ, MARLOWE & MILLER, 2006/0291 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Goldstein, Gurvitz, Marlowe & Miller, LLP of Encino failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

GOLETA PAC AND JAMES J. KNIGHT, TREASURER;, 2010/0341 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Goleta PAC and its treasurer, James J. Knight, failed to timely file a semiannual report.

GONSALVES, JOE, 1981/0013 (1982)

86203 - 1 count
$2,000

In mid-November 1980, lobbyist Joe Gonsalves wrote a number of legislators inviting them to attend a dinner being sponsored by a group of California cities represented by Gonsalves. The dinner was to be held at the Firehouse restaurant in Sacramento on January 28, 1981, and the legislators were requested to RSVP to Gonsalves at his office. A second series of letters were sent out by Gonsalves on December 2, 1980, informing the same legislators that the date had been changed. In addition to handling the invitations and acceptances for the dinner, Gonsalves and/or his staff made all the necessary arrangements for the dinner, including selection of the place, menu, and wine. A sign proclaiming the "GONSALVES DINNER" was posted in the Firehouse restaurant the night of the dinner. The total cost of the dinner was $4,573.60 with each of Gonsalves' eight client cities paying $571.70 of the total. The cost per person came to $43.56 - well above the $10 limit. One hundred and five people attended the dinner, including 32 state legislators, the State Treasurer, and one legislative aide.

GONZALES, ELIZABETH, 2012/0759 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Elizabeth Gonzales failed to timely report on her Leaving Office Statement of Economic Interests income she received from Dean Florez for Lt. Governor 2010, Dean Florez for State Controller 2014, and the 20 Million Mind Foundation while serving as a legislative aide to a senator.

GONZALES, LEONARD, 1986/0383 (1987)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Leonard Gonzales failed to file required financial disclosure statements in 1984 and 1985 while a member of the California Veterans Board. The violations were part of a pattern which began with respondent's late submission of his assuming office statement of economic interests in 1983.

GONZALES, LEONARD, JR, 1994/0495 (1996)

87203 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Leonard Gonzales, Jr., a planning commissioner for the City of San Bernardino, who failed to file his annual statements of economic interests for 1993 and 1994.

GONZALEZ, ANTONIO, 2013/0397 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117 & 84605 - 1 count
$200

William C. Velasquez Institute, a California lobbyist employer, and Antonio Gonzalez, William C. Velasquez Institute's President and Responsible Officer, failed to timely file form 635 Lobbyist Employer Report covering the period April 1, 2012, through June 30,2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $6,000.

GONZALEZ, DANIEL RICARDO AND FRIENDS OF DANIEL R. GONZALEZ, 2002/0375 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$10,000

Daniel Ricardo Gonzalez was an unsuccessful senate candidate for the 19th district in the November 7, 2000 general election. Friends of Daniel R. Gonzalez was the controlled committee of Daniel Ricardo Gonzalez. Respondents failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements after the November 2000 general election.

GONZALEZ, DAVID, DAVID GONZALEZ FOR OTAY WATER DISTRICT 2010, AND DAVID GONZALEZ, 2012/0232 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

David Gonzalez, David Gonzalez for Otay Water District 2010, and David Gonzalez, Treasurer, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the Registrar of Voters of San Diego county.

GONZALEZ, JIM, 2010/0503 (2010)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,926

Jim Gonzalez, who qualified as a major donor committee in the first half of 2008, failed to timely disclose eleven contributions, totaling $76,303.65, to Yes on Proposition 7 - Californians for Solar and Clean Energy, a Coalition of Climate Scientists, Consumer, Environmental and Community Leaders in 2008, and a $2,000 contribution in 2009.

GONZALEZ, JIM, SUPERVISOR JIM GONZALEZ CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AND MARGARET KITAMURA, TREASURER, 1991/0170 (1992)

84211 - 1 count
$500

Jim Gonzalez, San Francisco City and county Supervisor, his committee, and its treasurer, failed to disclose 33 contributions received totaling $14,150 on a semi-annual statement covering January 1 through June 30, 1988. The contributions were omitted accidentally when the campaign statement was filed on time on July 31, 1988.

GONZALVES FOR MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT; KEVIN GONZALVES AND JENNIFER BOHL, 2012/0871 (2013)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

Gonzalves for Merced Irrigation District, a committee controlled by candidate Kevin Gonzalves and its Treasurer Jennifer Bohl, failed to file the Form 460 as a pre-election campaign statement covering the period October 1, 2012 through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012, in connection with the November 6, 2012 election with the county of Merced.

GOOD DRIVER INITIATIVE, SPONSORED BY A CONSUMER, LEGAL, FINANCIAL & HEALTH COALITION/YES ON PROPOSITION 100, AND LANCE OLSON, TREASURER, 1990/0620 (1992)

84211 - 3 counts
84211 & 84303 - 5 counts
$16,000

The Good Driver Initiative Committee failed to properly report campaign expenditures in 1988. This committee, which was sponsored by the California Bankers Association, the California Chiropractic Association, the California Trial Lawyers Association, and the Insurance Consumer Action Network, was formed to support Proposition 100 on the November 1988 ballot.
The Committee made over $16 million worth of expenditures on behalf of Proposition 100 (dealing with automobile insurance), but failed to report $245,000 in accrued expenditures and a $20,000 contribution to the No on 106 Committee. Subvendor information was either omitted or understated for payments totaling over $1 million.

GOOD, ROBERT, 2005/0743 (2006)

87100 - 2 counts
$5,000

As a council member for the City of Albany, Robert Good violated the Political Reform Act by making two governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest on November 1, 2004 and October 17, 2005.

GORDON HOLDINGS, 2000/0469 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Gordon Holdings LP of Corona failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

GORDON, R.J, 2000/0398 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

R.J. Gordon of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

GORENBERG, MARK, 2006/0292 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mark Gorenberg of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $31,100 in 2004.

GORES, ERIC, 2006/0993 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Eric Gores, Developmental Disabilities Councilmember, failed to timely file his assuming office statement of economic interests.

GORES, TOM AND HOLLY, 2003/0319 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Tom and Holly Gores of Santa Rosa failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

GORLIN, STEVE, 2003/0398 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Steve Gorlin of Destin, Florida, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

GORMAN, MICHAEL, 2007/0451 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Michael Gorman, West Sacramento Business Loan Fund Committee member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

GORMAN, STEPHEN B., COMMITTEE TO ELECT STEPHEN GORMAN JUDGE DISTRICT #3 AND JOHN F. WARDEN, JR, 1999/0082 (2000)

84203 - 3 counts
$2,250

Stephen B. Gorman, unsuccessful candidate for El Dorado county Superior Court, his controlled committee, the Committee to Elect Stephen Gorman Judge District #3, and its treasurer, John F. Warden, Jr., failed to file three late contribution reports disclosing the receipt of $38,000 in loans in 1996.

GOVERNMENTAL IMPACT AND JIM DANTONA, 2000/0733 (2001)

86117 - 2 counts
$2,000

Governmental Impact, a lobbying firm in Simi Valley, and its owner and registered lobbyist, Jim Dantona, failed to timely file two quarterly lobbying reports in 1999.

GOWAN, SHARON, 2001/0264 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Sharon Gowan, a trustee for the board of education of the Anderson Valley Unified School District in Mendocino county, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

GRAHAM, JAMES M, 1983/0402 (1987)

86110 - 3 counts
$3,000

James M. Graham, an attorney and part time lobbyist, failed to file quarterly lobbyist disclosure statements during 1983 and 1984. These failures were aggravated by Graham's repeated refusals to file the statements and by his refusal to cooperate with a Franchise Tax Board audit of the statements.

GRAN, ROBERT, 2006/0478 (2007)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Robert Gran, a member of the City of Madera Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

GRAND SUNRISE, INC, 1994/0534 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 22 counts
$41,000

Grand Sunrise, Inc., a California corporation with headquarters in Taipei, Taiwan, and in the business of real estate investment, laundered contributions totaling $10,500 in the names of various individuals to three Los Angeles City Council candidates in 1991. Grand Sunrise was developing property in Los Angeles at the time.

GRAND, STEPHEN, 2011/1044 (2012)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Stephen Grand made a contribution of $10,000 to the Coalition for Civil Sidewalks, Yes on L ballot measure committee during the late contribution reporting period in connection with the November 2, 2010, election and failed to report it in a timely manner.

GRANITE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 1996/0149 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200 & 84211
$2,000

Granite Construction Company, doing business in California, builds highways, freeways, and grades, and paves roads and performs other construction services, failed to disclose loans made for the purpose of signature gathering for the Gaming Control Act of 1996 on a major donor campaign statement filed in 1996.

GRANITEROCK, 2002/0706 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Graniterock of Watsonville failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

GRAVES, DAVID, 2001/0414 (2003)

87203 - 1 count
$200

David Graves, member of the Napa county Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

GRAY, ADAM, 2009/0881 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Adam Gray, Legislative Director for California State Senator Ron Calderon, failed to report two gifts, one from the Irvine Company in the amount of $75.53 for a dinner and the other from the Northern California Power Agency in the amount of $95.88 for tickets to a minor league baseball game and food on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests.

GRAY, GLORIA, AND FRIENDS OF GLORIA GRAY, 1995/0219 (1996)

84200 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$6,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Gloria Gray, a candidate for Inglewood School Board, and her committee, who failed to timely file campaign statements in 1995.

GRAY, JONI, 2012/0286 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

On April 1, 2008, Joni Gray, in her capacity as a member of the Santa Barbara county Board of Supervisors, made a governmental decision in which she knew, or had reason to

know, she had a financial interest, by voting to authorize the Chair of the Santa Barbara county Board of Supervisors to execute a forgivable loan in the amount of $50,000 to the Lompoc Housing and Community Development Corporation.

GREAT WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO, 2001/0043 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

The Great Western Life Assurance Co. of Englewood, Colorado, failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

GREATER SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOUNDATION, 1998/0265 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

The Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce Foundation failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in 1996.

GREEN VALLEY CORPORATION, 1995/0568 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 12 counts
$20,000

Green Valley Corporation, a construction and development company located in San Jose, laundered campaign contributions made to Pat Dando, a candidate for the San Jose City Council, in 1995.

GREEN, PETER AND COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT PETER GREEN, 2001/0245 (2001)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Peter Green, candidate for Huntington Beach City Council, and his controlled committee, Committee to Re-elect Peter Green, failed to file a late contribution report in 1998.

GREENE, BILL, BILL GREENE FOR SENATE, AND JAMES SHELTON, 1978/0072 (1980)

84210 - 28 counts
87203 & 87207 - 1 count
$36,000

Senator Bill Greene, the Bill Greene for Senate Committee, and treasurer James L. Shelton failed to report 77 transactions involving expenditures of $13,737 and improperly reported an additional 12 expenditures of $5,648. They also failed to report 20 contributions totaling $8,215 and improperly reported an additional 22 contributions totaling $12,800.
Greene also personally failed to disclose on his annual statement of economic interests gifts received from his campaign committee amounting to $7,618, of which $5,208 was used to pay his income taxes.
The other violations included recordkeeping violations and failure to use due diligence to ensure accurate campaign reporting.

GREEN-GETER, CYNTHIA, FRIENDS OF CYNTHIA GREEN-GETER, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT CYNTHIA GREEN-GETER FOR STATE ASSEMBLY, 1996/0068 (1998)

84200 - 5 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
$12,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Cynthia Green-Geter, successful incumbent candidate for the Lynwood Unified School District in 1995 and candidate for state assembly in 1996, and her committees Friends of Cynthia Green-Geter, and Committee to Elect Cynthia Green-Geter for State Assembly, 52nd District, who failed to timely file campaign statements in 1995 and 1996.

GREENWOOD, SHAUN "JOHN", 2011/0390 (2011)

87207 - 18 counts
$3,600

Shaun "John" Greenwood, Portfolio Manager for CalPERS, failed to disclose gifts as detailed below on his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests, his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests, and his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests. The gifts received were: gifts of a coat and bag and musical performance from Carlyle Group totaling $175.00 in 2006; gifts of meals from Credit Suizze totaling $125.00 in 2006; gifts of softball, lunch, and drinks from LP Capital Advisors totaling $104.20 in 2006; a gift of a musical performance from Rhone totaling $275.00 in 2006; a gift of a shirt, bag, and lunch from Thomas Lee Partners totaling $125.00 in 2007; gifts of musical performances from Rhone totaling $70.00 in 2007; gift of tickets to Cirque show from Carlyle Group totaling $100.00 in 2007; gifts of meals and wine from Credit Suizze totaling $155.00 in 2007; gifts of meals from Carlyle Group totaling $75.00 in 2008; gifts of meals from Environmental totaling $100.00 in 2008; gifts of meals, a shirt, a jacket, whiskey, and a musical performance from SL Capital totaling $345.00 in 2008; gifts of meals, a headset, book, and bottle from Khosla totaling $160.00 in 2008; gifts of meals from Credit Suizze totaling $185.00 in 2009; gifts of meals from SL Capital totaling $95.00 in 2009; gifts of meals from CVC Asia totaling $150.00 in 2009; gifts of various items from Carlyle Group totaling $195.00 in 2009; gifts of various items from Carlyle Riverstone totaling $186.00 in 2009, and gifts of meals from Pacific Corp totaling $80.00 in 2009.

GREER, PHIL, 1984/0114 (1985)

84305 - 1 count
$1,250

Former Long Beach City Council candidate Phil Greer violated the campaign mailing identification requirements in the April 1984 city election by failing to properly identify a hit piece mailed to Long Beach voters.
A mailing sent by Greer to 1,000 4th district residents was in the form of a personal letter that appeared to be from a concerned citizen of Long Beach, Kelly Green. Green, an

employee of the print shop where the mailing was produced, lent her name to the mailing at Greer's request, and was the person identified as the sender on the outside of the mailing.

GREG PAULO FOR SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEE AND AL HOOKER, 2006/0923 (2010)

84211(f) - 1 count
$3,000

Greg Paulo was elected to the San Juan School District Board in the November 7, 2006 election. Greg Paulo for School Board Committee was Respondent Paulo's candidate-controlled campaign committee and Al Hooker was the treasurer. Respondents failed to disclose nonmonetary contributions received.

GRESHAM, VARNER, SAVAGE, NOLAN & TILDEN, MARK OSTOICH, PATRICE DALMAN, AND JAMES ROBERTSON, 1995/0455 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 75 counts
84300 & 84302 - 46 counts
$228,000

Gresham, Varner, Savage, Nolan & Tilden, a business and real estate law firm located in San Bernardino, and Mark Ostoich, a partner, Patrice Dalman, a staff member, and James Robertson, a business associate and friend of Mark Ostoich, laundered contributions made to candidates and members of the San Diego City Council or San Diego county Board of Supervisors.

GRIER, ANITA, 2005/0469 (2006)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Anita Grier, a member of the San Francisco Community College Board, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

GRIFFIN HOMES, 1988/0528 (1989)

84211 - 2 counts
84300 - 22 counts
$47,000

Griffin Homes, a southern California developer, laundered more than two dozen contributions through employees in 1985, 1987, and 1988. A majority of the contributions involved amounts which would avoid having the employees listed by name, occupation, and employer. Griffin Homes also failed to itemize $4,820 in contributions made in 1986 and to properly disclose $3,768 in contributions made in 1987 on major donor campaign statements.

GRIFFIN, ELAINE, 2003/0257 (2004)

87100 - 2 counts
$5,000

Elaine Griffin made governmental decisions in which she had a financial interest in 2001.

GRIFFIN, RICHARD, COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT RICHARD GRIFFIN, AND BETTYE C. GRIFFIN, 2003/0524 (2006)

84104 - 3 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 8 counts
84300 - 1 count
89511.5 - 1 count
$24,000

Richard Griffin was a successful candidate for Richmond City Council in a local election held on November 6, 2001, having previously served on the Richmond City Council since 1985. The Committee to Re-Elect Richard Griffin was Richard Griffin's controlled committee and Bettye C. Griffin served as its treasurer. In this matter, Respondents failed to maintain required campaign records; failed to disclose required contributor information for 41 contributions of $100 or more; failed to disclose required information for 60 expenditures of $100 or more; failed to disclose two late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports; improperly reimbursed Richard Griffin $3,000 for personal funds he used to pay a law firm more than 90 days after the expenditure was made, and failed to report the expenditure as a non-monetary contribution from Richard Griffin; and made twelve cash expenditures of $100 or more.

GRIFFITH COMPANY, 1999/0416 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

Griffith Company, located in Santa Fe Springs, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Richard Katz Senate Committee; Yes on Proposition 2 Committee; and Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998. In addition, it failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism.

GRIFFITH, HAROLD, 2012/0192 (2012)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Harold Griffith, President of the Rancho Adobe Fire Protection District, attempted to use his official position to influence a governmental decision in which he had a material financial interest, by testifying before the City of Cotati Design Review Committee regarding the proposed roadway modification component of the Old Redwood Highway rehabilitation project.

GRIFFITH, ROBERT L. AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT ROBERT GRIFFITH, 2012/0344 (2013)

84200(a) - 8 counts
84200.5(c) - 2 counts
87203 - 1 count
$55,000

Robert L. Griffith is an elected governing board member of the Mountain View School District, who has served since 1989 and is currently running for re-election for his seventh

four-year term. Committee To Elect Robert Griffith, is Mr. Griffith's controlled committee. Mr. Griffith failed to file eight semi-annual campaign statements, and failed to file two pre-election campaign statements. Additionally, Mr. Griffith failed to file his 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests. Mr. Griffith ignored numerous notifications from filing officers and the Enforcement Division in this regard and has an extensive history of the same violations of hte Act. Additionally, Mr. Griffith was till in office and running for re-election to his seventh four-year term.

GRIFFITH, ROBERT L., AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT ROBERT GRIFFITH, 2005/0848 (2009)

84200.5 & 84200.8(a) - 2 counts
84200(a) - 5 counts
$22,000

Robert L. Griffith was the treasurer of his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Robert Griffith. Respondents failed to file two pre-election campaign statements; and Respondents failed to file five semi-annual campaign statements.

GRIMES, ROY, 2013/0432 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Roy Grimes, as a Member of the Sacramento City School Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $162.25 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

GRIMM, BARBARA, 1999/0366 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Barbara Grimm of Bakersfield failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for monetary and in-kind contributions made in 1998 to gubernatorial candidate Dan Lungren, Citizens for Julie Alban Committee, Friends of Marilyn Brewer Committee, Tim Leslie for Governor Committee, and Quackenbush for Senate 1998 Committee.

GRISET, DANIEL, GRISET CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AND THE SANTA ANA PROGRESS COMMITTEE, 1988/0442 (1991)

84305 - 5 counts
$10,000

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's findings that Daniel Griset, Santa Ana City Councilmember, and his controlled committees, sent five mass mailings without proper sender identification during his successful 1988 reelection campaign.
Four mailings, identified as coming from the "Santa Ana Progress Committee," and one mailer, purportedly from the "Washington Square Neighborhood Association," attacked Griset's opponent in the November 1988 city council election. None of the mass mailings identified Griset as the controlling candidate on the outside of each piece of mail. In addition, one mailing did not contain the name of the committee that was the sender.

GROVE, SHANNON, SHANNON GROVE FOR ASSEMBLY 2010, AND KAREN CAIN, 2010/1098 (2012)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
$2,250

In 2010, Shannon Grove was a successful candidate for the California State Assembly, 32nd District. Shannon Grove for Assembly 2010 was her candidate controlled committee. Karen Cain was the committee's treasurer. They failed to timely report subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $229,374 on campaign statements filed for the reporting periods ending May 22 and June 30, 2010.

GROVES, BARRY, 2013/0383 (2013)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Barry Groves, as the Superintendent of the Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $236.71 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; two meals totaling $237.53 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and two meals totaling $147.93 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

GROWTH CAPITAL ASSOCIATES, INC, 2006/0293 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Growth Capital Associates, Inc. of Santa Monica failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,500 in 2004.

GRUBB & ELLIS/BRE COMMERCIAL, 2006/1143 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Grubb & Ellis/BRE Commercial of San Diego failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $50,000 in 2004.

GRUBB & ELLIS/BRE COMMERCIAL, 2006/0561 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$930

Grubb & Ellis/BRE Commercial of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $53,000.

GRUESKIN, RONALD J, 2006/0432 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Ronald J. Grueskin of Palm Desert failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

GRUZDOWICH, GREGORY J., 2013/0230 (2013)

87201 - 1 count
$200

Gregory J. Gruzdowich, an elected Member of the Board of Directors for the San Diego county Santa Fe Irrigation District, a position classified in Government Code Section 87200 as that of a "public investment manager," failed to timely disclose his economic interests in investments in several stocks on the Candidate Statement of Economic Interests he filed for his successful election.

GUERRA, REY, 1996/0144 (1997)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Rey Guerra, a member of the Corcoran District Hospital Board of Directors, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by participating in discussions on issues related to a contract for pharmaceutical services by a competitor of a drug company in which he had financial interest.

GUINN CONSTRUCTION, 2006/0528 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Guinn Construction of Bakersfield failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $32,499 in 2004.

GUITAR CENTER, INC, 2006/0171 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Guitar Center, Inc. of Westlake Village failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

GUND, AGNES, 2006/0751 (2009)

84200(b) & 84605(a) - 1 count
$3,500

Agnes Gund qualified as a “major donor committee” under the Act for the first half of calendar year 2006. Respondent failed to file, in paper and electronic formats, a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing two $50,000 contributions.

GUND, LOUISE, 2003/0639 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Louise Gund of Berkeley failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

GUND, LOUISE, 2007/0047 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$8,500

In November 2005, Louise Gund, a resident of Berkeley, failed to timely disclose a $75,000 late contribution in a late contribution report in paper format and in electronic format. Gund also failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in paper format for the reporting period January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2005.

GUNN, DAVID E. AND FRIENDS OF DAVID GUNN, 2002/0630 (2005)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$2,000

David E. Gunn, an unsuccessful candidate for Superior Court Judge in the Butte county 2000 general election, and his controlled committee, Friends of David Gunn, failed to maintain records of employer and occupational information for contributors and failed to disclose employer and occupation information on campaign statements.

GUSTAFSON, HOWARD, 2011/0872 (2013)

84305(a) - 1 count
$1,000

Howard Gustafson unsuccessfully ran for a seat on the Marina Coast Water District in 2010. During the campaign, Respondent and two other candidates jointly produced and sent three sets of mass mailers. The mass mailers did not contain required identifying information for Respondent, specifically the street address and city of his campaign committee

GUZMAN, FRANK C., 2011 COMMITTEE TO ELECT FRANK GUZMAN PUSD GOVERNING BOARD MEMBER, AND FRANK C. GUZMAN, 2012/0345 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Frank C. Guzman, as a candidate for member of a Los Angeles county School Board failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period October 23, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the Registrar-Recorder of Los Angeles county.

GUZMAN, ROB AND ROB GUZMAN FOR STATE SENATE, 2000/0620 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$3,750

Rob Guzman, unsuccessful candidate for senate in district 32, San Bernardino, in the special election held in 2000, and his committee, Rob Guzman for State Senate, failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements and failed to timely file one semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

HA, CHONG, 1997/0336 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$3,500

Chong Ha, Director of the Stephen P. Teale Data Center, an agency within the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency failed to disclose two reportable gifts on his 1996 annual statement of economic interests.

HABBAS, OMAR, 2001/0018 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Omar Habbas of San Jose failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

HACH COMPANY, 2003/0334 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

HACH Company of Loveland, Colorado, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

HAGESTAD INVESTMENT, 1998/0495 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Hagestad Investment of Irvine failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

HAINES, JEFF, 2003/0399 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jeff Haines of Camarillo failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

HALL, DIANA R. AND COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT JUDGE DIANA R. HALL, 2004/0220 (2006)

84105 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
84307 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
$15,000

Diana R. Hall was a successful judicial candidate for the Santa Barbara county Superior Court in the March 5, 2002 primary election. The Committee to Re-Elect Judge Diana R. Hall was the controlled committee of Diana R. Hall. Respondents failed to inform a contributor of $5,000 or more that the contributor may be required to file campaign reports and failed to report information regarding a contribution. Diana R. Hall commingled a political contribution with her personal funds and failed to deposit a contribution in the campaign committee bank account.

HALL, JAN, FRIENDS OF JAN HALL COMMITTEE, AND ROBERT GOUTY, 1988/0095 (1992)

84305 - 4 counts
$6,000

Jan Hall, candidate for mayor of the City of Long Beach, her committee, and Robert Gouty, a paid political consultant failed to identify the committee as the sender of four mass mailings.

HALL, LARRY AND SAGWA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 1991/0418 (1993)

84300 & 84301 - 3 counts
$4,500

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Larry Hall and Sagwa Development Corporation, which laundered contributions in 1989 totaling $747 to Fremont City Council candidates Alane Loisel and Bill Ball.

HALL, MARK, 2013/0266 (2013)

84200.5(g)(1) & 84200.7(b) - 2 counts
$1,600

Mark Hall. In 2008, Mark Hall was a major donor who made contributions in excess of $27,000 to Amy Bublak for City Council and Friends of Kurt Vander Weide in connection with the election for Turlock City Council. Mr. Hall failed to file the required Major Donor Committee Campaign Statements (Form 461) for the reporting periods ending September 30, 2008, due October 6, 2008 and October 18, 2008, due October 23, 2008.

HALLORAN, WILLIAM J, 1999/0173 (1999)

84301 - 15 counts
$26,000

William J. Halloran, president and major owner of an asphalt crushing and recycling plant located in Vista, laundered campaign contributions to two candidates for Vista City Council in 1996.

HALTENHOFF, RICK, 1990/0299 (1993)

87100 - 8 counts
$15,000

Rick Haltenhoff, former Santa Clara county geologist, committed conflict-of-interest violations in 1990 by recommending that additional geological work be done on projects which he knew would probably be awarded to his firm, Associated Terra Consultants (ATC). The projects were necessitated because of damage caused by the Loma Prieta earthquake in late 1989. In each instance, the project was approved and ATC received the contract.

HAMMETT, BENJAMIN C, 2007/0232 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Benjamin C. Hammett of Palo Alto failed to timely disclose a late contribution.

HAMMOND, CHARLES, 1989/0360 (1991)

87100 - 1 count
87207 - 1 count
$4,000

Charles Hammond, Fairfield City Councilman, committed a financial disclosure violation in 1988 based on a source of income in the form of a loan, which he failed to report on his annual statement of economic interests. Mr. Hammond participated in a decision benefiting this source of income by voting to approve and adopt an ordinance allowing the outdoor display of retail merchandise in the Fairfield business district.

HAMMOND, CHARLES E, 1995/0432 (1996)

87200 & 87206 - 1 count
87200 & 87207 - 1 count
$4,000

Charles E. Hammond, mayor of the City of Fairfield, failed to disclose receipt of a loan and failed to disclose a reportable leasehold interest in real property on his 1992 through 1994 annual statements of economic interests.

HAMMONS, DARCY, 2009/0798 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Darcy Hammons, Marin county Child Care Commission member, failed to timely file her Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2008.

HAMPTON, BOB, 2001/0132 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Bob Hampton of Bakersfield failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

HANKEL, THERESE, 2005/0433 (2005)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Therese Hankel, a member of the City of Mammoth Lakes Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

HANNA, BROPHY, MACLEAN, MCLEER & JENSEN, LLP, 2005/0289 (2005)

84200 - 5 counts
$2,275

Hanna, Brophy, MacLean, McLeer & Jensen, LLP of Oakland failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2000, 2002 and 2003.

HANNEMAN, JUDY, 2013/0385 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Judy Hanneman, as a Member of the Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $187.15 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $133.41 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HANSBERGER, DENNIS, 2003/0663 (2006)

84308 - 2 counts
$6,000

county of San Bernardino Supervisor Dennis Hansberger, while serving as an appointed member of the Inland Valley Development Agency and the San Bernardino International Airport Authority, accepted a contribution of more than $250 from a party to proceedings involving the award of contracts within three months following the date final decisions were rendered in those proceedings.

HANSON AGGREGATES MID-PACIFIC, 2002/0220 (2002)

84203 - 4 counts
$8,000

Hanson Aggregates Mid-Pacific of San Ramon failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

HANSON, CANDICE, 2001/0019 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Candice Hanson of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

HANYECZ, RICKI, MICHAEL HANYECZ, AND SIMA KATZIR, 1996/0117 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 47 counts
$94,000

Ricki and Michael Hanyecz, owners and corporate officers of Rimi Security Systems, Inc., which did most of their business in Orange county, Los Angeles county, and various cities in Northern California, and Sima Katzir, Ricki Hanyecz's sister, reimbursed persons for making 47 campaign contributions from 1992 to 1994 to various candidates for state and local elected office in California.

HAPPE-BRAND, WILJA, 2000/0801 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Wilja Happe-Brand, California Cut Flower Alternate Commissioner, failed to timely file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

HARBOR TRUCKING ASSOCIATION, 2012/0833 (2013)

86116 - 2 counts
$400

Harbor Trucking Association, failed to timely file the Lobbyist Employer Report Form 635 covering the periods October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, and January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012, due April 30, 2012, with the Secretary of State.

HARD ROCK CAFE AMERICA, L.P., AND THE MELROSE CORPORATION, 1995/0028 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 8 counts
$13,600

Hard Rock Cafe America and the Melrose Corporation laundered $12,750 in contributions in the names of the company president and his wife during 1990 and 1992 to eight state and local candidates.

HARD WORK TOO, INC, 2006/0529 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Hard Work Too, Inc. of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HARDASH, PETER, 2013/0559 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Peter Hardash, as the Vice Chancellor of the Rancho Santiago Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf and meals totaling $145.22 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HARDING, SUSAN, 2006/0346 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Susan Harding of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

HARMAN, JANE, JANE HARMAN FOR GOVERNOR, AND ROBERT B. BURKE, 2000/0057 (2001 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
84211
84303
$60,000

Jane Harman, unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1998, Jane Harman for Governor, a recipient committee, and its treasurer, Robert B. Burke, failed to timely file late contribution reports and failed to timely itemize subvendor expenditures on campaign statements.

HARNESS HORSEMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND IVAN AXELROD, TREASURER, 1992/0405 (1993)

84200 - 4 counts
84200.6 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
$6,000

Harness Horsemen's Political Action Committee and Ivan Axelrod, treasurer, failed to timely file four semi-annual campaign statements and failed to file two pre-election campaign statements between July 1989 and June 1991.

HARO, RON, 1999/0276 (1999)

87302 - 1 count
$300

Ron Haro, a governing board member of the Minarets Joint Union High School District in Madera county, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, 2001/0137 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Harris & Associates of Concord failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, 2002/0016 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Harris & Associates of Concord failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

HARRIS, ELIHU, 1998/0271 (2003)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Elihu Harris, mayor of Oakland made a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest in 1998.

HARRIS, ELIHU, OAKLAND CITIZENS FOR ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT, AND FRIENDS OF ELIHU HARRIS, 1996/0708 (2001)

84103 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
84305 - 1 count
$10,000

Elihu Harris, mayor of Oakland, and his controlled committee, Oakland Citizens for Accountable Government, failed to amend their statement of organization in 1996 to include the name of the controlling candidate, failed to use proper sender identification on a campaign mailer sent in 1996, and failed to file late contribution reports in 1996. In addition, Mayor Harris and his controlled committee, Friends of Elihu Harris, failed to file a late contribution report in 1996.

HARRIS, GEORGE, 2013/0672 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

George Harris, as the Interim Finance Director and Deputy City Manager for the City of Adelanto, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: six meals totaling $144.99 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $140.39 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HARRIS, JOHN A, 2006/0294 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John A. Harris, IV of Berwyn, Pennsylvania, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HART, STEPHEN, 2007/0366 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Stephen Hart, Butteville Union Elementary School Board member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

HART, WILSON AND FRIENDS OF WILSON HART COMMITTEE, 1989/0095 (1990)

84305 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's findings that Wilson Hart failed to provide required sender identification on two campaign mailers sent to

approximately 20,600 voters during his unsuccessful campaign to return to the Santa Ana City Council.
The mailing did not identify on its outside the name or address of the Friends of Wilson Hart Committee or Respondent as the sender of the mailing, as required.

HARTLEY CYLKE PACIFIC INSURANCE SERVICES, INC, 2008/0227 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Hartley Cylke Pacific Insurance Services, Inc. of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 that was due in 2006.

HARTSELL, JULIE, 2004/0754 (2005)

87300 - 3 counts
$300

Julie Hartsell, a commissioner for the San Mateo county Civil Service Commission, failed to timely file 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 assuming office and annual statements of economic interests.

HARTSHORN, TERRY, 2002/1031 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Terry Hartshorn of Newport Coast failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

HARVEST MANAGEMENT LLC, 2006/0295 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Harvest Management LLC of Somerton, Arizona, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HARVEY, TRICE AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT TRICE HARVEY, 1988/0225 (1989)

84203 - 3 counts
$5,000

Assemblyman Trice Harvey and his campaign committee failed to properly disclose 16 late contributions during the 1986 general election totaling $88,000. A state campaign audit found that the 16 late contributions received were either not disclosed or were reported two to seven days late during the final two weeks of the election.

HARVEY, TRICE, COMMITTEE TO ELECT TRICE HARVEY, AND MIKE ABERNATHY, 1986/0512 (1987)

84305 - 1 count
$1,000

The Committee to Elect Trice Harvey was not identified on a mass mailer which appeared to be an official letter from Governor Deukmejian's office, sent in an envelope bearing a facsimile of the Great Seal of California, and the Governor's return address. Inside the envelope was a letter of endorsement for Trice Harvey on what appeared to be Governor Deukmejian's official stationery and signed by the Governor. Also enclosed was a pre-printed return envelope for contributions addressed to the committee, which paid for the cost of the mailer.

HAT PAC, 2002/0023 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,800

HAT PAC of Sacramento failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

HATCH, BRIAN, 1984/0224 (1985)

86107 - 1 count
86110 - 1 count
86203 - 1 count
$7,000

Brian L. Hatch, the Director of Governmental Affairs for the Federated Fire Fighters of California and a registered lobbyist since 1974, violated the gift limitations prohibition and reporting and recordkeeping requirements for California lobbyists.
Hatch failed to file disclosure statements for the second and third quarters of 1983 until the day of a Franchise Tax Board audit in January 1985. His fourth quarter statement for 1983 was not filed until September 1984.
An audit showed that Hatch failed to timely report more than 80 gifts made to public officials during 1983 and 23 gifts made to public officials during 1982.
Hatch also violated the gift limitations prohibition for lobbyists by providing gifts to officials in excess of $10 on 13 occasions in 1982 and on 15 occasions in 1983.

HATHAWAY, T.R, 2008/0308 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$400

T.R. Hathaway, Staff Toxicologist with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

HATLEY, CAROL, 2011/0868 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Carol Hatley, a State of California Housing Workers' Compensation Authority board member, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the reporting period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, by the April 1, 2011, due date.

HATTOY, RALPH, 2004/0423 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Ralph Hattoy failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

HAUSEY, WILLIE E, 1988/0066 (1988)

86116 - 1 count
86205 - 1 count
$3,000

Sacramento lobbyist Willie Hausey made a personal loan to the chairperson of the Senate Health and Welfare Committee, Senator Diane Watson. Mr. Hausey failed to provide timely disclosure of the $5,000 loan and placed the senator under personal obligation to him.
The loan was first disclosed on March 14, 1988, in Sacramento county Superior Court where a suit involving Senator Watson was pending. Mr. Hausey did not disclose the activity expense of the loan on a required lobbyist statement until two days after the disclosure in court.

HAWTHORNE, JAMES T, 1989/0018 (1991 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

87100
87207
$165,000

Mr. Hawthorne, as an appointed member of the California Transportation Commission, participated in 14 decisions from 1987-1989 to approve the allocation of funds for specific construction projects in San Diego county. Since Mr. Hawthorne owned substantial interests in three business entities that sell, rent, or repair construction equipment in San Diego county, it was reasonably foreseeable that the decisions would have a material financial effect on Mr. Hawthorne's investment interests. On his annual statements of economic interests covering 1986 through 1989, Mr. Hawthorne failed to disclose 3,270 sources of over $10,000 of income to his business entities. The case was aggravated by the fact that Mr. Hawthorne received a written warning in 1986 about his conflict-of-interest obligations.

HAYASHI, MARY, 2009/0883 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Mary Hayashi failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

HAYDEN, TOM, 2000/0417 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Tom Hayden of Burbank failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

HAYES, THOMAS, TOM HAYES FOR TREASURER IN 1990, AND THOMAS HILTACHK, TREASURER, 1993/0090 (1994)

84211 - 1 count
$2,000

Thomas Hayes, unsuccessful candidate for State Treasurer in 1990, his controlled committee Tom Hayes for Treasurer in 1990, and Thomas Hiltachk, treasurer, failed to properly itemize expenditures totaling $285,000 for the reporting period from May 20, 1990, through June 30, 1990

HAYNES JR., RAYMOND N., RAYMOND P. HORSPOOL JR., AND HAYNES FOR ASSEMBLY 2004, 2009/0258 (2011)

84200(a) - 2 counts
84214 - 1 count
85316(b) - 1 count
$7,000

Haynes was a member of the California State Assembly from 2002 through 2006. Haynes for Assembly 2004 was Respondent Haynes' candidate controlled campaign committee, and Raymond Horspool was the treasurer of Respondent Haynes for Assembly 2004. Respondents failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements, failed to timely file a statement of termination, and made an impermissible contribution of $2,000 to a state committee,

HAYTON, GEOFFREY, 1993/0090 (1994)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Geoffrey Hayton of Victorville failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HEAFEY, EDWIN, 2001/0020 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Edwin Heafey of Oakland failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

HEALTHMARKETS, INC., 2011/0093 (2012)

86115 - 1 count
$400

Healthmarkets, Inc., a registered California lobbyist employer, and David A. Thompson, Deputy General Counsel and responsible filing officer, failed to timely file Lobbyist Employer Reports for the 7th quarter of 2009/2010 (7/1/10-9/30/10), a period in which they made $12,000 in lobbying payments.

HEBERT, JANAN, 2011/1174 (2013)

84200 & 87206 - 1 count
$400

Janan Hebert, as a Chowchilla City Council Member and former Mayor, failed to timely file Short Form 470 Officeholder Campaign Statement for the 2011 calendar year.

HELLMAN, F. WARREN, 2000/0463 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

F. Warren Hellman of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

HELMS, VERNON DONALD, 1993/0248 (1995)

87100 - 2 counts
87207 - 3 counts
$9,000

Vernon Donald Helms, Superintendent of the Corona-Norco Unified School District in Riverside county, violated the conflict-of-interest disqualification provisions when he used his official position to influence decisions regarding mitigation tax fees which affected real property in which he had a financial interest in 1992. In addition, Helms failed to disclose a source of income on his statements of economic interests from 1990 to 1992.

HENDERSON, DEXTER, 1996/0367 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84200 & 84206 - 2 counts
84200.8 - 2 counts
87203 & 87300 - 1 count
87204 & 87300 - 1 count
$7,000

Dexter Henderson, a candidate for the Inglewood School Board in 1993 and 1997, failed to timely file campaign statements and failed to timely file statements of economic interests from 1993 through 1997.

HENDERSON, KEN, 2013/0637 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Ken Henderson, as a Member of the Whittier City School District Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $112.50 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HENKE-DOBROTH, LELA AND FRIENDS TO ELECT LELA HENKE-DOBROTH FOR JUDGE, 2012/0418 (2013)

84203(a) - 1 count
84300(a) - 1 count
$3,500

Lela Henke-Dobroth, ran for Superior Court Judge in the county of Ventura in 2010. Friends to Elect Lela Henke-Dobroth for Judge 2010, was her campaign committee. During the campaign, Friends to Elect Lela Henke-Dobroth for Judge 2010 received three contributions of $1,000 or more before the date of the election but after the closing date of the last campaign statement period for which they failed to file late contribution reports. Friends to Elect Lela Henke-Dobroth for Judge 2010 also received two campaign contributions of $100 or more in cash.

HENLEY, JEFFREY O, 2006/0631 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Jeffrey O. Henley of Santa Barbara failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HENMI, DENIS, 2007/0758 (2009)

87300 - 2 counts
$1,600

Denis Henmi, a member of the California Architects Board, failed to file a 2006 and a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests

HENRY, MIKE, 2006/1085 (2009)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

In 2005, Respondent Henry, as a member and board president of the Lockeford Community Services District, voted on a Conditional Will Serve Letter for a project located within 500 feet of real property in which he had an economic interest.

HENSEL, GEORGE ROBERT, 1992/0246 (1993)

84300 & 84301 - 2 counts
84305 - 1 count
$5,000

George Hensel, candidate for Hacienda Heights City Council, violated mass mailing provisions by failing to properly identify himself as the sender of a mailer sent out during his 1992 campaign. In addition, in 1989 and 1990, Hensel laundered two contributions made in support of Montebello and Monterey Park city council candidates.

HENSON, MICHAEL, 2003/0400 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Michael Henson of Coto de Laza failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

HERMOSA BEACH POLICE OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND J.R. SMITH, 2009/0721 (2010)

84200 - 1 count
84203.5 - 2 counts
84211(k) - 2 counts
$1,000

J.R. Smith was the treasurer of Hermosa Beach Police Officer's Association Political Action Committee. Respondents failed to timely file two supplemental independent expenditure reports for the period ending October 17, 2009, failed to timely itemize expenditures on a pre-election campaign statement and a semi-annual campaign statement for the periods ending October 17, 2009, and December 31, 2009, respectively, and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the period ending December 31, 2009.

HERNANDEZ, EDWARD P., 2009/0835 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Edward P. Hernandez failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of

dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

HERNANDEZ, ENRIQUE AND MEGAN, 2003/0312 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Enrique and Megan Hernandez of Pasadena failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

HERNANDEZ, LUIS, HUNTINGTON PARK CITIZENS TO ELECT LUIS HERNANDEZ, AND HUNTINGTON PARK CITIZENS FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, 1989/0404 (1993)

84101 - 1 count
84104 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84204 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
84300 - 2 counts
$20,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Luis Hernandez, Huntington Park City Councilman, and his two committees for violations of the campaign disclosure provisions. During his 1990 campaign, Hernandez and his committee, Huntington Park Citizens to Elect Luis Hernandez, failed to file any campaign statements or late contribution reports whatsoever until well after the election was over. They also failed to comply with provisions restricting the size of cash contributions and expenditures and did not properly itemize certain contributions.
Also, Hernandez and his committee, Huntington Park Citizens for Responsible Government, failed to timely file a statement of organization and a semi-annual statement. The committee also failed to timely file a late independent expenditure report and failed to maintain adequate campaign records.

HERNANDEZ, ROSA, 2008/0148 (2010)

87300 & 87302(b) - 3 counts
$2,400

Rosa Hernandez, a designated employee of the California State Assembly, failed to timely file a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests in 2006 and 2007, and an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

HERNANDEZ, SOFIA, 2006/0933 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Sofia Hernandez of New York, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000.

HEROLD, MATTHEW AND HEROLD FOR ASSEMBLY 2012, 2012/0981 (2013)

84200.5 - 4 counts
$800

Matthew Herold, as a candidate for California State Assembly in 2012 failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the periods July 31, 2012 through September 30, 2012, due October 5, 2012, and October 1, 2012 through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012, with both the Secretary of State and the San Diego county Registrar of Voters.

HERRERA, ANDRES, 2012/0026 (2012)

87203 - 3 counts
89503(a) - 3 counts
87100 - 1 count
$12,500

Andres Herrera, a City Councilmember for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in 2007, 2008, and 2009, and failed to report these gifts on his annual SEIs for those years. In addition, Mr. Herrera received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit in 2007, 2008, and 2009. Mr. Herrera impermissibly made, participated in the making, or influenced a governmental decision when he voted to approve an ordinance to authorize the location of a theatre in a Specific Plan and voted to grant authority to the Mayor to approve a Memorandum of Understanding with J.F. Shea Co., & Affiliated Companies, who was the source of a gift that exceeded the annual gift limit applicable.

HERRERA, ESAU RUIZ, 2013/0249 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Esau Ruiz Herrera, as a Member of the Alum Rock Union Elementary District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: three meals totaling $166.63 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and two meals totaling $140.71 on his 2011 Statements of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HERRERA, FRANK, 2013/0364 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Frank Herrera, as Clerk to the Board of Trustees for the Delano Union School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: meals totaling $205.69 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; and meals totaling $135.87 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HERRERA, LUIS, 2013/0255 (2013)

87300 - 3 counts
$600

Luis Herrera, while serving as City Librarian for the San Francisco Public Library, failed to report gifts received from the Friends of the San Francisco Public Library on Annual Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) for calendar years 2009, 2010, and 2011.

HERRERA, ROBERT, 2007/0260 (2007)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Robert Herrera, Imperial county Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

HERRERA, ROBERT, 2008/0444 (2010)

87203 - 2 counts
$1,500

Robert Herrera, Planning Commissioner for the county of Imperial, failed to timely file a 2007 Statement of Economic Interests and a 2008 Statement of Economic Interests.

HERRICK, MICHAEL, 2007/0588 (2008)

84211 & 84213 - 1 count
84305 - 1 count
$400

Michael Herrick, City of Colusa Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

HERYFORD, JAMES, 2007/0234 (2010)

87300 & 87302(b) - 4 counts
$1,600

James Heryford was a member of the Murphy's Sanitary District Board in Calaveras county. Respondent failed to timely file annual Statements of Economic Interests for years 2004, 2005, 2006, and a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests.

HEWITT, JAN AND COMMITTEE TO REELECT JAN HEWITT, 1983/0018 (1984)

84211 & 84213 - 1 count
84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Solano county Supervisor Jan Hewitt and her campaign committee failed to identify the true sender of a campaign mailer attacking a political opponent and failed to acknowledge control of a local campaign committee. Hewitt and her committee mailed 8,862 pieces of negative literature to Solano county voters a few days before the June 8, 1982, election. The mailers attacked her opponent, Carl Carlson, and were alleged to have been sent by a committee named "Citizens for Fair Play."

HEWLETT PACKARD, 2000/0473 (2000)

84203 - 4 counts
$8,000

Hewlett Packard of Sacramento failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

HG PIZZA RESTAURANTS, INC, 2006/0433 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

HG Pizza Restaurants, Inc. of Livermore failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $16,000 in 2004.

HIBER, HARVEY, 1997/0322 (1999)

84301 - 1 count
$2,000

Harvey Hiber, a San Diego county Municipal Court Judge, laundered a campaign contribution of $250 through his court clerk to the Paul Pfingst for District Attorney campaign in 1994.

HIDALGO, ROBERT, 2013/0647 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Robert Hidalgo, as a Member of the Rowland Unified School District Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $115.45 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; and two meals totaling $206.83 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

HILDEBRAND, ROBERT J, 2007/0549 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,680

Robert J. Hildebrand of Beverly Hills failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $11,200.

HILL, GREGORY C., GREG HILL FOR ASSEMBLY '05, AND BETTY PRESLEY, 2006/1163 (2008)

84211 - 1 count
85301 - 2 counts
$8,500

Gregory C. Hill was a candidate for the State Assembly in the September 13, 2005 special primary election for the 53rd assembly district. Greg Hill for Assembly '05 was Hill's controlled committee, and Betty Presley was the treasurer. Respondents accepted a loan in excess of the $3,300 contribution limits in July 2005, and failed to properly report the source of a $20,000 loan on a first pre-election campaign statement.

HILLIARD, CARL AND HILLIARD FOR SUPERVISOR 2012, 2012/0108 (2012)

84200(a) - 1 count
$1,500

Carl Hilliard, a candidate for county Supervisor for San Diego's Supervisorial District 3 in the June 5, 2012, primary election, and his candidate controlled committee Hilliard for Supervisor 2012, failed to timely file a semiannual statement for the reporting period ending December 31, 2011, by January 31, 2012.

HILMAR CHEESE COMPANY, INC, 1999/0368 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Hilmar Cheese Company, Inc., located in Hilmar, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Bill Jones for Secretary of State, Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism, Friends of Senator Dick Monteith, Friends of Dennis Cardoza, and Friends of Gray Davis Committee in 1998.

HISPANIC DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, 2004/0764 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$2,430

Hispanic Democratic Organization of Chicago, Illinois, failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

HIURA, JERROLD A, 2003/0315 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Jerrold A. Hiura of Los Gatos failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

HNR FRAMING SYSTEMS, INC, 2003/0335 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

HNR Framing Systems, Inc. of Poway failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

HOA VAN TRAN FOR SUPERVISOR, AND PHU DO NGUYEN, 2008/0392 (2010)

84211(b)(i)(k) - 1 count
$2,000

Hoa Van Tran was a candidate for Orange county Supervisor in the June 1, 2008 election. Hoa Van Tran for Supervisor is a candidate controlled committee. Phu Do Nguyen was the assistant treasurer responsible for campaign documents filed during the relevant period. Respondents failed to disclose expenditures on a campaign statement filed March 24, 2008, for the period covering January 1, 2008 through March 17, 2008.

HOBBS, ROGER C, 2004/0143 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,575

Roger C. Hobbs failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

HODGSON, JOHN AND CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,, 1986/0240 (1987)

84206 - 1 count
$6,500

John Hodgson, treasurer of Californians Against Proposition 41, and the California Hospital Association failed to disclose $278,000 in late contributions received to oppose a November 1984 welfare reform initiative. The contributions consisted of a $130,000 loan from the California Hospital Association and a $148,000 contribution from the association's political arm, California Hospital Association Initiative Fund.

HOF'S HUT RESTAURANTS, INC, 2006/0297 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Hof's Hut Restaurants, Inc. of Signal Hill failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HOFER RANCH, 2006/0296 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Hofer Ranch of Ontario failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $10,600 in 2004.

HOFFMAN, DAVID, 2001/0021 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

David Hoffman of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

HOGE, WILLIAM E, 1995/0351 (1997)

87102.5 - 1 count
$1,700

William E. Hoge, a member of the assembly, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he initiated a pay raise to a staff member in 1996 to whom he owed a $10,000 loan.

HOHENSTEIN, HENRY, 2005/0489 (2009)

87100 - 6 counts
$18,000

Henry Hohenstein was a member of the Desert Hot Springs City Council from December 2003 through December 2007. Respondent violated the conflict of interest provisions of the Political Reform Act in December 2004 and February 2005, by making and participating in making six governmental decisions which had a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect on his interest in real property.

HOLDEN, HARVEY, 1987/0519 (1988)

87207 - 1 count
$2,000

Former Mayor Harvey Holden of Walnut failed to disclose on his statement of economic interests gifts of land grading and fill dirt received in 1987 from a developer whose project he had supported.

HOLDEN, THOMAS, DR., 2012/0026 (2012)

87203 - 3 counts
89503(a) - 2 counts
87100 - 1 count
$10,500

Dr. Thomas Holden, Mayor of the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in 2007, 2008, and 2009, and failed to report these gifts on his

annual Statements of Economic Interests for the reporting periods of January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008; January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009; and January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010. Additionally, he received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit in 2007 and 2009. He impermissibly made, participated in the making, or influenced a governmental decision when he voted to approve an ordinance to authorize the location of a theatre in a Specific Plan and voted to grant authority to himself to approve a Memorandum of Understanding with J.F. Shea Co., & Affiliated Companies, which was the source of a gift that exceeded the annual gift limit.

HOLLINGSWORTH,, 2009/0836 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

State Senator Dennis Hollingsworth failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift from the City of Los Angeles in the amount of $110.00 for airport parking and shuttle service.

HOLLOWAY, STANLEY, 1999/0617 (2000)

87203 - 1 count
$300

Stanley Holloway, member of the Richmond Planning Commission, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

HOLMAN, JAMES E, 2000/0480 (2000)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,500

James E. Holman of Coronado failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

HOLMAN, WILLIAM, 1995/0541 (1997)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

William Holman, a member of the Tuolumne county Board of Supervisors, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted to authorize county staff to structure a proposal to implement the South Shore project, an entity from which he had received gifts of travel, lodging, food and recreation in 1995.

HOLMES, RON, 2000/0373 (2003)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Ron Holmes, a battalion chief with the City of Modesto Fire Department, failed to disclose interests in real property and sources of income on his 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

HOLMES, SHERA, 1999/0294 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Shera Holmes, a staff member for the state assembly, who failed to file her 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

HOLMES, STEVEN, 2009/0033 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Steven Holmes, a board member of the Bay-Delta Authority, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

HOLT OF CALIFORNIA, 2002/1032 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Holt of California, located in Sacramento, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

HOME CLOSEB, INC, 2003/0834 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Home Closeb, Inc. failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

HOME DEPOT USA, INC, 2001/0179 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
$2,000

Home Depot USA, Inc., a Georgia-based corporation, failed to timely file major donor campaign statements disclosing contributions made to political committees in 2000.

HOOPER, ANDREA L., COMMITTEE TO ELECT ANDREA L. HOOPER, AND ETHEL PACHECO, 2002/0187 (2003)

84200 - 3 counts
84200.8 - 4 counts
84203 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$14,500

Andrea L. Hooper, City Clerk of the City of Lynwood and candidate for Lynwood City Council, her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Andrea L. Hooper, and its treasurer, Ethel Pacheco, during the period 1997 through 1999 failed to file four pre-election campaign statements, failed to file three semi-annual campaign statements, received a cash contribution, and failed to disclose a late contribution received.

HOOPER, JACK, 2009/0736 (2010)

84101, 84200, 84203, & 84206 - 5 counts
$1,000

Jack Hooper, as a member and candidate for Merced Irrigation District Board, and his committee, Taxpayers to Re-Elect Jack Hooper, with Jack Hooper as Treasurer, failed to file a Statement of Organization (Form 410),

Supplemental Campaign Disclosure Statements (Forms 470S), and a Late Contribution Report (Form 497).

HOOPES, DOUGLAS, 2002/0690 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Douglas Hoopes, Imperial county Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

HOPKINS, JANE, 2009/0812 (2010)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Jane Hopkins, as a member of the Saratoga Cemetery District Board of Trustees, made a governmental decision when she voted not to build a chapel on the southwest side of Madronia Cemetery, which had a foreseeable material financial effect on real property she owned.

HORCHER, PAUL, AND FRIENDS OF ASSEMBLYMAN PAUL HORCHER, 1992/0071 (1998)

84102 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$6,000

Paul Horcher, member of the assembly, 52nd Assembly District in Los Angeles county, failed to properly disclose information about himself as the controlling candidate and the purpose of the Southern California Taxpayers Committee ("SCTC") on the statement of organization. In addition, Mr. Horcher as controlling candidate for SCTC, a committee whose only activity was to produce a negative political mailer, failed to timely and properly file a late independent expenditure report disclosing a late independent expenditure made for the mailer in opposition to a candidate in the 1991 Diamond Bar City Council election, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement. Finally, the Friends of Assemblyman Paul Horcher Committee failed to report a late contribution to SCTC for additional costs to produce the "hit piece" mailer.

HORN, KHRISTINA, 2006/1092 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Khristina Horn, Commissioner, Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women, failed to timely file her assuming office statement of economic interests.

HORN, WILLIAM G., FRIENDS OF BILL HORN, AND RALPH JENSEN, 2005/0212 (2007)

84211 - 2 counts
85201 & 84300 - 1 count
87203 & 87207 - 2 counts
89512 - 1 count
$12,851

William G. Horn, his controlled committee, Friends of Bill Horn, and its treasurer, Ralph Jensen, failed to deposit $1,500 of personal funds into the Friends of Bill Horn campaign bank account, thereby making cash expenditures of $100 or more. Respondents also made an expenditure totaling $851 not directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose, and failed to disclose five campaign expenditures of $100 or more totaling $11,299. In addition, Horn failed to timely report sources of income on his 2004 and 2005 annual statements of economic interests.

HORNE, NINA, 2011/0548 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Nina Horne, also known as Leona Horne, a City of Oakland Fund for Children and Youth Commissioner, failed to file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

HORSEMEN'S BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC, 1987/0024 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,250

Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc., contributed $100,000 to the No on 37 Committee on October 26, 1984, but failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report.

HORSPOOL, J. DAVID, COMMITTEE TO ELECT J. DAVID HORSPOOL, AND CITIZENS FOR J. DAVID HORSPOOL, 1988/0148 (1989)

84211 - 4 counts
87100 & 87103 - 1 count
$10,000

Moreno Valley City Councilmember J. David Horspool committed conflict-of-interest and campaign reporting violations.

The four campaign reporting violations involved the failure of the Committee to Elect J. David Horspool and Citizens for J. David Horspool to cumulate and itemize at least a dozen contributions received in 1985 and 1986. The failure to properly cumulate the contributions, which individually totaled $99 or less, resulted in the contributions never being identified by name or employer.

The conflict-of-interest violation involved a March 1985 decision to approve a 48-lot subdivision by Sykes Enterprises. Councilmember Horspool had a financial interest in the decision requiring disqualification because of income received from Albert Sykes, sole owner of the company developing the subdivision. The developer, within 12 months of the decision, had paid the councilmember's law firm approximately $1,800 in legal fees, resulting in pro rata income to the official of $600.

HORTON BARBARO & REILLY, 2000/0475 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Horton Barbaro & Reilly located in Santa Ana, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

HORTON, JAN, 2009/0671 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

As a member of the Yorba Linda City Council, Respondent Jan Horton impermissibly made a governmental decision in which she had a material financial interest, by voting to send the 2008-2014 Draft Housing Element back to staff for refinement on the housing densities of specific parcels, including the reduction of the housing densities proposed at the Lakeview/Strawberry Field parcel and the Lakeview/Altrudy parcel, located within 500 feet of her real property.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 11 POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND MARIA ELENA DURAZO, 2001/0186 (2003)

84101 - 1 count
84200.7 - 1 count
84204 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$9,250

Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 11 Political Action Committee, a state general purpose committee in Los Angeles, and its treasurer, Maria Elena Durazo, failed to file a statement of organization, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement, and failed to accurately disclose independent expenditures on late independent expenditure reports and campaign statements in 1998.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY, 2006/0822 (2006)

84200 - 5 counts
$2,000

Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston, Massachusetts, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $55,000 in 2002, $30,000 in 2003, $30,000 in 2004 and $30,000 in 2006.

HOVDEN , RICHARD, 2013/0239 (2013)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
89503(c) - 1 count
$3,000

Richard Hovden served as the Park Planning and Development Manager for the Recreation and Parks Department of the City of Santa Rosa from 2007 through February 2013. From 2008 through 2011, he received gifts of over $50 from Bennett Valley Golf Course that he did not report on his Annual Statements of Economic Interests. Additionally, in 2009 through 2012, he accepted gifts from Bennett Valley Golf Course in excess of the annual gift limits.

HOWARD, EDWARD, 1981/0003 (1982)

87203 - 1 count
87206, 87207, 87300, & 87100 - 2 counts
$6,000

Edward L. Howard, Planning Director of Glenn county, violated the conflict-of-interest laws when he participated in decisions in which he had reportable financial interests. Mr. Howard also failed to properly disclose those financial interests on his statement of economic interests.

HOWELL, JAY, 2003/0057 (2005)

87300 - 2 counts
$500

Jay Howell, a member of the Sonoma county Community Development Commission, Project Area Committee, failed to timely file 2001 and 2003 annual statements of economic interests.

HOY-SUN NING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION AND NING YUNG POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (HOY-SUN NING YUNG BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION),, 1994/0167 (1994)

84200 - 4 counts
84300 & 84301 - 24 counts
$42,800

The Hoy-Sun Ning Yung Benevolent Association and Ning Yung Political Action Committee laundered 24 contributions totaling $10,950 primarily to Bay Area candidates and failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements for the years 1990-1993.

HSIEH, TOM, SUPERVISOR TOM HSIEH 92 (RE-ELECT), TOM HSIEH FOR MAYOR, AND ROSALYN KOO, TREASURER, 1994/0655 (1995)

84211 - 2 counts
84213 - 2 counts
$7,000

Tom Hsieh, a candidate in 1992 for reelection to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and a San Francisco mayoral candidate in 1991, his committees, Supervisor Tom Hsieh 92 (Re-elect), Tom Hsieh for Mayor, and Rosalyn Koo, treasurer, failed to learn the true identity of the contributor on two consecutive cashier's checks, and in two other instances, failed to secure adequate documentation from persons whose contributions were received in a single check.

HUBERT "HUB" WALSH FOR SUPERVISOR, AND MARCIA B. HALL, 2010/0711 (2011)

84300(a) - 1 count
$1,500

Hubert Walsh, a candidate for Merced county Board of Supervisors, his candidate controlled committee Hub Walsh for Supervisor and campaign committee treasurer Marcia B. Hall in 2008 received seven cash contributions of $100 or more.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY DEMOCRATIC CLUB AND CHRISTOPHER DUVALI, 2012/0239 (2013)

84200(a) - 1 count

84200(a) & 84605(a) - 1 count
$400

Hubert H. Humphrey Democratic Club, a state general purpose committee, and its Treasurer Christopher Duvali, failed to file, in paper format, a semi-annual campaign statement covering the period July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012 and failed to file, in electronic format, a semi-annual campaign statement for the period July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

HUDSON, THOMAS, 2010/0741 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Thomas Hudson, a Tax Counsel III (Specialist) for the California State Board of Equalization ("BOE"), failed to timely disclose a business interest (which was required to be disclosed by the BOE Conflict of Interest Code) on his 2010 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

HUDSON, THOMAS N./CALIFORNIA TAXPAYER PROTECTION COMMITTEE, 2012/0106 (2013)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
84204(c) - 1 count
$5,500

California Taxpayer Protection Committee and its Treasurer, Thomas N. Hudson, failed to timely report subvendor information for payments, totaling $252,653.63, made during the reporting periods ending June 30, September 30, and December 31, 2008. Respondents also failed to report twelve late independent expenditures, totaling $85,194.85, made to oppose or support local candidates and measures in the June 3 and November 4, 2008 elections, to the local filing officer within 24 hours.

HUETER & ASSOCIATES, INC, 2006/0298 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Hueter & Associates, Inc. of Emeryville failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $35,000 in 2004.

HUFF, BOB, 2009/0838 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Senator Bob Huff failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of airport parking and shuttle service at the Ontario Airport paid by the City of Los Angeles and valued at $170.00.

HUFF, ROBERT, TAXPAYERS FOR BOB HUFF, AND MEI MEI HUFF, 2004/0023 (2007)

85200 - 1 count
85309 - 3 counts
$7,000

Robert Huff, a member of the state assembly representing the 60th District in Los Angeles county, failed to electronically file reports disclosing the receipt of loans to the committee totaling $184,000, and failed to timely file a statement of intention to be a candidate.

HUGGINS, BILL AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT BILL HUGGINS, 1989/0190 (1990)

84211 & 84216 - 1 count
84213 - 1 count
$4,000

Bill Huggins, unsuccessful 1986 candidate for the Suisun City Council, loaned his committee $15,000 for the November election and repaid $14,000 on the loan three days later, but failed to report the committee expenditure on the pre-election campaign statement. The repayment was not reported until after the November election when Huggins filed his second semi-annual statement in January 1987. Huggins also violated the law by failing to correct any inaccuracies and omissions on the statement of which he was aware.

HUGHES, WALTER, 1999/0547 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Walter Hughes, legislative aide for the State Assembly, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN CALIFORNIA MARRIAGE PAC - NO ON PROP 8 COMMITTEE AND JAMES RINEFIERD, 2012/0214 (2012)

84211(a), (c), (d), & (f) - 3 counts
$6,000

Human Rights Campaign California Marriage PAC-No On Prop 8 Committee and the Committee's treasurer James Rinefierd, failed to timely disclose information regarding contributions received, including those of $100 or more, on campaign statements for the reporting periods ending June 30, 2008, September 30, 2008 and October 18, 2003.

HUME, PATRICK, 2010/0758 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$1,000

Patrick Hume, City Councilmember for the City of Elk Grove, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in the year 2009, and failed to report these gifts on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting period, January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

HUNTER, TRICIA, THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT TRICIA (PATRICIA) HUNTER, AND MYRNA R. ALLEN, TREASURER, 1991/0332 (1991)

84203 - 6 counts
$7,000

Tricia Hunter, successful candidate in the 76th Assembly District special election held on August 8, 1989, and the special runoff election on October 3, 1989, the Committee to Elect Tricia (Patricia) Hunter, and Myrna R. Allen,

committee treasurer, failed to timely file six late contribution reports for contributions totaling $36,963.

HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 2006/0434 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Huntington Memorial Hospital of Pasadena failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

HURT, WILLIAM H, 2009/0392 (2009)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

William H. Hurt of Los Angeles failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $50,000 in 2005.

HUSAR, SHIRLEY, 2007/0750 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$250

Shirley Husar, a designated employee pursuant to the conflict-of-interest code of the Department of Consumer Affairs as a member of the Geologists and Geophysicists Board, failed to timely file her assuming office statement of economic interests.

HUTT, DAVID, 2011/0252 (2011)

87300 - 4 counts
$800

David Hutt, Superintendent of the San Bruno Park School District, failed to report his wife's source of income, Champions, on his 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 annual Statements of Economic Interests.

HYATT SAINTE CLAIRE, 1995/0539 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$6,800

The Hyatt Sainte Claire, a hotel located in San Jose, laundered three campaign contributions to San Jose City Council candidate Pat Dando and one to Meri Maben in 1995.

HYDE, JERALD "JERRY", 2012/0927 (2013)

84305(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Jerald “Jerry” Hyde qualified as an independent expenditure committee in October 2012. In this matter, Respondent violated the mass mailing sender identification provisions of the Political Reform Act when he paid for and caused to be sent a mass mailing expressly advocating the defeat of a local school bond measure in the November 6, 2012, election, which failed to display required sender identification,

HYSEN, CARL L., CARL L. HYSEN FOR SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE, AND RICHARD ULSH, TREASURER, 1991/0010 (1992)

84104 - 1 count
84300 - 4 counts
$8,000

Carl Hysen, unsuccessful candidate for San Luis Obispo county Supervisor in 1988, his committee, and its treasurer failed to accurately maintain campaign records for cash contributions totaling approximately $13,000 and received four illegal cash contributions totaling $500.

IANACONE, DAVID, 2001/0732 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$1,000

David Ianacone of Huntington Beach, a member of the Medical Board of California, Diversion Evaluation Committee for the California Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests. In addition, once the statement was filed, Mr. Ianacone failed to disclose reportable investment interests.

IANNELLI, RALPH, 2010/0491 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

Ralph Iannelli of Santa Barbara, qualified as a major donor committee but failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,900 in 2009.

IBARRA, ANA MARIA GONZALEZ, 2011/0802 (2012)

84301 - 2 counts
$10,000

Ana Maria Gonzalez Ibarra, an individual who works at the Macy's Department Store as a salesperson in the City of Chula Vista, made two campaign contributions through her friends, by reimbursing them with a personal check, for the campaign contributions they made. The two contributions, totaling $600, were made to Steve Castaneda in connection with the June 8, 2010 election in the City of Chula Vista.

IBM CORPORATION, 2002/0025 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

IBM Corporation of San Jose failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

ICN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC, 2002/0707 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,350

ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc. of Costa Mesa failed to disclose late contributions made in 2002.

IGLESIAS, RODRIGO, 2006/0766 (2007)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Rodrigo Iglesias of Los Angeles failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $13,250.

IKEJIRI, RONALD, 2009/0226 (2010)

87200 & 87207 - 2 counts
$400

Ronald Ikejiri, Gardena City Councilman, failed to timely disclose a personal loan as a source of income on annual Statements of Economic Interests for the reporting periods of January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, and January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

INDEPENDENT CITIES LEASE FINANCE AUTHORITY AND DEBORAH J. SMITH, 2010/0369 (2012)

86115 - 5 counts
$2,000

Independent Cities Lease Finance Authority, a registered California lobbyist employer, and Respondent Deborah J. Smith, Secretary/Program Administrator and responsible filing officer, failed to file Lobbyist Employer Reports in a timely manner for reporting periods ending December 31, 2009, March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010, September 30, 2010, and December 31, 2010.

INDEPENDENT COALITION OF EDUCATORS SPONSORED BY THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS AND ROBERT JOHNSON, 2012/0559 (2012)

84200.5 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
85303(a) - 1 count
$6,500

This matter originated as a Franchise Tax Board audit. Independent Coalition of Educators Sponsored by California Association of Private Postsecondary Schools, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurer Robert Johnson failed to timely file a preelection statement for the January 1, 2010, through March 17, 2010, reporting period, by March 22, 2010, the March 18, 2010, through May 22, 2010, reporting period, by May 27, 2010, and the July 1, 2010, through September 30, 2010, reporting period, by October 5, 2010; failed to timely file a preelection statement for the January 1, 2012, through March 17, 2012, reporting period, by March 22, 2012, and the March 18, 2012, through May 19, 2012, reporting period, by May 24, 2012; and on August 31, 2009, impermissibly accepted a contribution in excess of the $6,500 contribution limit from a single person for the purpose of making contributions to candidates for elective state office.

INDEPENDENT INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES, 2008/0226 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers Association of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 that was due in 2004.

INDEPENDENT PAC LOCAL 188 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIREFIGHTERS AND RICHARD KALAYJIAN, 1997/0533 (2000)

84211 - 8 counts
84216 - 1 count
$17,000

Independent PAC Local 188 International Association of Firefighters located in Richmond and its treasurer, Richard Kalayjian, improperly reported contributions by "retired firefighters" on its 1997 campaign statement and incorrectly reported that a loan was outstanding.

INDIAN HILL MANAGEMENT, INC, 2006/0647 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Indian Hill Management, Inc. of Upland failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $17,500 in 2004.

INDUSTRY MANUFACTURERS COUNCIL, 1980/0055 (1981)

84104 - 1 count
84201 - 2 counts
84206 - 2 counts
$2,000

Industry Manufacturers Council, a non-profit corporation that contracts with the City of Industry to promote industrial development, failed to file proper campaign statements on four separate occasions, disclosing contributions to the Friends of Van de Kamp, a committee formed to support the reelection of Los Angeles county District Attorney John Van de Kamp.

INGLEWOOD GENERAL HOSPITAL, 1987/0361 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
$1,900

Inglewood General Hospital of Los Angeles failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions totaling $19,550 in 1986.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, 1999/0347 (2000)

84200.5, 84200.7 & 84200.8 - 4 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$10,000

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Committee on Political Education, a state general purpose committee and sponsored by International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, failed to timely file four pre-election campaign statements in 1996 and failed to timely file three late contribution reports in 1995 and 1996.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AND EDWIN D. HILL, 2002/0165 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84200.7 - 3 counts
84200.8 - 1 count
84203 - 26 counts
$18,475

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Committee on Political Education, Sponsored by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and its treasurer, Edwin D. Hill, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement, failed to file pre-election campaign statements, and failed to disclose 26 late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AND EDWIN D. HILL AND JEREMIAH J. O'CONNOR, 2005/0773 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
84200.5, 84200.7 & 84605 - 1 count
84203 - 5 counts
84211 - 4 counts
$33,800

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Committee on Political Education, sponsored by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a state general purpose committee located in Washington, D.C. Edwin D. Hill was the committee's treasurer from December 9, 1997, to approximately August 22, 2002, and Jeremiah J. O'Connor was the committee's treasurer from August 23, 2002, to approximately March 21, 2005. In this matter, the committee and Edwin D. Hill failed to disclose the total amount of contributions of less than $100 received; failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement; failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements; and failed to disclose late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports. The committee and Jeremiah J. O'Connor failed to disclose the total amount of contributions of less than $100 received; failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement; and failed to disclose late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND ALLIED TRADES POLITICAL ACTION TOGETHER LEGISLATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE-CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNT AND JAMES WILLIAMS, 2004/0115 (2004)

84203 - 11 counts
$7,000

The International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Political Action Together Legislative and Educational Committee-Contribution Account and its treasurer, James Williams, failed to disclose 11 late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports.

INTERNATIONAL CREATIVE MANAGEMENT, INC, 2003/0401 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

International Creative Management, Inc. of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON GLOBALIZATION, 2007/0333 (2007)

84203 - 8 counts
$2,556

International Forum on Globalization of San Francisco failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $17,037.

INTUIT COMPANY, 2004/0773 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Intuit Company of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

INVESTMENT BUILDING GROUP, 1991/0120 (1991)

84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$12,000

The money laundering case involved Investment Building Group (IBG), a real estate development and investment company owning several properties in Fremont and throughout Alameda county, and the 1989 campaigns of Fremont City Councilman Gary Mello and Alameda county Supervisor Charles Santana.
In 1989, IBG made five contributions totaling $1,245 to the reelection campaign of Gary Mello, and an additional contribution of $150 to Charles Santana in the names of other people. The laundered contributions were made through the names of IBG employees.

INYO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WILLIAM SNYDER, TREASURER, 2009/0729 (2010)

84200 - 3 counts
$600

The campaign committee Inyo county Republican Central Committee, William Snyder, Treasurer, located in Bishop, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements.

IRELLA PEREZ FOR SCHOOL BOARD AND IRELLA PEREZ, 2012/0746 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Irella Perez for School Board, a committee controlled by candidate Irella Perez, failed to file the semi-annual as a semi-annual campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

IRISH, SETH HENRY, III, 1994/0481 (1998)

87100 - 3 counts
87207 - 4 counts
$8,000

Seth Henry Irish, III, a member of the Hollister City Council from 1990 to 1997, and also mayor of Hollister from 1992 to 1993, failed to disclose sources of income to his sole proprietorship business and from the sale of his residence on statements of economic interests between 1993 and 1996 and participated in or attempted to influence governmental decisions that involved a source of income to his business in 1993 and 1994.

IRVINE POLICE ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, AKA IRVINE POLICE ASSOCIATION POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1993/0115 (1996)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 3 counts
84200, 84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203.5 & 84204 - 2 counts
84204 - 2 counts
84214 - 1 count
89512.5 - 1 count
$10,000

The Irvine Police Association Political Action Committee, aka Irvine Police Association Political Education Committee, failed to file numerous campaign statements and late independent expenditure reports, failed to file in a timely manner a statement of organization, improperly filed a termination statement, and filed inaccurate campaign reports. In addition, the political action committee improperly used campaign funds to make expenditures to the general fund account of the committee's sponsor.

IRVINE, KENNETH, 2000/0384 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Kenneth Irvine, a board member of the City of Coronado Visitors Bureau, failed to timely file an 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

ISRAEL-CURLEY, MARCIA, 2003/0402 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Marcia Israel-Curley of Los Angeles failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

ISSA, DARRELL, 2001/0022 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Darrell Issa of Vista failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ITALIAN CENTER, INC, 2003/0516 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Italian Center, Inc., located in San Gabriel, failed to file a major donor campaign statement by January 31, 2003.

ITU VENTURES, LLC,, 2006/0435 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

ITU Ventures, LLC of Los Angeles failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2004.

J. G. ORBIS CORPORATION AND ISAO NAKAGAWA, CORPORATE SECRETARY, 1994/0451 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 7 counts
$11,900

J. G. Orbis Corporation and Isao Nakagawa, corporate secretary, laundered seven contributions of $750 each in the form of personal money orders from employees of the corporation to the Agnos for Mayor campaign committee.

JACINTO, EDWIN, 2010/0225 (2011)

84200.5(c) & 84200.8(a)(b) - 2 counts
$6,000

Edwin Jacinto, as a candidate for a seat on the Lynwood City Council in the November 3, 2009, general election, failed to file pre-election campaign statements for the July 1, 2009, through September 19, 2009, reporting period, by the September 24, 2009, deadline and the September 20, 2009, through October 17, 2009, reporting period, by the October 22, 2009, deadline.

JACINTO, EDWIN, 2012/0197 (2012)

84200.5(c) & 84200.8(b) - 1 count
84200(a) - 1 count
$5,000

Edwin Jacinto, as a candidate for a seat on the Lynwood City Council in the November 8, 2011 general election, and his candidate controlled committee, the Committee to Elect Edwin Jacinto, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement for the September 25, 2011 through October 22, 2011 reporting period, by the October 27, 2011 deadline, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period October 23, 2011 through December 31, 2011, by the January 31, 2012 deadline.

JACK DELIDDO FOR RIPON SCHOOL BOARD, JACK DELIDDO, AND JAYME CURTISS, 2011/0330 (2013)

84200 - 4 counts
$800

Jack DeLiddo ("DeLiddo"), was elected to a four-year term on the Ripon Unified Board in 2008. Jack DeLIddo for Ripon School Board (the "Committee"), was his campaign

committee and Jayme Curtiss ("Curtiss"), was the treasurer for the campaign committee. DeLiddo, the Committee and Curtiss failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements covering the periods January 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009, due July 31, 2009, July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, due February 1, 2010, January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010, due August 2, 2010, and July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011.

JACKMAN, MICHAEL, 2002/1083 (2004)

87300 - 3 counts
$2,100

Michael Jackman failed to timely file a 2001, 2002, and 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

JACKSON, CLAYTON, 1980/0061 (1982)

86107 - 3 counts
$6,000

Lobbyist Clayton R. Jackson failed to report $10,000 in payments he received for securing passage of an 11th hour amendment which would substantially benefit his undisclosed client. Mr. Jackson entered into a formal agreement to provide lobbying services to Specialized Systems, Inc. (SSI), a supplier of telecommunications equipment designed for use by deaf and hearing impaired persons. This firm was interested in overturning a PUC ruling requiring deaf persons to pay approximately one half of the monthly costs for the use of this equipment on their telephones, and SSI wanted the telephone company to finance all of the costs. Mr. Jackson agreed to attempt to obtain an amendment to then pending legislation.

JACKSON, THEODORE WARREN, 1999/0606 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$3,000

Theodore Warren Jackson, Commissioner with the Fair Employment and Housing Commission, failed to timely file both a 1997 and a 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

JACOBS, JAMES W, 2003/0493 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,500

James W. Jacobs failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

JACOBS, JENNIFER, 2000/0760 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$400

Jennifer Jacobs, employed by the Assembly Rules Committee, and during the relevant time was the Chief of Staff for Assemblyman House, failed to timely file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

JACOBSON, CRAIG, 2010/1047 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Craig Jacobson, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461.

JAFFE, ROSS A, 2007/0547 (2007)

84203 - 3 counts
$4,740

Ross A. Jaffe of Atherton failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $31,600.

JAIMES, NOEL A., 2010/0658 (2011)

84206 - 1 count
$400

State Senate Candidate Noel A. Jaimes failed to timely file a Form 470 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due on March 22, 2010, with the Secretary of State.

JAMES, STACEY, 2007/0351 (2010)

87203 - 1 count
$2,000

Stacey James, a member of the county of Alpine Planning Commission, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for the calendar year 2006.

JAMISON, RISHA, 2011/0487 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

A City of Oakland employee failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

JANOVITCH, KIMBERLY, PHD, 2006/0173 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Kimberly Janovitch, PhD of Van Nuys failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

JANZEN, PHILIP, COMMITTEE TO ELECT PHILIP JANZEN, 2009/0802 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Philip Janzen was a candidate for the Madera Unified School District Board of Trustees. Committee to Elect Philip Janzen was the controlled committee. Respondents failed to timely file one semi-annual campaign statement for the period October 22, 2006, through December 31, 2006.

JANZEN, THOMAS, 2002/0457 (2003)

87203 - 1 count
$1,500

Thomas Janzen, member, Sierra Madre Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

JAROTH, INC, 2002/1055 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Jaroth, Inc. of San Leandro failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

JASSO, JORGE, 2004/0442 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Jorge Jasso failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

JEANPIERRE, L. ANDREW, 1997/0203 (1997)

84300 - 2 counts
$3,000

L. Andrew Jeanpierre of San Francisco made two cash contributions in the amount of $250 each to the Committee to Re-Elect Frank Jordan Mayor in 1995.

JEFF STONE FOR STATE SENATE 2010, AND JOSEPH KUEBLER, 2010/0552 (2011)

85309(a) - 8 counts
$16,000

Jeff Stone was an unsuccessful candidate for the California State Senate in the June 8, 2010, primary election, representing the 36th District. The Jeff Stone for State Senate 2010 committee was the candidate controlled committee and Joseph Kuebler was the treasurer for Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to file online campaign reports disclosing contributions received of $1,000 or more totaling $84,052 during the 90 day period before an election.

JEFFERY, GLORIA, 2011/0529 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Gloria Jeffery, a City of Oakland Central City East Project Area Committee member, failed to file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

JEFIMOFF, BARBARA, 1997/0204 (1997)

84300 - 3 counts
$4,500

Barbara Jefimoff of San Francisco received three cash contributions in the amount of $250 each for the Committee to Re-Elect Frank Jordan Mayor in 1995.

JELINCIC, JOSEPH J., J.J JELINCIC FOR CALPERS-2009, AND FRANK LUNAJELINCIC, JOSEPH J., J.J JELINCIC FOR CALPERS-2009, AND FRANK LUNA, 2010/0620 (2012)

85316(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Joseph J. Jelincic was elected to the California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS") Board of Administration in a run-off election held on December 4, 2009. J.J. Jelincic for CalPERS - 2009 ("Committee") was the J.J. Jelincic's campaign committee for the 2009 election. Frank Luna served as treasurer of the Committee. On December 16, 2009, the Committee accepted a campaign contribution from the Committee to Re-Elect Chuck Valdes in the form of a check in the amount of $3,600. This contribution, received by the Committee after the election, exceeded the net debts outstanding from the election.

JELINEK, DON, JELINEK FOR MAYOR COMMITTEE, AND WILLIAM SAMSEL, 1996/0525 (1997)

81004 - 8 counts
$15,000

Don Jelinek, candidate for mayor of Berkeley in 1994, and his committee, Jelinek for Mayor Committee, and its treasurer, William Samsel, failed to exercise reasonable diligence in disclosure of contributors on campaign reports. These violations were uncovered through a Franchise Tax Board audit of the committee.

JENNINGS, JACQUELYNNE M, 2006/0357 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jacquelynne M. Jennings of Walnut Creek failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,700 in 2004.

JENSEN, WILLIAM, 2012/0945 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$200

William Jensen, as a member of the City of Hesperia Planning Commission, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

JIMENEZ, TRINI, AND TRINI JIMENEZ FOR CITY COUNCIL, 2004/0551 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$750

Trini Jimenez for City Council of Inglewood failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $5,000 in 2003.

JIN, MARY, 2012/0551 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Mary Jin, Orange county Health Care Agency Environmental Health Specialist, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, by the April 2, 2012, due date.

JLD STAFFING, INC, 2003/0403 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

JLD Staffing, Inc. of Thousand Oaks failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

JOCHIM, DARLENE, 2007/0363 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$400

Darlene Jochim, a designated employee of the Hornbrook Elementary School District as a member of the Hornbrook Elementary School Board of Trustees, failed to timely file a 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

JOE IMBELLONI AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0462 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$948

Joe Imbelloni and affiliated entities of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

JOFFE, ENID, 2001/0433 (2001)

87203 - 1 count
$300

Enid Joffe, a Sierra Madre City Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file her 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

JOHANNESSEN, K. MAURICE, 1994/0610 (1995)

87102.5 - 2 counts
$4,000

K. Maurice Johannessen, a member of the senate, voted on legislation in June and August 1994 directly affecting Pacific Bell, a source of income to him.

JOHN L. GINGER MASONRY, INC, 2006/0436 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

John L. Ginger Masonry, Inc. of Riverside failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $24,425 in 2004.

JOHN MOURIER CONSTRUCTION, INC, 2005/0132 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

John Mourier Construction, Inc. of Roseville failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

JOHNS, KATHERINE HART, 2009/0783 (2010)

87300 - 3 counts
$600

Katherine Hart Johns, a member of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, failed to report her husband's separate property interest in his firm, California Resource Strategies, Inc., on her 2006, 2007, and 2008 annual Statements of Economic Interests.

JOHNSON CANYON HOLDINGS, LLC, 2005/0858 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Johnson Canyon Holdings, LLC of Beverly Hills failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

JOHNSON HARRIS ,HOLLY, 2013/0834 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Holly Johnson Harris, as a Trustee for the Fine Arts Museum for the City and County of San Francisco, failed to timely file the 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700) covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

JOHNSON, DENISE, 2002/0061 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Denise Johnson, staff counsel for the Department of Motor Vehicles, failed to file a leaving office statement of economic interests in 2001.

JOHNSON, EPPAMINONDAS, 1988/0258 (1989)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$16,000

Eppaminondas Johnson, a Sacramento restaurateur, laundered more than $5,000 in contributions through intermediaries to local and state candidates from 1981 to 1986. The intermediaries were repaid by the businessman for their contributions. Mr. Johnson failed to disclose himself as the true source of the contributions. Additionally, Mr. Johnson failed to file a late contribution report within 24 hours as required by law for one of the laundered contributions.

JOHNSON, JENNIFER, 2009/0520 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Jennifer Johnson, a board member for Seiad Elementary School District, failed to timely file a 2008 Statement of Economic Interests with the county of Siskiyou.

JOHNSON, KEVIN, 2012/0555 (2012)

82015(b)(2)(B)(iii) - 25 counts
$37,500

Kevin Johnson is the Mayor of Sacramento. In 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, various donors made payments of $5,000 or more, for a total of over $3.5 million in payments, to certain charities at the behest of Mayor Johnson, but he failed to file the required behested payment reports within 30 days of the dates that the payments were made.

JOHNSON, VERNON, COMMITTEE TO ELECT VERNON JOHNSON, AND TONI GIAFFOGLIONE, 1995/0428 (1998)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
$2,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Vernon Johnson, unsuccessful candidate for the board of trustees of the Bassett Unified School District in La Puente and the Committee to Elect Vernon Johnson, and Toni Giaffoglione, treasurer, who failed to timely file required pre-election and semi-annual campaign statements in 1994 and 1995.

JOHNSON-MORTON, VALERIE C., AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT VALERIE JOHNSON-MORTON, 1994/0220 (1996)

84200 - 1 count
89513 - 1 count
$3,000

Valerie C. Johnson-Morton, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Monrovia in 1994, used campaign funds during her campaign to purchase clothing. Johnson-Morton and her committee also failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1994.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR J., III, 2004/0178 (2004)

84302 - 6 counts
$6,000

Arthur J. Johnston, III made contributions to a campaign without disclosing the true source of the contributions.

JOHNSTON, KARRIE SCULLY, 2012/0304 (2012)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Karrie Scully Johnston, Board Member for the county of San Diego San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District, failed to disclose her financial interest in American Medical Response as a source of income on the Statements of Economic Interests for the reporting periods January 1, 2010 - December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, and January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

JOHNSTON, PATRICK, PAT JOHNSTON FOR SENATE, AND DANIEL NUTLEY, 1996/0114 (1997)

84204 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$3,000

Patrick Johnston, state Senator in 1996, and Pat Johnston for Senate, and Daniel Nutley, its treasurer, failed to timely file late independent expenditure reports and failed to properly disclose independent expenditures in 1996.

JOINT INDUSTRY COUNCIL, ELBERT W. COOK, EDWARD H. OCHINERO, AND BARRY WEISSWASSER, 1986/0252 (1987)

84101 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
$3,000

Joint Industry Council, a political group, failed to timely file campaign disclosure reports in connection with the April 1986 Redding City Council elections. The group was a city general purpose committee, existing to oppose more than one candidate running in the Redding City Council election. The committee did not timely file statement of organization from which Redding voters could determine who or what the Joint Industry Council was. The Joint Industry Council also failed to file late contribution reports for three contributions of $1,000 or more which were received during the period of March 23 through April 7, 1986.

JONAS, ALLAN K, 2005/0857 (2006)

84200 - 6 counts
$3,060

Allan K. Jonas of Los Angeles failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

JONATHAN GREY & ASSOCIATES, 1999/0369 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jonathan Grey & Associates, located in San Clemente, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Friends of Steve Apodaca committee, Tillotson for Assembly '98 committee, and the Lungren for Governor committee in 1998.

JONES, CLIFTON S, 1988/0056 (1988)

84301 - 6 counts
$12,000

Clifton Jones, Jr., a Cerritos-based developer, laundered $10,890 in campaign contributions in 1985 and 1986. Jones made the contributions using employees, relatives, and friends, who were reimbursed by the developer. The contributions, ranging from a total of $396 to $3,762, were made in $99 increments to six pro-development candidates for the Moreno Valley City Council.

JONES, DALE L., AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT DALE L. JONES, 2001/0592 (2004)

84104 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84200.8 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

Dale L. Jones, unsuccessful candidate for Lynwood City Council, and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Dale L. Jones, failed to file campaign statements, failed to properly report non-monetary contributions received, and failed to maintain detailed records and accounts in 1997.

JONES, G. BRADFORD, 2002/1033 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

G. Bradford Jones of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

JONES, GEOFFREY C, 2003/0637 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Geoffrey C. Jones of New York City failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

JONES, M.W. "MICK", 1984/0331 (1987)

87100 - 4 counts
87206 & 87207 - 6 counts
$13,500

Modoc county Supervisor Mick Jones voted on matters that affected a source of income involving local development projects owned or operated by Leisure Industries, Inc.
During the 12 months preceding his votes on the projects identified as California Pines Lake Unit No. 5 and Hill Unit No. 6, Jones received income from Leisure Industries which exceeded $250. Jones received the income through his company Mobile Home Services. Jones failed to properly disclose income and loans to Mobile Home Services in 1983, 1984, and 1985.

JONES, RAYMOND, 2008/0405 (2010)

87300- 1 count
$2,000

Raymond Jones, California Board of Registered Nurses committee member, failed to file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests by the November 2, 2006, due date.

JORDAN, FRANK M., COMMITTEE TO ELECT FRANK M. JORDAN MAYOR, AND ROY E. HAHN, TREASURER, 1994/0654 (1996)

84104 - 2 counts
84203 - 7 counts
84211 - 7 counts
84211 & 84303 - 6 counts
$35,000

Frank M. Jordan, a successful candidate for San Francisco mayor in 1991, and his controlled committee and its treasurer, Roy E. Hahn, failed to timely disclose subvendor payments, accrued expenditures, and receipt of contributions, and failed to maintain required records for expenditures and contributions. In addition, they also failed to provide occupation and employer contributor information on campaign statements filed during 1991.

JORDAN, THOMAS J., II, 2000/0416 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Thomas J. Jordan, II of Santa Rosa failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

JOSEPHS, WILLIAM, PHD, 2006/0299 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

William Josephs, PhD of Sherman Oaks failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

K. C. METAL PRODUCTS, INC, 1997/0208 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 12 counts
$21,600

K. C. Metal Products, Inc., a business which manufactures metal joint hangers for commercial and residential buildings located in San Jose, laundered contributions made to San Francisco mayoral candidate Willie Brown in 1995.

K. HOVNANIAN COMPANIES OF CA, INC, 1999/0384 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

K. Hovnanian Companies of CA, located in Irvine, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

K. HOVNANIAN FORECAST HOMES, 2003/0792 (2005)

84200 - 3 counts
84203 - 4 counts
84605 - 4 counts
$26,000

K. Hovnanian Forecast Homes of Ontario failed to disclose late contributions in 2002, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002 and 2003, and failed to electronically file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002 and 2003.

KAGLE, ROBERT C, 2004/0144 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$4,240

Robert C. Kagle of San Mateo county failed to disclose a late contribution on a properly filed late contribution report.

KAISER, CHRISTIE, 2008/0584 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 2 counts
$400

Christie Kaiser, Supervisor, Forms Management Unit, Department of Social Services, Administrative Division, State of California, failed to disclose on Statements of Economic Interests for the calendar years 2005 and 2006, her husband's employer/source of income.

KAMBISH, JOHN, 2006/0476 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

John Kambish, a member of the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority Deferred Compensation Committee, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

KAMBOJ, NARESH, 2000/0800 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Naresh Kamboj, a member of the California Commission on Aging, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2000.

KAMBOJ, NARESH, 2003/0547 (2004)

87300 - 2 counts
$3,500

Naresh Kamboj failed to timely file a 2001 annual and leaving office statement of economic interests.

KAMILOS, KAREN, 2007/0530 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Karen Kamilos of Fair Oaks failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $22,300 in 2006.

KAMINSKY, JAMES, 2010/0268 (2010)

87207 - 3 counts
89503(c) - 1 count
$1,000

James Kaminsky, Captain, Newport Beach Police Department, failed to report gifts of hotel accommodations, Chicago Cubs tickets, and dinner at the Ritz Restaurant on his assuming office, 2007 and 2008 annual Statements of Economic Interests. Respondent also accepted a gift from a single source in 2007, which exceeded the annual gift limit of $390.

KAMMERER AND COMPANY AND LORI KAMMERER, 2011/1168 (2012)

86205(d) - 1 count
$2,000

Krammerer and Company is a registered lobbying firm located in Sacramento and Lori Kammerer is a registered lobbyist and the owner of the firm. On or about August 26, 2011, they caused a communication to be sent on behalf of a fictitious coalition named the Coalition of Small and Disabled Veteran Businesses to the California Legislature.

KANE, SUE, 2011/0396 (2011)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Sue Kane, as principal advisor to the Board President of CalPERS, failed to disclose a gift of dinner, valued at $100.76 received from Goldman Sachs in 2008, on her 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

KAPLAN, FOX & KILSHEIMER, LLP, 2006/0530 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,200

Kaplan, Fox & Kilsheimer, LLP of New York, New York, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $12,500 in 2004 and $11,000 in 2005.

KAPOR, MITCHELL D, 2005/0567 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Mitchell D. Kapor of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

KAPOR, MITCHELL D, 2004/0791 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mitchell D. Kapor of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

KARIPINENI, SHAKIRA, 1991/0375 (1993)

84300 - 1 count
84301 - 12 counts
$26,000

The Commission rejected an administrative law judge's proposed decision that recommended a $10,000 fine be assessed against Dr. Shakira Karipineni of Fremont for laundering campaign contributions made to two Fremont city councilmen and a mayoral candidate. After reviewing a transcript of a hearing of the Karipineni case, the Commission fined Karipineni $26,000.

KARLSHOEJ, AXEL AND INGE, 2005/0004 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Axel and Inge Karlshoej of Yuba City failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

KASAINE, KATANO, 2013/0370 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Katano Kasaine, as Treasury Manager for the City of Oakland, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $160.07 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and four meals totaling $155.42 on her 2011 Statements of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

KASEY COTULLA FOR SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL 2010, 2012/0107 (2012)

84200 - 4 counts
$800

Kasey Cotulla for Sacramento City Council 2010 and Kasey Cotulla, Treasurer, failed to file four semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting periods of March 18, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due August 2, 2010; July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011; January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011; and July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

KASHANI, MIRSAIED, 2004/0762 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

MirSaied Kashani of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

KASLER, MICHAEL, 2013/0851 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Michael Kasler, as the President of the North Orange county Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $180.00 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

KASOLAS, GEORGE, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT GEORGE KASOLAS, 1988/0530 (1990)

84305 - 1 count
$1,500

George Kasolas, unsuccessful candidate for Campbell City Council, and his campaign committee failed to provide proper sender identification on a 1988 campaign mailer. The mailing in question involved more than 6,000 letters which purported to be from "Dan McCorquodale, State Senator." The letter of endorsement on the Senator's stationery had been prepared and sent by the candidate and his committee.

KATZ, RICHARD AND RICHARD KATZ FOR MAYOR COMMITTEE, 1996/0285 (1997)

84101 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

The Richard Katz for Mayor Committee, and Richard Katz, candidate for mayor of the City of Los Angeles in 1993, failed to maintain source documentation for expenditures and did not disclose subvendor information for expenditures on campaign statements.

KAUFMAN AND BROAD HOME CORPORATION, 1998/0701 (1999)

84203 - 5 counts
$5,000

Kaufman and Broad Home Corporation, located in Los Angeles, failed to timely file late contribution reports in 1998 for contributions totaling $20,500.

KAUPP, MICHAEL AND DONALD PRIME, 2006/0107 (2010)

87206 & 87207 - 2 counts
$400

Michael Kaupp and Donald Prime, as members of the San Clemente Planning Commission, each failed to disclose the sale of real property and the buyer of that real property on their 2005 Statements of Economic Interests.

KAWAR, FAKHRY F, 1994/0022 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 11 counts
$22,000

Fakhry F. Kawar, who manages and represents numerous business interests and properties within Contra Costa county, laundered contributions made to candidates for the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors in 1992.

KAWCZYNSKI, STAN, 1991/0031 (1992)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Stan Kawczynski was a successful candidate for Sunnyvale City Council in a January 1991 special election. Shortly before the election, he produced and sent a mass mailing allegedly from a supporter, without including himself as the sender on either the outside or inside.

KAY, MARVIN, 2000/0434 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

Marvin Kay of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report and a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

KEARNY, CARMEN, 2013/0095 (2013)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Carmen Kearny, while serving as a Director on the Western Hills Water District Board of Directors, failed to timely disclose income received from World International, Inc. on her Assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests and 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

KEARNY, DOUGLAS, 2013/0096 (2013)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Douglas, Kearny, while serving as a Director on the Western Hills Water District Board of Directors failed to timely disclose income received from World International, Inc. on his Assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests and 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

KEEGAN, TODD, 1996/0662 (2000)

87100 - 1 count
87203 & 87207 - 2 counts
$4,000

Todd Keegan, member of the El Cajon City Council, made governmental decisions which had a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect on sources of income to him in 1996 and also failed to disclose a source of income to him on his 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

KELLEY, DAVID AND MICHELLE, 2000/0436 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

David and Michelle Kelley of Manhattan Beach failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

KELLEY, DAVID G., KELLEY ASSEMBLY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE 2002, AND JAMES W. TRIMBLE, TREASURER, 2002/0082 (2002)

84303 - 1 count
$1,500

David G. Kelley, a member of the Assembly 80th District, his controlled committee, Kelley Assembly Campaign Committee 2002, and James W. Trimble, its treasurer, failed to report required information on campaign statements covering reporting periods in 2000 regarding payments made to subvendors.

KELLOGG, PETER R, 2003/0404 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Peter R. Kellogg of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

KELLOGG, STEPHEN, 2003/0229 (2004)

87300 - 3 counts
$300

Stephen Kellogg failed to timely file an assuming office, 2001 annual, and 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

KELLY, CHRISTOPHER, ET AL., 2012/0105 (2013)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
$2,500

Christopher Kelly, Kelly for Attorney General 2010, and Jane Leiderman, Treasurer. Chris Kelly ran for Attorney General in 2010 but lost in the Primary Election. Kelly for Attorney General 2010 was his campaign committee and Jane Leiderman served as the committee's treasurer. They failed to timely report required subvendor information on a preelection campaign statement covering the period March 18, 2010, through May 22, 2010, due May 27, 2010, for expenditures totaling $7,729,352, and failed to timely report required subvendor information on a semi-annual campaign statement covering the period May 23, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due August 2, 2010, for expenditures totaling $2,192,168.

KELLY, JAMES M. AND JIM KELLY FOR GROSSMONT UNION HIGH SCHOOL BOARD FOR 2010, 2012/0825 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

James M. Kelly, as a candidate and officeholder for member of San Diego county's Grossmont Union High School Board failed to timely file the semi-annual campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012, with the San Diego county Registrar of Voters.

KELLY, JOHN A., JR, 1987/0224 (1988)

87206 - 1 count
87207 - 1 count
$4,000

John Kelly, Huntington Beach Councilmember, failed to disclose his interest in real property on his 1986 and 1987 statements of economic interests. The real property is located in an area frequently discussed by the city council.

KELLY, MICHAEL R, 2004/0145 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$2,430

Michael R. Kelly of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

KELLY, THOMAS F, 2003/0331 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Thomas F. Kelly of Boston, Massachusets, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

KENDREW DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LLC, 2009/0320 (2009)

84200 - 1 count
$658

Kendrew Development Company, LLC, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461.

KENNEDY WILSON, INC, 2003/0577 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Kennedy Wilson, Inc. failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

KENNEDY, DRAKE, 1997/0097 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84200.8 - 1 count
84204 - 4 counts
84305 - 5 counts
$18,000

Drake Kennedy, co-owner of a billboard company in the City of Monterey Park, failed to properly disclose the true sender on five mass mailings opposed to a candidate for city council. In addition, Kennedy failed to timely file a pre-election statement, late independent expenditure reports, and a semi-annual statement in 1997 to report expenditures in connection with these mailers.

KENNEDY, JAMES, 1998/0047 (2000)

87100 - 2 counts
$250

James Kennedy, a Clearlake City Council member, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted in 1996 and 1997 on the abatement of a public nuisance on properties within 300 feet of his residence.

KENYON, GRANT, 1986/0480 (1988)

84309 - 10 counts
$10,000

Sacramento lobbyist Grant Kenyon caused a state employed legislative messenger to personally deliver campaign contributions to 10 legislators in the State Capitol. The contributions were personally delivered to legislators on August 29, 1986, because the lobbyist wanted to be sure the legislators received them before they left town at the end of the legislative session.

KERN COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND MATT BRADY, 2003/0475 (2004)

85303 - 2 counts
$10,000

Kern county Republican Central Committee, a political party committee, and its treasurer, Matt Brady, accepted and improperly used contributions in excess of the legal limits in 2002.

KERN COUNTY YOUNG REPUBLICANS VOTING GUIDE, KERN COUNTY YOUNG REPUBLICANS PAC, AND BRYAN WILLIAMS, 2010/1095 (2013)

84219(h)(5) - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
84211(k)(5) - 1 count
84219(e) - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$11,000

Kern county Young Republicans Voting Guide ("KCYRVG"), is a slate mailer organization. Kern county Young Republicans PAC ("KCYRPAC"), is a state general purpose recipient committee sponsored by the Kern county Young Republicans. Bryan Williams was the Treasurer for both entities. For the reporting period ending May 22, 2010, KCYRVG and Williams failed to timely report subvendor information for disbursements totaling approximately $27,020. Also, on or about June 3, 2010, KCYRPAC made an independent expenditure in the approximate amount of $5,978, but KCYRPAC and Williams failed to report the expenditure by filing a late independent expenditure report within 24 hours. Additionally, KCYRPAC and Williams were required to disclose the candidate who received the benefit of the foregoing independent expenditure on a semi-annual campaign statement that was filed for the period ending June 30, 2010, but failed to do so. Also, during the reporting period ending June 30, 2010, KCYRVG produced and sent a slate mailer supporting various candidates, but KCYRVG and Williams failed to report required information about several of the candidates who did not pay for the support of the slate mailer. Additionally, on or about October 29, 2010, KCYRPAC made an independent expenditure in the approximate amount of $13,604, but KCYRPAC and Williams failed to report the expenditure by filing a late independent expenditure report within 24 hours.

KERN, JOSEPH P. D, 1990/0888 (1992)

87203 - 2 counts
$4,000

Joseph Kern, City Attorney for the City of Fillmore, failed to timely file his 1989 and 1990 statements of economic interests.

KERSHNER, LORRI, 2009/0379 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Lorri Kershner, Commissioner for the Santa Cruz Arts Commission for the City of Santa Cruz, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

KEYANI, BARBARA, 2003/0032 (2003)

87300 - 2 counts
$3,000

Barbara Keyani, coordinator of Special Projects and Communications for the Santa Barbara School District, failed to properly disclose income on her 2001 and 2002 annual statements of economic interests.

KHASHOGGI, ESSAM, 1999/0370 (2000)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Essam Khashoggi of Santa Barbara failed to timely file major donor campaign statements disclosing contributions made to Chris Mitchum for Assembly Committee and Lungren for Governor Committee in 1998.

KICK LAW FIRM, APC, 2005/0552 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$900

The Kick Law Firm of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

KIDSPART, 2001/0241 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$1,200

Kidspart failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

KIERNAN, PETER D, 2003/0405 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Peter D. Kiernan of Greenwich, Connecticut, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

KIESCHNICK, MICHAEL HALL, 2004/0796 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Michael Hall Kieschnick of Palo Alto failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

KIEU, QUYNH, 2004/0538 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$250

Quynh Kieu, a member of the Orange county Families and Children Commission's Technical Advisory Committee, failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

KILEY, ELIZABETH, 2006/0040 (2006)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Elizabeth Kiley, a consultant to the City of Westminster, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

KILLEA, LUCY AND M. LARRY LAWRENCE, 1983/0016 (1984)

84300 - 1 count
$1,000

San Diego Assemblywoman Lucy Killea accepted an illegal $5,000 cash contribution from San Diego businessman M. Larry Lawrence in August 1983.
On or about September 13, 1983, Ms. Killea drafted a check for cash on her campaign account and returned the $5,000. She also paid Lawrence interest on the $5,000 contribution.

KILLEA, LUCY, LUCY KILLEA FOR SENATE, FRIENDS OF LUCY KILLEA, AND JOHN F. KILLEA, TREASURER, 1991/0203 (1992)

84200.5 - 4 counts
84203 - 4 counts
$9,000

State Senator Lucy Killea failed, during a 1989 special election, to timely file pre-election reports for one of her controlled committees and failed to timely file four late contribution reports for a second committee. Killea also failed to timely file two additional pre-election reports for 1990, a year when she was not up for election.

KIM, DAVID, 2010/0774 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

David Kim, Integrated Waste Management Task Force Commissioner (county of Los Angeles), failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1 through December 31, 2009.

KIM, DOUGLAS, 1983/0010 (1984)

81008 - 2 counts
$0

Douglas Kim, Deputy Administrative Officer for the Assembly Rules Committee, on two separate occasions in 1982, required identifying information from an individual as a condition for inspecting and copying statements of economic interests filed with the Rules Committee.

KINDRED HEALTHCARE OPERATIONS, INC, 2007/0041 (2007)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,600

Kindred Healthcare Operations, Inc. of Louisville, Kentucky, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $10,600 in 2004, $11,200 in 2005 and $10,750 in 2006.

KINETICS GROUP, INC, 2003/0406 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Kinetics Group, Inc. of Santa Clara failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

KING, ANITA, 1994/0409 (1996)

87302 - 3 counts
$4,500

Anita King, a member of the Colorado River Board of California, failed to file her annual statement of economic interests for three consecutive years, from 1992-1994.

KING, COBY, 2002/0433 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Coby King of Los Angeles, member of the California Council on Criminal Justice, failed to file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2002.

KING, JEANETTE A, 2006/0165 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$2,850

Jeanette A. King of Livermore failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $19,000.

KING, KENNETH, 2013/0018 (2013)

87300 -1 count
$200

Kenneth King, a member of the Marin county Service Area Advisory Board, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

KING'S COUNTY TRUCK LINES, 2003/0042 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

King's county Truck Lines of Tulare failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

KINGMAN, WOODWARD, 1999/0812 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$600

Woodward Kingman, an Alternate Commissioner for the San Francisco Conservation and Development Commission, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

KINGS ARCO ARENA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, 2004/0165 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$10,000

Kings Arco Arena Limited Partnership, headquartered in Sacramento, failed to timely disclose a late contribution in a late contribution report, and failed to disclose a late contribution in an electronically filed late contribution report.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WALTER JOHNSON, TREASURER, 2011/0597 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Kings county Democratic Central Committee and its treasurer at the time of the violations, Walter Johnson, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting periods of January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due by August 2, 2010; July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due by January 31, 2011; and January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due by August 1, 2011, with the Secretary of State.

KIRALY, VIRGINIA, 2011/0845 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Virginia Kiraly, Commissioner for the State of California Economic Development Commission, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

KIRKPATRICK & BOSWELL, 2001/0023 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Kirkpatrick & Boswell of San Luis Obispo failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

KIRKPATRICK, GREGORY, 2006/0484 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Gregory Kirkpatrick, the vice-mayor of the City of Visalia, failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

KIRSCHENMAN ENTERPRISES, INC, 2006/0174 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Kirschenman Enterprises, Inc. of Edison failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $1,000 in 2004.

KIRWAN, ROGER, 1999/0372 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Roger Kirwan of Corona del Mar failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

KIRWAN, ROGER, 2002/0708 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$2,500

Roger Kirwan of Newport Beach failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

KLEE, OSCAR AND BETTY FRANKLIN, 1979/0058 (1980)

81004 - 1 count
84201 - 2 counts
84209 - 1 count
84210 - 2 counts
$2,100

Oscar Klee, candidate for state assembly, and the Oscar Klee for Assembly Committee, committed campaign disclosure violations when they failed to file a campaign statement. Betty Franklin, treasurer of the committee, failed to use all reasonable diligence in the preparation of the statement.

KLORESE, ROGER B, 2000/0403 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Roger B. Klorese of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report in 2000.

KNABE, DON, AND THE DON KNABE FOR STATE SENATE COMMITTEE, 1988/0564 (1991)

84305 - 1 count
$500

The Commission rejected an administrative law judge's recommended findings and considered the case after reviewing the entire record. A decision was made by the Commission that Don Knabe, an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate in 1988, and his campaign committee, had violated mass mailing provisions when they sent 1,900 letters to disabled veterans critical of his opponent, freshman Senator Cecil Green, which did not identify Knabe or his committee on the outside of the envelope.

KNAPP, LARRY, 2001/0024 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Larry Knapp of Turlock failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

KNEDEL, HAROLD, 1988/0125 (1989)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

Harold Knedel, former director of the Division of Law Enforcement of the state Department of Justice, violated conflict-of-interest provisions by his participation in contract negotiations between the Department of Justice and UNISYS Corporation for the purchase of a computer system. Mrs. Knedel received computer equipment valued at between $2,000 and $2,800 as payment for consulting services from UNISYS, resulting in community property income to him of more than $250. It was noted that the income from the computer firm was disclosed on the official's statement of economic interests.

KNIGHT & ASSOCIATES, 2000/0467 (2000)

84203 - 3 counts
$4,875

Knight & Associates of Chico failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

KNOWLES, DAVID, DAVID KNOWLES FOR ASSEMBLY AND GLENN L. ENGLISH, TREASURER, 1992/0382 (1993)

84203 - 5 counts
$6,000

State Assemblyman David Knowles, his committee, and its treasurer, Glenn L. English, committed campaign disclosure violations when they failed to file late contribution reports in the 1990 primary and general elections. The contributions received during those two periods amounted to $10,700.

KNOX, JOHN AND NOSSAMAN, KRUEGER AND KNOX, 1982/0020 (1984)

86105 - 1 count
86109 - 4 counts
86110 - 2 counts
$3,500

Lobbyist John T. Knox and the law firm of Nossaman, Krueger and Knox failed to disclose accurately and in a timely manner payments received from clients totaling $142,683 and failed to disclose an $18,750 payment to a former associate, William T. Bagley, for lobbying services on behalf of Texas Air Corporation in 1981. Bagley, a registered lobbyist at the time, properly reported his receipt of the payment.

KNOX, ROBERT A., COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT JUDGE ROBERT A. KNOX AND STEPHEN H. SMITH, TREASURER, 1990/0574 (1991)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Robert A. Knox, Orange county Superior Court Judge, the Committee to Re-elect Judge Robert A. Knox, and Stephen H. Smith, committee treasurer, failed to file a late contribution report for two contributions received totaling $21,000 in 1988.

KNUEVEN, DENNIS, 2011/0399 (2011)

87207 - 4 counts
$800

Dennis Knueven, Portfolio Manager with CalPERS, failed to disclose a total of 8 gifts on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests. Mr. Knueven failed to disclose gifts of a bag and a kayak trip valued at $90.00 received from Draper Fischer Jurvetson, as well as gifts of meals, a t-shirt, parking, and a movie from LP Capital Advisors valued at $87.00. On his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests, Mr. Knueven failed to disclose a gift of a USB device/flip camera received from Silver Lake totaling $129.99 and a gift of meals from Thomas Weisel Venture totaling $86.00.

KOCH, JUDITH H, 2006/0587 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Judith H. Koch of Mountain View failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $25,000.

KOCH, JUDITH H, 2006/0586 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,970

Judith H. Koch of Mountain View failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $46,200 in 2004 and $88,700 in 2005.

KOENIG, BRADFORD C, 2004/0147 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Bradford C. Koenig failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

KOJAIAN, C. MICHAEL, 1998/0332 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

C. Michael Kojaian of Southfield, MI, failed to file a late contribution report and a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

KOLODNEY, STEVE, 1994/0237 (1996)

87100 - 7 counts
87401 - 1 count
87402 - 1 count
$16,200

Steve Kolodney, a former state administrative official of the Office of Information Technology (OIT), the agency with statutory responsibility to approve proposed expenditures for electronic data processing projects, who left state service and became a principal shareholder in, and employee of, the Government Technology Group (GTG), violated the "revolving door" provisions of the Act by representing Tandem Computers, a client of GTG, before the OIT and the Department of Motor Vehicles in connection with the Data Base Redevelopment Project in

1990. Kolodney returned to his former position at OIT in 1991 and subsequently violated the conflict-of-interest provisions on seven occasions when he participated in decisions that had a material financial effect on Tandem, a continuing source of income.

KOMATSU AMERICA INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, 2002/0709 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Komatsu America International Company of Vernon Hills, Illinois, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

KONGSLIE, JEFFREY, 2009/0377 (2010)

87302 - 4 counts
$4,000

Jeffrey Kongslie served as Santa Cruz Downtown Commissioner, a designated position in the conflict of interest code for the City of Santa Cruz. Jeffrey Kongslie failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests, a 2007 Statement of Economic Interests, a 2008 Statement of Economic Interests, and a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests.

KOPF, MYRA, FRIENDS OF MYRA KOPF, AND DAVID LOOMAN, AND PATRICIA WIZEMAN, 1986/0560 (1989)

84203 & 84211 - 1 count
84305 - 2 counts
$5,000

San Francisco school board member Myra Kopf, her committee, treasurer, and political consultant committed mass mailing and campaign reporting violations in 1986. The mass mailings were sent shortly before the November 4, 1986, school board election and failed to properly identify Friends of Myra Kopf as the sender.

Additionally, the candidate, her committee and treasurer, Patricia Wizeman failed to report late in-kind contributions resulting from the use of the bulk mail permit provided by the San Francisco Labor Council.

KOPP, QUENTIN AND FRIENDS OF KOPP COMMITTEE, 1979/0057 (1980)

84210 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$2,000

San Francisco Supervisor Quentin L. Kopp accepted an illegal cash contribution consisting of laundered one hundred dollar bills and failed to take steps to report the true source of the money.

The action stems from an occurrence on April 3, 1978, when Kopp contacted San Francisco developer Warren Simmons and solicited a contribution for his Friends of Kopp Committee. Later that day, an unidentified woman delivered an envelope to Kopp containing ten one hundred dollar bills. There was no information inside or outside of the envelope concerning the source of the $1,000 in cash. Kopp contacted Simmons again and was informed by Simmons that the contribution was from San Francisco investment banker Phillip Greer. The money was deposited in the Kopp campaign committee account after first being converted into a cashier's check.

Later in April 1978, Kopp obtained a confirmation letter from Greer and the Kopp committee campaign report for the period of January 1 through June 30, 1978, and disclosed Greer as the contributor of the $1,000.

In late May 1978, Kopp was informed that it was illegal at that time to accept cash contributions in amounts of $50 or more. Kopp contacted Greer and was informed by Greer that the money was not his. Still, Greer agreed to accept return of the contribution he had not made, and the Kopp committee sent him a check for $1,000 on December 13, 1978.

After being told by Greer that the contribution was not from him, Kopp took no steps to determine the true source of the contribution. The Kopp committee's campaign report for the period of July 1 through December 31, 1978, disclosed the return of the $1,000 to Greer. There was no mention of the name, Warren Simmons.

KOPP, QUENTIN AND FRIENDS OF QUENTIN KOPP, 1984/0300 (1987)

84211 & 84300
$4,000

Senator Quentin Kopp and his controlled committee, Friends of Quentin Kopp, failed to disclose certain contributor, vendor and expenditure information on nine campaign statements filed between 1982 and 1984 in connection with Kopp's campaign for county supervisor.

The Friends of Quentin Kopp committee also admitted having received unlawful cash contributions of $100 or more during 1982.

KOPSHEVER, JAMES, 2012/0085 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

James Kopshever, a member of the City of Chowchilla City Council, made a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest, by voting to award a five-year farm land lease agreement to Fagundes Brothers Dairy, which was a source of income to him.

KORVE ENGINEERING, 1996/0036 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 11 counts
$19,000

Korve Engineering, a corporation that specializes in civil and transportation engineering located in Oakland, laundered campaign contributions made to officials in northern California between 1992-1995.

KOSMO, FREDERICK, 2002/0234 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Frederick Kosmo, member, California Apple Commission, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2001.

KOUNALAKIS, ANTONIOS M, 2002/0277 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Antonios M. Kounalakis of Woodside failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $22,300.

KPFF CONSULTING ENGINEERS, 2006/0633 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

KPFF Consulting Engineers of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,500 in 2004.

KRADJIAN, RAFFI, 2003/0076 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Raffi Kradjian failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

KRAMER, GUS S, 1994/0230 (2005)

87200 - 3 counts
87300 - 6 counts
$6,000

Gus S. Kramer, a real property agent for the Department of Public Works for Contra Costa county, as well as the City Clerk and an elected Planning Commissioner for the City of Martinez, failed to disclose numerous interests in real property and sources of income, including loans, on his annual statements of economic interests from 1991 through 1993.

KRANZ, THOMAS F, 1999/0367 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Thomas F. Kranz of Beverly Hills failed to timely file a major donor report for contributions made to the California Republican Party in 1998.

KRAUSE, EILEEN, 1994/0201 (1996)

87100 - 2 counts
$2,500

Eileen Krause, an alternate director of the Orange county Transportation Authority in 1993 and 1994, made governmental decisions which had a material financial effect on Disneyland, a source of income to her business.

KRAVIS, HENRY R, 2006/0301 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Henry R. Kravis of New York, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

KRAVIS, THOMAS, 2002/0935 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$250

Thomas Kravis, a board member with the Department of Consumer Affairs' Board of Registered Nursing, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

KROLL, BERNARD (BUD) AND J.P. MORGAN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, INC, 2001/0463 (2002)

87200 & 87302 - 2 counts
$1,200

Bernard (Bud) Kroll, a managing director with J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc., and Asset Management Consultant for the California Public Employees Retirement System, failed to timely file assuming office and 2000 annual statements of economic interests.

KROOT, M. DAVID, 2012/0411 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$400

M.David Kroot, San Bernardino county Housing Authority Consultant, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, by the April 2, 2012, due date.

KRUER, WILLIAM, 2004/0505 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

William Kruer failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests

KRUER, WILLIAM PATRICK, 2010/0270 (2010)

87300 - 5 counts
$1,000

William Patrick Kruer, Commissioner, California Coastal Commission, failed to report his leasehold interest in 10251 Vista Sorrento Parkway, San Diego, California; and income from J.T. Kruer & Co. on his 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 annual Statements of Economic Interests.

KUDLER, ROBERT AND K&W AVIATION, 2001/0443 (2003)

84104 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84204 - 5 counts
$12,000

Robert Kudler and his company, K&W Aviation, located in Lynwood, failed to report late independent expenditures, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement, and failed to maintain required campaign records in 1997 and 1998.

KUEBLER, RICHARD, 1989/0044 (1992)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84203.5 - 1 count

84204 - 2 counts
84300 - 2 counts
84305 - 2 counts
$17,500

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's findings that San Diego developer Richard Kuebler, owner of the Moonglow Mobile Home Park in San Diego county, failed to file campaign disclosure reports, made improper cash expenditures, failed to include proper sender identification on mass mailings, and failed to report independent expenditures made for mailers, all in 1988.
In August 1991, an administrative law judge dismissed the charges against Kuebler saying there was no proof that Kuebler owned the mobile home park, controlled its campaign donations, or made any of the disputed campaign donations from personal funds. The Commission rejected an administrative law judge's decision and sent the case back for rehearing.
At the rehearing, the mobile home park's fictitious business name filing and business license application showed that the park was a sole proprietorship owned by Richard Kuebler. As a result, an administrative law judge reversed the decision and held Kuebler liable for violations as originally charged.

KUENY, STEVEN, 1986/0261 (1988)

87100 & 87103 - 1 count
87203 & 87207 - 1 count
$2,500

Steven Kueny, City Manager of Moorpark, committed financial disclosure and conflict-of-interest violations by failing to properly disclose on his 1985 statement of economic interests more than $2,000 in gifts, including a trip to New York, received from an investment banking firm. He also failed to disqualify himself from a decision to award a bond purchase contract to the investment banking firm.

KVAMME, MARK, 2002/1034 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Mark Kvamme of Atherton failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

KWON, HOWARD, HOWARD KWON FOR BETTER ABC, AND ROBERT M. PARRA, TREASURER, 1993/0400 (1994)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
$2,500

Howard Kwon, board candidate in 1993 for the ABC Unified School District, his committee Howard Kwon for Better ABC, and Robert M. Parra, treasurer, failed to timely file a statement of organization and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement, despite advice from the Commission staff regarding the filing requirements.

KWPH ENTERPRISES, INC., DBA AMERICAN AMBULANCE, 1996/0551 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 207 counts
$377,000

KWPH Enterprises, Inc., a corporation doing business as American Ambulance, a company providing paramedic ambulance and other emergency medical services in Fresno county, laundered contributions made to various candidates in the Fresno and the San Diego areas between 1991 and 1996.

KYLE, MORRIS, 1984/0351 (1986)

81010 - 1 count
$1,000

Morris Kyle, a superintendent of the Firebaugh Las Deltas Unified School District and designated filing officer for the school board members' statements of economic interests, failed to obtain and forward to the Commission the originals of all statements of economic interests filed by himself and other board members.

L.A. ARENA COMPANY, LLC, 2002/0015 (2002)

84203 - 4 counts
$1,859

L.A. Arena Company, LLC of Mill Valley failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

L.A. CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 99 C.O.P.E. AND JANETT HUMPHRIES, 2001/0187 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
84203.5 - 1 count
84204 - 7 counts
84211 - 1 count
$5,500

L.A. City and county School Employees Union, Local 99 C.O.P.E., a state general purpose recipient committee, and its treasurer, Janett Humphries, failed to timely disclose seven late independent expenditures, failed to timely file a supplemental independent expenditure report, failed to disclose contributions of $100 or more on a pre-election campaign statement, and failed to disclose a late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report in 1997 and 1998.

L.A. COUNTY FIREFIGHTERS LOCAL 1014 ORGANIZED, READY & COMMITTED IN EMERGENCIES, AND JOHN SMOLIN, TREASURER, 2011/1026 (2012)

84102 - 1 count
84305 - 2 counts
$8,000

L.A. county Firefighters Local 1014 Organized, Ready & Committed in Emergencies and the committee's treasurer, John Smolin failed to include L.A. county Firefighters Local 1014 in the committee's name and failed to disclose L.A. county Firefighters Local 1014 as a sponsor on the committee's statement of organization. Additionally, on or

about October 31, 2011, and again on or about November 2, 2011, Respondent L.A. county Firefighters Local 1014 Organized, Ready & Committed in Emergencies mailed over two hundred substantially similar pieces of mail without displaying the sender's name on the outside of each piece of mail.

L.A. FOR KIDS, MIKE HERNANDEZ, AND SAMUEL ORTIZ, TREASURER, 1999/0820 (2001)

84203 - 6 counts
84211 - 1 count
$8,000

L.A. for Kids, a ballot measure committee controlled by Mike Hernandez, Los Angeles City Councilman, and its treasurer, Samuel Ortiz, failed to file six late contribution reports and failed to report non-monetary contributions received in 1996.

L.F.P., INC, 2003/0407 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

L.F.P., Inc. of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

LA POSTA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS, 2004/0808 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

La Posta Band of Mission Indians of Boulevard failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

LACONIC LLC, 2006/0758 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Laconic LLC of Framingham, Massachusetts, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2006.

LACY, JOHN, 2011/0526 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

John Lacy, Community Development Board Member for District 7 in the City of Oakland, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the April 1, 2010, due date.

LADY CAGE-BARILE FOR ASSEMBLY 2010, 2011/0101 (2012)

84200.5 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
$400

Lady Cage-Barile was a successful candidate for the 47th Assembly District in the June 8, 2010, primary election, and an unsuccessful candidate for the 47th Assembly District in the November 2, 2010, general election. At all relevant times, Respondent Cage-Barile was the treasurer of her controlled committee, Cage for Assembly 2010 Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to file in a timely manner one pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period of March 18, 2010, through May 22, 2010, due May 27, 2010, and failed to file one post-election semi-annual campaign statement in a timely manner for the reporting period of May 23, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due August 2, 2010.

LAHAM, MAURICE, 1990/0576 (1991)

87300 - 3 counts
$3,000

Maurice Laham, Environmental Coordinator for the City of Los Angeles Department of Airports, failed to disclose investment interests of stock in a number of airlines and/or their holding companies with a total value of over $54,000 on his 1987, 1988, and 1989 statements of economic interests.

LAHTINEN, LEONARD, 2013/0246 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Leonard Lahtinen, as a Member of the North Orange county Community College District Board of Trustees, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $153.86 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LAKE, LAWRENCE, 2000/0614 (2001)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$350

Lawrence Lake, Shasta Lake Planning Commissioner, failed to file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

LAKESIDE FIREFIGHTERS PAC AND JOHN HISAW, 2010/0040 (2010)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Lakeside Firefighters PAC and John Hisaw, Treasurer, failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements with the San Diego county Registrar of Voters in 2008 and 2009.

LAKIN, L. THOMAS, 2004/0806 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

L. Thomas Lakin of Malibu failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

LAKIN, L. THOMAS, 2006/0025 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

L. Thomas Lakin of Malibu failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2003.

LAL, JOSEPH, 1998/0497 (1999)

84200 - 1 count

84203 - 1 count
$4,000

Joseph Lal of Sacramento failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement and a late contribution report for contributions made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

LAMDAGAN, PEDRO, 1983/0017 (1984)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$2,100

Pedro Lamdagan, board member of the Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners under the Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to file his 1982 statement of economic interests. Enforcement proceedings were initiated when no response was received to the staff notifications of his failure to comply.

LAMKIN, JANET, 2013/0842 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Janet Lamkin, as a Trustee for the Fine Arts Museum for the City and county of San Francisco, failed to timely file the 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

LANCASTER, CHRISTOPHER W, 1991/0466 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
$1,750

In 1990, Christopher W. Lancaster, Covina City Councilman, committed a conflict-of-interest violation by voting on a matter affecting a source of income. In 1990, Lancaster received $8,000 from state senate candidate Gary Miller's campaign committee for his work as a political campaign consultant. Lancaster, who was then mayor of Covina, voted in favor of a resolution creating a formula for the exchange and division of property tax revenue between Los Angeles county and the city of Covina. The resolution was initiated by Gary Miller to enable him to annex 52 acres of undeveloped land into the City of Covina. Miller held an option to buy this acreage.

LANDERS, ALFRED, COMMITTEE TO ELECT AL LANDERS, FRIENDS OF AL LANDERS, AND AL LANDERS MAYOR 99, 1998/0134 (2002)

84211 - 5 counts
85201 - 1 count
87100 - 2 counts
87207 - 1 count
87209 - 1 count
$15,000

Alfred Landers, member of the Perris City Council, and former mayor of Perris, attempted to use his official position to influence governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest in 1997 and 1999. Mr. Landers failed to disclose a business position and all sources of income on his annual 1997, annual 1998, and leaving office statements of economic interests. In addition, during the course of two mayoral campaigns in 1997 and 1999, Mr. Landers and his controlled committees, Committee to Elect Al Landers, and/or Friends of Al Landers, and/or Al Landers Mayor 99, failed to establish one campaign bank account, failed to properly report contributions from a major donor, failed to disclose a non-monetary contribution, and failed to disclose occupation and employer information for contributors on campaign statements.

LANDRY RESTAURANT LP DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT, 2006/0437 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Landry Restaurant LP Development Account of Houston, Texas, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

LANE, L.W., JR, 1998/0297 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

L.W. Lane, Jr., of Menlo Park failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

LANG, RICHARD, LANG FOR ASSEMBLY 1989 AND GERALD CLENDENIN, TREASURER, 1991/0303 (1994)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

Richard Lang, an unsuccessful candidate for the 27th Assembly District seat in a special run-off election held on January 30, 1990, his controlled committee, and Gerald Clendenin, its treasurer, failed to timely report non-monetary contributions totaling $59,378 received from the California Republican Party/Victory 1990 Cal Plan Committee on a pre-election campaign statement. Respondents also failed to file late contribution reports on or before January 30, 1990, for non-monetary contributions totaling $86,627 received from the same committee.

LANGHORNE, JAMES, 2004/0332 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

James Langhorne failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

LANGONE, KENNETH G, 1999/0417 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

Kenneth G. Langone of New York failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report disclosing a contribution made to Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

LANGSTON, GARY, 1996/0026 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
87202 - 1 count
87203 - 2 counts
$5,000

Gary Langston, Planning Commissioner for the City of Delano in Kern county, participated in and voted on a governmental decision which directly involved a company which was a source of income to him. In addition, Langston failed to timely report this source of income on his assuming office, 1995 and 1996 annual statements of economic interests.

LARAMORE, LOUIS, 1986/0576 (1988)

84203, 84300, & 84301
$12,000

This money laundering case involved Riverside county developer Louis Laramore and the unsuccessful 1986 campaign of Riverside Councilmember Sam Digati. Mr. Laramore made $12,000 in laundered contributions to the Digati campaign during the highly contested race and failed to file required late contribution reports for $7,920 made immediately before the November 4, 1986, election.
The laundered contributions were made through associates who obtained money orders in the names of others for payment to the candidate because the developer wanted to keep his support hidden.

LARAMORE, LOUIS, 1990/0080 (1991)

84300 - 3 counts
84301 - 66 counts
$138,000

The money laundering case involved Riverside county developer Louis Laramore and the unsuccessful 1986 campaign of Tom Watson, candidate for Riverside county supervisor. The violations resulted from Mr. Laramore's efforts to avoid disclosure of his campaign contributions to Mr. Watson's campaign. Three of the violations involved a total of $38,000 in cash contributions from Laramore to Watson's campaign. An additional 66 violations involved contributions from Laramore that were made in the names of other people.

LARIOS, CECILIA, LARIOS FOR CITY COUNCIL, AND JAVIER MURILLO, 1998/0115 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Cecilia Larios, member of the Perris City Council, her controlled committee, Larios for City Council, and its treasurer, Javier Murillo, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

LARKIN, THOMAS E., JR, 2002/0776 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,350

Thomas E. Larkin, Jr., of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LARKIN, TOM, LARKIN FOR SENATE, AND JOHN J. MARTINELLI, TREASURER, 1990/0115 (1991)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 3 counts
$7,000

Tom Larkin, candidate for the 23rd Senate District, his controlled committee, and its treasurer, John J. Martinelli, failed to file four campaign disclosure statements in connection with Larkin's unsuccessful candidacy for the state senate in 1988.

LARSE, JOHN, 2004/0640 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

John Larse, a member of the California Strawberry Commission, failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

LARSEN, CHRISTIAN, 2007/0412 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$2,595

Christian Larsen of San Francisco failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $17,300.

LARSEN, CHRISTIAN, 2007/0383 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Christian Larsen of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $22,300 in 2006.

LAS CASITAS SEVENTEENTH STREET, LLC, 2003/0463 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Las Casitas Seventeenth Street, LLC, of San Mateo failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

LASHBROOK, CINDY, 2007/045 (2007)

87202 - 1 count
$200

Cindy Lashbrook, Merced county Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file her assuming office statement of economic interests.

LASHBROOK, CINDY, 2008/0447 (2010)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$600

Cindy Lashbrook, Planning Commissioner for the county of Merced, failed to timely file her 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

LASTRA, BELTRAN, 2009/0031 (2009)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Beltran Lastra, a public investment manager for the California Public Employees' Retirement System, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

LATINO BUILDERS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, 2004/0250 (2008)

84301 - 11 counts
$55,000

Latino Builders Industry Association, a business league organization located in San Diego, was the true source of eleven campaign contributions totaling $2,600, made to candidates for city councils, school district boards, and a state Assembly seat between November 2001 and October 2004. The contributions were made in the name of its employees, business associates and/or family members.

LAUBY, ADRIENNE, 2010/0116 (2010)

84301 & 84302 - 1 count
$4,500

Respondent, acting as an agent or intermediary, made a contribution on behalf of another person, such that the identity of the donor was not reported.

LAURITZEN, JON, JON LAURITZEN FOR SCHOOL BOARD, AND KINDE DURKEE, 2003/0231 (2006)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Jon Lauritzen was a successful candidate for the Los Angeles Unified School District Board of Education in the March 4, 2003 primary election. Jon Lauritzen for School Board was his controlled committee, and Kinde Durkee served as its treasurer. In this matter, respondents paid for and sent a mass mailer prior to the election that did not include proper sender identification.

LAVY, MARK, 2006/1125 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Mark Lavy, California Rice Commission member, failed to timely file a 2005 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

LAW, MAYNARD, 2013/1086 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Maynard Law, as a Board Member on the Southeast Los Angeles county Workforce Investment Board for the county of Los Angeles, failed to timely file the 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

LAWRENCE S. BOND, BOND COMPANIES, 2006/0610 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,391

Lawrence S. Bond, Bond Companies of Santa Monica failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $24,800 in 2004 and $24,100 in 2005.

LAWRENCE, SHANNON, 2006/0201 (2006)

87202 - 1 count
$100

Shannon Lawrence, a member of the City of Gardena Planning Commission, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

LAWSON, DARLENE AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT DARLENE LAWSON, 1989/0078 (1991)

84200 - 3 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Darlene Lawson, director of the Oakland Unified School Board, and her committee, who failed to timely file three campaign disclosure statements during 1988 and 1989, despite repeated notices by the Oakland City Clerk's office and the Commission staff. The statements were filed from six months to nearly two years late.

LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS/EQUAL JUSTICE SOCIETY, A PROJECT OF LCCR, 2006/0097 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights/Equal Justice Society, a project of LCCR of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

LAYMON, STEPHEN, 2004/0621 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Stephen Laymon, a member of the Atwell Island Water District, failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

LAYMON, STEPHEN, 2009/0578 (2010)

87300 - 2 counts
$5,000

Stephen Laymon, a member of the Atwell Island Water District, failed to file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests and a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

LAZARD ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC, 2006/0626 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Lazard Asset Management, LLC of New York, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES (NON-PUBLIC FUNDS), 2007/0291 (2008)

84203 & 84605 - 1 count
$5,000

On October 31, 2006, League of California Cities (Non-Public Funds), a major donor committee, failed to timely disclose an $850,000 late contribution in a late contribution report.

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES CITIPAC, SUPPORTING PROPOSITION 22 AND DAN HARRISON, 2012/0727 (2013)

84203 - 2 counts
85309(b) - 2 counts
85309(d) - 1 count
84211 & 84200.7(b) - 1 count
84300(a) - 1 count
$14,000

League of California Cities CITIPAC (formerly League of California Cities CITIPAC, Supporting Proposition 22), is a general purpose committee that was a primarily formed committee supporting Proposition 22 on the 2010 General Election. Dan Harrison was, at all times relevant to this case, the Treasurer for Respondent Committee. Prior to the 2010 General Election, the League and Harrison failed to timely report contributions on Late Contribution Reports, failed to report contributions received on Election Cycle Reports, failed to report a contribution of $5,000 or more, subdivision (d) - 1 count, failed to timely report contributions received on their Preelection Statement covering the period October 1, 2010, through October 16, 2010, and received cash contributions of $100 or more.

LEAR, NORMAN, 2004/0769 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,500

Norman Lear of Beverly Hills failed to file late contribution reports in 2003.

LEARNED, CHARLES, 2007/0452 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Charles Learned, City of West Sacramento Project Area Committee member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

LEASE, LIZ, 2010/0640 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Liz Lease, a member of the county of Sonoma Community Services and Environment Commission, failed to timely file her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

LECOMTE, RYAN, 2013/0542 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Ryan LeComte, City of Sonoma's Information Systems Officer, failed to timely file a 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

LEDESMA & MEYER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC, 2006/0630 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Ledesma & Meyer Construction Co., Inc. of Rancho Cucamonga failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $23,200 in 2004.

LEDFORD, JAMES, 2013/0859 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

James Ledford, as a Mayor of Palmdale, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $253.39 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LEDFORD, JAMES C., JR., AND COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT JIM LEDFORD, 2006/0801 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

James C. Ledford, Jr. and the Committee to Re-elect Jim Ledford failed to disclose three late non-monetary contributions totaling approximately $15,000 made to Steve Hofbauer, Raul Figueroa, and Robert “Bo” Bynum, in a properly filed late contribution report.

LEE ANDREWS GROUP, INC, 2005/0562 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Lee Andrews Group, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

LEE, EUN "AMY", 2013/0707 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Eun "Amy" Lee, as the Chief Financial Officer for the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $129.59 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LEE, SANDRA, 2004/0763 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Sandra Lee of Santa Monica failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

LEE, WILLIAM, 2012/0607 (2013)

85201(c) & (e) - 1 count
84104 - 1 count
$4,500

William Lee ran for a Director position on the Marina Coast Water District Board in 2010. The Committee to Elect William Lee Marina Coast Water District November 2, 2010 was his campaign committee. Respondents violated the Political Reform Act by using Lee's personal bank account to deposit campaign contributions and make campaign expenditures and failing to maintain adequate campaign records.

LEEDAHL, LAURA, 2007/0751 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$2,500

Laura Leedahl, a designated employee of the Department of Consumer Affairs as a committee member of the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Board of Registered Nurses, failed to timely file her 2006 Statement of Economic Interests.

LEESON, FLOYD, 2007/0120 (2012)

87100 - 4 counts
87206 - 1 count
$24,500

Floyd Leeson was an associate oil and gas engineer for the Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) from May 1, 1985, to June 13, 2007. DOGGR regulates oil and gas wells in the Las Cienegas Oil Field, located in Los Angeles county, through DOGGR's District One Office located in Cypress, CA. Respondent violated the conflict of interest provisions of the Act when he processed 4 Notices of Intent to Conduct Well Operations (Rework) submitted to DOGGR by PXP and prepared, for his supervisor's approval, 4 related permits to conduct well operations for PXP, at a time in which he held an investment interest in PXP of more than $25,000, and failed to disclose his investments in oil and gas companies regulated by his agency in his 2005 annual Statement of Economic Interests. Respondent participated in governmental decisions in which he had a material financial interest, and failed to disclose his investment interests in oil and gas companies in his 2005 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

LEHR BROTHERS, INC, 2006/0368 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lehr Brothers, Inc. of Edison failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $5,250 in 2004.

LEININGER, JAMES R, 1998/0358 (1998)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

James R. Leininger, of San Antonio, Texas, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements for contributions made to Entertainment PAC, dba Coalition to Educate America, a general purpose recipient committee, in 1996 and to Campaign Reform Initiative, a ballot measure committee, in 1997.

LEISURE TECHNOLOGY, 1988/0573 (1990)

84204 - 1 count
84305 - 4 counts
$10,000

Leisure Technology, Inc., an Oceanside company, failed to provide proper sender identification on four mass mailings during the 1988 general election. The company also failed to file a required late independent expenditure report in connection with the mass mailings.
Leisure Technology paid for the mass mailings that supported three local city council candidates. The mass mailings were identified as being from "Oceanside Residents for Managed Growth." The name of the company making the independent expenditure did not appear on the mailer. The campaign disclosure violation resulted from the failure of Leisure Technology to file a late independent expenditure report for a $16,000 payment made 12 days before the election. The payment was for expenses of the four mass mailing.

LEJA, JANICE C., LEJA FOR ASSEMBLY, AND DOUG LEJA, TREASURER, 2000/0348 (2001)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Janice C. Leja, successful Beaumont candidate for the state assembly, her controlled committee, Leja for Assembly, and Doug Leja, its treasurer, failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000.

LENNAR HOMES OF CALIFORNIA, INC, 2001/0323 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$10,000

Lennar Homes of California, Inc. failed to timely disclose a late contribution on electronic and paper late contribution reports.

LENNAR PARTNERS AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2002/1037 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Lennar Partners and affiliated entities of Irvine failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LENNEY, LIDA, 1992/0291 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
87200 - 1 count
$3,000

In 1991, Lida Lenney, Laguna Beach City Councilwoman, committed conflict-of-interest and financial disclosure violations.
During 1990, Lenney's husband purchased 1,000 shares of stock in Waste Management, Inc., valued at over $10,000 for his separately held individual retirement account. In 1991, Lenney failed to disclose the Waste Management stock on her 1990 statement of economic interests and voted to approve a refuse agreement directly involving

Waste Management, Inc. The agreement increased the fees paid by the city to Waste Management.

LENO, MARK, LENO 2004, AND JAMES NICKOFF, 2005/0662 (2006)

84203 - 3 counts
85301 - 1 count
$6,000

Mark Leno, a member of the state assembly, his controlled committee Leno 2004, and its treasurer James Nickoff, failed to timely disclose late contributions in a late contribution report and accepted a contribution in excess of the $3,200 contribution limit in connection with the March 2, 2004 general election.

LEONARD, BILL, THE ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP FUND, AND CHARLES H. BELL, JR, 1999/0444 (2002)

84203 - 6 counts
$6,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Bill Leonard, member of the California Legislature, The Assembly Republican Leadership Fund, a recipient committee, and Charles H. Bell, Jr., its treasurer, who failed to file late contribution reports for contributions made totaling $206,000 in 1998.

LEONE, JONATHAN, 2011/0932 (2013)

87203 - 2 counts
$10,000

Jonathan Leone, is a member of the Sausalito City Council. As a member of the Sausalito City Council, Respondent was required to file an Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the 2010 and 2011 calendar year. In this matter, Respondent failed to timely file his Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the period covering January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, by April 1, 2011 and April 2, 2012, respectively.

LEONG, JONATHAN, 2007/0762 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jonathan Leong, California Earthquake Authority board member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

LESLIE, ROBERT "TIM", TIM LESLIE FOR SENATE/1991, AND ASSEMBLYMAN TIM LESLIE/1990, 1993/0250 (1994)

84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
84203 - 8 counts
84211 - 1 count
$12,000

Robert "Tim" Leslie, member of the assembly, campaigned as a state senate special election candidate. One of his committees, Tim Leslie for Senate/1991, failed to timely disclose on its campaign statements $55,698 in non-monetary contributions received from the California Republican Party (CRP). In addition, Tim Leslie for Senate 1991 failed to timely file late contribution reports for an additional $94,680 in non-monetary contributions received from CRP. Finally, his second committee, Assemblyman Tim Leslie/1990, failed to timely file a required campaign statement covering a reporting period in 1991.

LESTER, W. HOWARD, 2002/1038 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

W. Howard Lester of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LEUNG, KATRINA, 2002/0786 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Katrina Leung of San Marino failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LEVIN, SIMES & KAISER, 2005/0563 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Levin, Simes & Kaiser, LLP of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

LEVINE, LARRY AND JENNIFER, 2004/0651 (2006)

85301 - 1 count
$4,000

Larry and Jennifer Levine of Van Nuys are the parents of Lloyd Levine, a member of the state assembly - 40th Assembly District. In December 2001, they made a loan to Lloyd Levine in excess of the $3,000 contribution limits.

LEVINE, LLOYD AND LLOYD LEVINE FOR ASSEMBLY, 2004/0651 (2006)

84211 - 2 counts
85301 - 1 count
85309 - 1 count
$12,000

Lloyd Levine, a member of the California state assembly - 40th Assembly District, and his controlled committee, Lloyd Levine for Assembly, accepted a loan in excess of the $3,000 contribution limits in December 2001, and failed to properly report the source of the loan on three campaign statements.

LEVINSON, KATHY, 2003/0578 (2004)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,725

Kathy Levinson failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

LEVOE, SUZANNE, 2001/0434 (2004)

87203 - 2 counts

$2,000

Suzanne Levoe, member of the Sierra Madre Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2001 and a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

LEWIS AND COMPANY, INC, 2006/0155 (2010)

83116.5 & 84305(a) - 2 counts
$7,000

Lewis and Company, Inc., is a political consulting firm located in West Covina, compensated for services involving the planning, organizing, or directing of any activity regulated or required under the Political Reform Act. Respondent was compensated for the planning, organizing, or directing of the designing, printing and posting of mass mailings, as defined in Government Code Sections 83116.5 and 82041.5, in connection with its political consulting services for Rosemead PRIDE Citizens Action Committee. Respondent purposefully or negligently caused, or aided and abetted, Rosemead PRIDE Citizens Action Committee to send two mass mailings opposing the proposed petition to recall two Rosemead city council members, which failed to display the required sender identification.

LEWIS, CHRIS AND JENNIFER, 2006/0438 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Chris and Jennifer Lewis of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

LEWIS, DAVID R., 2010/0265 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

David R. Lewis of Upland, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,096 in 2007.

LEWIS, JAMES LEON, 1991/0053 (1992)

87300 - 3 counts
$4,500

James Leon Lewis, a racing steward for the State of California Horse Racing Board, failed to disclose investments and income interests in a horse boarding business on his 1987, 1988, and 1989 annual statements of economic interests.

LEWIS, PETER B, 2005/0494 (2009)

84200(b) & 84605(b) - 1 count
84203(a) & 84605(b) - 1 count
$6,500

In October 2004, Peter B. Lewis, a resident of Ohio, failed to timely disclose a $350,000 late contribution in a late contribution report. Respondent also failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

LEWIS, REBECCA, 2006/0925 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Rebecca Lewis of Newport Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $22,300 in 2006.

LEWIS, RICHARD A., 2010/0264 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

Richard Lewis of Upland, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,191 in 2005.

LEXINGTON LAW GROUP, LLP, 2005/0564 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,250

Lexington Law Group, LLP of San Francisco failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

LHO, HELEN, 2003/0408 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$900

Helen Lho of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2002.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE, 2002/0787 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Liberty Mutual Insurance of Boston, Massachusetts, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LIBERTY'S TORCH PAC SPONSORED BY YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM, AND NIKOLA M. MIKULICICH, JR., TREASURER, 1998/0763 (2003)

84103 - 2 counts
84200 - 5 counts
$17,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Liberty's Torch PAC Sponsored by Young Americans for Freedom, a state general purpose committee of Redondo Beach, and its treasurer, Nikola M. Mikulicich, Jr., treasurer, who failed to amend the statement of organization to include sponsorship information, and the correct street address for the committee, and failed to file five semi-annual campaign statements between 1997 and 2001.

LIEFF, CABRASER, HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP, 2001/0025 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein, LLP, a law firm based in San Francisco, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

LIETZ, NORI, 2002/0624 (2004)

87300 - 1 count

$600

Nori Lietz, a financial investment consultant for CalPERS, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

LIGHTSPAN, INC, 2001/0026 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lightspan, Inc. of San Diego failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT PAC AND CASEY EVANS, 2010/1046 (2012)

84102(d), (c) & 84103(a) - 1 count
$3,000

Limited Government PAC was a primarily formed ballot measure committee. Casey Evans was treasurer of the committee at all times relevant. Limited Government PAC and Casey Evans failed to file an amended statement of organization within 10 days to disclose that the Limited Government PAC was a primarily formed committee, failed to add the title and ballot number supported as its primary activity, and failed to include the name of a major donor in the name of the Limited Government PAC.

LIMON, MONIQUE, 2013/0882 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Monique Limon, as a Member of the Santa Barbara Unified School District Board of Education, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $146.06 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LINDA SMALL FOR SCHOOL BOARD; LINDA SMALL, 2012/0737 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Linda Small for School Board 2009, a committee controlled by candidate Linda Small, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

LINDEN, GARY, 2001/0419 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Gary Linden, an alternate board member of the Assessment Appeals Board for the county of Siskiyou, failed to file his annual statement of economic interests in 2001.

LINDNER, CARL H, 2002/0710 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Carl H. Lindner of Cincinnati, Ohio, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LING, JOSEPH K, 1994/0656 (1995)

84301 - 1 count
$2,000

Joseph K. Ling, general manager of Tasamak Corporation, a real estate company located in San Francisco, laundered a contribution in the name of a Tasamak employee to the Agnos mayoral campaign in 1991.

LIQUIDITY FINANCIAL GROUP, 2003/0321 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Liquidity Financial Group of Pleasanton failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

LIQUIDITY FINANCIAL GROUP, 2003/0822 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Liquidity Financial Group failed to properly disclose a late contribution in 2002.

LITTLEFAIR, ANDREW, 2004/0148 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,180

Andrew Littlefair failed to properly disclose a late contribution in 2003.

LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC, 1999/0379 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Litton Industries, Inc., located in Woodland Hills, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Governor Pete Wilson Campaign Committee; Friends of Brad Sherman Committee; Lungren for Governor Committee; Claude Parrish State Board of Equalization 1998 Committee; and Citizens for Andal Committee in 1998.

LO, HAI FU "JOEY", 2011/0460 (2013)

84301 - 4 counts
$18,000

In 2008, Hai Fu "Joey" Lo provided $4,000 to Daniel Chun that Mr. Chun used to make eight political contributions to two candidates for mayor of the City of Fremont on Mr. Lo's behalf without disclosing that Mr. Lo was the source of the contributions.

LOCAL AWARENESS COMMITTEE AND ARMEN TASHJIAN, 1999/0711 (2000)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84204 - 2 counts
$5,000

Committee for Local Awareness, a committee formed to oppose Hawthorne City Council candidates in the November 1999 election, and its treasurer, Armen Tashjian, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement and two late independent expenditure reports in 1999.

LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION, 2003/0492 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Lockheed Martin Corporation failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

LODER, RONALD K, 2003/0409 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Ronald K. Loder of Laguna Niguel failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

LOEB & LOEB, 1999/0381 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Loeb & Loeb, located in Los Angeles, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Californians for Gray Davis committee and the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

LOFTS AT 712 BRYANT STREET, LLC AND AFFILIATED ENTITY SOUTH PARK LOFTS, LLC, 2003/0464 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$680

Lofts at 712 Bryant Street, LLC and affiliated entity South Park Lofts, LLC, of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

LOGAN, JUNAY GARDNER, 2009/0846 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Junay Gardner Logan, Chief of Staff for Senator Bob Huff, failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of concert tickets, a parking pass, and suite expenses paid by BP America, Inc., and valued at $163.30.

LOGAN, KENT A, 1998/0296 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
$1,250

Kent A. Logan of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

LOHSE, LESLIE, 2010/1102 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Leslie Lohse has been a member of the Native American Heritage Commission since January 1, 2008. Respondent failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, period.

LONG BEACH CITIZENS' AND PATIENTS' RIGHTS, 2013/0910 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Long Beach Citizens' and Patients' Rights and Jeremy Coltharp, the committee's Treasurer, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2013, through June 30, 2013, due July 31, 2013.

LONG BEACH LESBIAN & GAY PRIDE, INC, 2001/0251 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Long Beach Lesbian & Gay Pride, Inc. failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

LONG BEACH MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER AND MILLER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 2005/0565 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$7,000

Long Beach Memorial Medical Center and Miller Children's Hospital of Long Beach failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

LONGVILLE, JOHN, 1987/0596 (1990)

84200 - 1 count
87207 - 1 count
$3,500

Rialto Mayor John Longville failed to provide required disclosure of personal financial interests and campaign contributions. Longville was required to disclose on his statement of economic interests income received from his business.
Longville also failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing approximately $8,000 in contributions received.

LOOSE, WILLIAM, 2013/0731 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

William Loose, as the Superintendent of the Ocean View School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $231.97 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LOPES, VINNIE, 2006/0150 (2006)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Vinnie Lopes, a member of the Strawberry Commission, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

LOPEZ, ARMANDO, 1992/0698 (1995)

87100 - 1 count
87207 - 2 counts

$4,500

Armando Lopez, member of the Parlier City Council, failed to report his community property interest in his spouse's income from her employer from 1989 to 1992 and income to his printing business from 1990 to 1992 on his statements of economic interests. In addition, in 1990, Mr. Lopez voted on a site plan proposed by his spouse's unreported employer.

LOPEZ, FRANK, JR., 2011/1042 (2012)

87203 & 87207(a) - 1 count
$1,000

Frank Lopez Jr., a member of the Vista City Council, failed to report Cameron Glenn Estates, LLC as a source of income on his 2007 and 2008 Statements of Economic Interests for reporting periods January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008, and January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009.

LOPEZ, HODES, RESTAINO, MILMAN & SKIKOS, 2000/0430 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Lopez, Hodes, Restaino, Milman & Skikos of Newport Beach failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

LOPEZ, LOU, LOU LOPEZ FOR SUPERVISOR AND SHERI SCHWABE, 2002/0909 (2003)

84104 - 2 counts
84203 - 5 counts
$6,500

Lou Lopez, an unsuccessful candidate for Orange county Board of Supervisors, his controlled committee, Lou Lopez for Supervisor, and its treasurer, Sheri Schwabe, failed to maintain records necessary to prepare campaign statements and failed to disclose late contributions received in 1998.

LOPEZ, MANUEL, 2012/0540 (2013)

87100 - 2 counts
$7,000

Manuel Lopez was the Deputy Director of the Administrative Services Division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. In this capacity, Lopez implemented a prohibited leave buyback program and cashed out approximately 524 hours of his own leave time for payment in the approximate amount of $28,647. This amounted to making governmental decisions in which Respondent Lopez knew he had a financial interest.

LOPEZ, MARIA G., CAMPAIGN TO ELECT MARIA LOPEZ, AND ADOLPH J. LOPEZ, 2006/0379 (2009)

84200(a) - 1 count
84200.5(c) & 84200.8 - 1 count
85201(d) - 1 count
$8,500

Maria G. Lopez was a successful candidate for the Lynwood Unified School District Board of Education in the November 4, 2003, election. Campaign to Elect Maria Lopez was her controlled committee. Adolph J. Lopez served as Committee's treasurer. Respondents failed to file pre-election campaign statements; failed to file a post election semi-annual campaign statement, and Respondent Lopez made expenditures directly from her personal funds without first depositing them into Committee's bank account.

LOPEZ, PETER, 2009/0625 (2009)

89503(c) - 2 counts
$800

Peter Lopez, Commissioner for the California State Athletic Commission, accepted gifts from a single source in 2008 and 2009, which exceeded the respective annual gift limits of $390 and $420 each year.

LOPEZ-HANSEN, SOCORRO, 2013/0866 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Socorro Lopez-Hansen, as a Member of the Oxnard Union High School Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $139.27 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LOPEZ-NOVODOR, RUTH, 2010/0227 (2010)

87300 - 4 counts
$800

Ruth Lopez-Novodor, a designated employee of the California Citizens Compensation Commission, failed to file assuming office and annual Statements of Economic Interests for the years 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

LORNE, KEVIN, 2008/0737 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Kevin Lorne, a member of the Flood Control Board for Marin county, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2007.

LORSCH, ROBERT, 2003/0640 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Robert Lorsch of Beverly Hills failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, 2002/0017 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Los Angeles county Council on Political Education failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PARTY-STATE ISSUE AND ADVOCACY COMMITTEE AND KINDE DURKEE, 2010/0014 (2010)

84203 - 8 counts
$5,752

The Los Angeles county Democratic Party-State Issue and Advocacy Committee and Kinde Durkee, Treasurer, failed to timely report receiving late contributions totaling $38,350.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PARTY-STATE ISSUES & ADVOCACY COMMITTEE AND KINDE DURKEE, TREASURER, 2010/0797 (2011)

84203 - 7 counts
84203.5 - 3 counts
$18,710

Los Angeles county Democratic Party-State Issues & Advocacy Committee is a general purpose committee with Kinde Durkee as its treasurer. Respondents failed to file late contribution reports for a total of $129,302 of late contributions received in 2005 and 2006, and failed to report independent expenditures totaling $53,470 in 2006 and 2007.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIREFIGHTERS LOCAL 1014 LEGISLATIVE FUND COMMITTEE, 2005/0384 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,250

Los Angeles county Firefighters Local 1014 Legislative Fund Committee of El Monte failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

LOS ANGELES LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS AND MOE STAVNEZER, TREASURER, 2011/0338 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Los Angeles League of Conservation Voters was a county general purpose committee with Moe Stavnezer serving as treasurer. Respondents failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements, one for the reporting period January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due August 2, 2010, and one for the reporting period July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011.

LOS ANGELES MARATHON, INC. AND GEORGE BEASLEY, 1992/0277 (1994)

84300 & 84301 - 131 counts
84302 - 131 counts
$236,250

Los Angeles Marathon, Inc., (LAMI) which has held contracts with the City of Los Angeles since 1985 to conduct the annual Los Angeles Marathon, laundered 131 political contributions. George Beasley was initially an employee of LAMI and later became president and the sole employee of Beasley Business, Inc. (BBI). During the years 1989 until mid-1992, LAMI, through its agent Beasley/BBI, made political contributions through employees and others connected with LAMI. LAMI reimbursed the employees and others through Beasley Business, Inc., and George Beasley.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC AND COASTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE AND BARRY FADEM, TREASURER, 1988/0103 (1989)

84106 - 1 count
$2,000

The Los Angeles Public and Coastal Protection Committee was formed in 1987 to oppose a proposed ballot measure in Los Angeles, which would have prohibited oil drilling in specified coastal areas of the city. Occidental Petroleum gave the committee $35,000 on December 28, 1987, the only contribution received during the filing period. As the only contributor during that filing period, Occidental Petroleum qualified as a sponsor of the committee.
An administrative law judge found that the Los Angeles Public and Coastal Protection Committee failed to identify Occidental Petroleum Corporation as its sponsor.

LOTTER, JAMES, 2001/0276 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$500

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of James Lotter, a member of the Gualala Municipal Advisory Committee, Mendocino county, who failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

LOU CORREA FOR STATE ASSEMBLY, 2001/0697 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,000

Lou Correa for State Assembly of Burbank failed to file two late contribution reports in 2000.

LOUDEN, DAVID, 2009/0847 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

David Louden, Chief of Staff for Senator Mark Wyland, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests gifts of food and dinner paid by Pacific Gas and Electric, valued at $72.65 and a gift of food and beverage paid by Sempra Energy, valued at $57.38.

LOUIE'S GENERAL AND ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION, YIM N. LOUIE, AKA LOUIE DEAR, YIM NUN LOUIE DER AND LOUIE DER, 1994/0450 (1995)

84301 - 10 counts
$18,000

Yim N. Louie, a sole contractor operating as Louie's General and Electrical Construction, laundered contributions in the names of various individuals to San Francisco mayoral candidate Tom Hsieh in 1990.

LOVETTE, STEPHANIE, 2013/0348 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Stephanie Lovette, as Economic Development Coordinator for the City of San Rafael, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $269.82 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

LOWENTHAL, JANE, 2001/0464 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jane Lowenthal, member of the California Library Services Board, residing in Encino, failed to timely file her 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

LOZANO, MANUEL, 2008/0504 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Manuel Lozano, Mayor of the City of Baldwin Park, failed to report a gift of travel from the Government of China in excess of $50 on his 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

LOZANO, MANUEL, 2012/0537 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Manuel Lozano, as a Member for the Los Angeles county Foothill Transit Board, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

LUCAK, JOHN, 2000/0523 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$300

John Lucak, Director for the Westport county Water District, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2000.

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC, 2005/0814 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Lucent Technologies, Inc. of Vienna, Virginia, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $25,000.

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC, 2005/0813 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lucent Technologies, Inc. of Vienna, Virginia, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

LUCKY CHANCES, INC, 2000/0362 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Lucky Chances, Inc. of Colma failed to file major donor campaign statements in 1998 and 2000 and failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

LUCZO, STEPHEN J, 2006/0749 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$1,400

Stephen J. Luczo of Scotts Valley failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $100,000 in 2006.

LUDWICK, ANDREW, 2003/0278 (2005)

84200 - 2 counts
84605 - 2 counts
$11,000

Andrew Ludwick of Palo Alto failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements and failed to timely file campaign statements electronically in 2002 and 2003.

LUJAN, ANDRES, JR, 2002/0185 (2003)

84301 - 4 counts
$7,200

Andres Lujan, Jr., a retired deputy sheriff of Santa Clara county, made four contributions in other than his legal name ("laundering") in 1998.

LUMBER ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND JAN E. HANSEN, 2006/0182 (2008)

84200.3 - 1 count
84300 - 3 counts
$8,500

Lumber Association of California and Nevada Political Action Committee is a state general purpose committee sponsored by the Lumber Association of California and Nevada. At all relevant times, Jan E. Hansen was the treasurer. Respondents failed to file a required pre-election campaign statement in October 2003. Respondents also made campaign expenditures of $100 or more in cash during 2003 and 2004.

LUNDGREN MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, 2007/0128 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lundgren Management Corporation of Valencia failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2006.

LUNGREN, DANIEL E., LUNGREN FOR GOVERNOR AND DAVID BAUER, 1999/0819 (2001)

84203 - 8 counts
84211 - 7 counts
$30,000

Daniel E. Lungren, unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1998, his controlled committee, Lungren for Governor, and its treasurer, David Bauer, failed to file or timely file late

contribution reports, failed to timely disclose non-monetary contributions, and failed to disclose accrued expenditures in 1998.

LUONGO, JOHN R, 2007/0075 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

John R. Luongo of Hillsborough failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $20,000.

LUSARDI CONSTRUCTION CO, 2004/0778 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Lusardi Construction Co. of San Marcos failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

LYNWOOD TEACHERS ASSOCIATION PAC AND MICHAEL JOCHUM, 2011/0337 (2012)

89512.5(a) - 1 count
84200(a) - 1 count
84104 - 1 count
$7,500

Lynwood Teachers Association PAC is a county general purpose committee in Los Angeles county and Michael Jochum was the committee's treasurer. Lynwood Teachers Association PAC made an expenditure of campaign funds for purposes other than reasonably related to a political, legislative or governmental purpose; Lynwood Teachers Association PAC and Michael Jochum failed to file in a timely manner, a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, which was due by January 31, 2011; and Lynwood Teachers Association PAC and Michael Jochum failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare the semi-annual campaign statement, for the reporting period of July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, to establish that the campaign statement was properly filed, and to comply with the campaign reporting provisions of the Act.

LYON, ROY BEN, 1984/0029 (1984)

87100 - 1 count
87200 & 87203 - 3 counts
$4,000

Madera City Councilman Roy Ben Lyon violated conflict-of-interest and disclosure law when he participated in a series of votes and decisions, beginning in the spring of 1980, on a proposed sewer line project that was to run along one side of a 32-acre agricultural parcel he owned and would increase the value of his property by making it suitable for development. Lyon began negotiations in early 1980 to sell his property to Trend Homes. By July 1980, Trend Homes had agreed to pay Lyon $315,000 for his 32 acres, but could only develop the property if it could be annexed. The sewer line allowed annexation to the city. In August, after agreeing to sell his property to Trend Homes, Lyon also participated in reviewing a staff recommendation that his parcel be annexed. Lyon also failed to disclose income received from Trend Homes on his 1980, 1981, and 1982 annual statements of economic interests.

LYONS, JOSEPH, 1999/0545 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$500

Joseph Lyons, senior consultant for the Assembly, failed to timely file both his 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

LYTLE DEVELOPMENT CO. AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2007/0294 (2007)

84203 - 3 counts
$2,250

Lytle Development Co. and affiliated entities of Anaheim Hills failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $15,000.

M & N FOODS, LLC, 2006/0302 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

M & N Foods, LLC of San Marcos failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

M.D.C. HOLDINGS, INC, 2003/0277 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$6,000

M.D.C. Holdings, Inc., a national residential homebuilder located in Denver, Colorado, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement and failed to electronically file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

MA, FIONA, 2009/0849 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Fiona Ma failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift from Bank of America in the amount of $110.95 for the Women's Legislative Caucus dinner.

MACARTHUR, SOLANGE, 2003/0557 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Solange MacArthur failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MACBAIN, ALEXANDER, 1999/0549 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Alexander MacBain, an assistant consultant to the State Senate, failed to timely file his assuming office statement of economic interests.

MACDONALD, BRYAN, 2012/0028 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
89503(a) - 1 count
$3,000

Bryan MacDonald, City Councilmember for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in the year 2009, and failed to report these gifts on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for that reporting period, January 1, 2009, through December 31, 200, due April 1, 2010. Additionally, these gifts received by Mr. MacDonald exceeded the applicable gift limit from one source in 2009.

MACFARLANE, VICTOR, 2001/0747 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Victor MacFarlane, a real estate investment consultant for CalPERS, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

MACHADO, MICHAEL, MACHADO FOR SENATE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS MACHADO FOR SENATE 2000), MACHADO FOR SENATE 2004, AND STEPHEN K. SINNOCK, 2004/0248 (2004 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

85201
84211
85301
85302
$61,000

Michael Machado, Machado for Senate (formerly known as Machado for Senate 2000), Machado for Senate 2004, and Stephen K. Sinnock failed to deposit contributions into a campaign bank account established for that reelection campaign, failed to properly disclose contributions and expenditures in campaign statements, failed to timely establish a separate campaign committee and a separate campaign bank account for a re-election campaign, and accepted contributions in excess of the contribution limits.

MACKLE, NANCY, 2013/0347 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Nancy Mackle, as the Deputy City Manager for the City of San Rafael, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $127.16 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MACNEIL, SEAN, 2002/0271 (2005)

81004 - 2 counts
$4,000

Sean MacNeil was employed as the Legislative Coordinator for Assemblywoman Patricia Wiggins in 2002. MacNeil signed the verification for two statements of economic interests for which he was not the filer.

MACRAE, TERRY, 2002/0546 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Terry MacRae, a member of the California Travel and Tourism Commission, failed to file an initial statement of economic interests in 2001.

MADRIGAL, CATALINA, 2004/0635 (2005)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Catalina Madrigal, a planning commissioner for the city of Salinas, failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

MAEFIELD DEVELOPMENT, LLC, 2000/0432 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Maefield Development, LLC, located in Bloomington, Indiana, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

MAGANA CATHCART & MCCARTHY, 2001/0230 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Magana Cathcart & McCarthy of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

MAGANA, ABRAHAM, 2006/0573 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Abraham Magana, City of Salinas Planning Commissioner failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

MAGUIRE, JERRY "PAT", 2010/0114 (2011)

87100 - 2 counts
$7,000

Jerry “Pat” Maguire is a director in the El Camino Irrigation District ("ECID"). As a director of the ECID, Mr. Maguire impermissibly made two governmental decisions which directly affected his real property interests by voting on an irrigation plan within 500 feet of his real property.

MAKI, LISA L, 2006/0439 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$2,000

Lisa L. Maki of Santa Monica failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $13,500 in 2004 and $19,000 in 2005.

MALCOLM, JOHN, 1998/0499 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$500

John Malcolm of South San Francisco failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement with the Secretary of State’s office for contributions made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998. A campaign statement was, however, filed with the San Francisco county Registrar of Voters.

MALIBU CONFERENCE CENTER, INC., AND GLEN GERSON, 2011/0803 (2012)

84301 - 5 counts
$25,000

Glen Gerson is the Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, and sole Director of Respondent Malibu Conference Center, Inc. In July and October 2008, Respondents made five contributions, in the amount of $1,000 each, to the Committee to Reelect Barbra Williamson (to the Simi Valley City Council). At the time, the local contribution limit for this election was $1,000, but Respondents circumvented this limit by making each contribution in the name of another (one affiliated corporation and four management level employees).

MALIBU DEMOCRATIC CLUB, AND JEAN GOODMAN, TREASURER, 2012/0241 (2012)

84200 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

Malibu Democratic Club, a state general purpose committee, and Jean Goodman, Treasurer, failed to file paper and electronic semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the period covering July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

MALIK, SR., MICHAEL J., MICHAEL J. MALIK, SR. TRUST, AND MJM MANISTEE, INC, 2007/0195 (2009)

84200(b) & 84211(k)(5) - 1 count
$4,000

Michael J. Malik, Sr., Michael J. Malik, Sr., Trust, and MJM Manistee, Inc. jointly qualified as a single "major donor committee" under the Act for calendar year 2006. Respondent Committee filed a required semi-annual campaign statement but failed to disclose on the statement 17 contributions made during the reporting period totaling $26,500.

MALTBIE, JOHN, 2006/1029 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$1,535

John Maltbie, while serving as county manager for the county of San Mateo and a member of the TANF Planning Council and Health Plan of San Mateo, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $1,250, exceeding the $340 gift limit for 2004.

MAMMOTH MOUNTAIN SKI AREA, 2003/0486 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Mammoth Mountain Ski Area failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MANAYAN, HENRY, MANAYAN FOR MAYOR, AND MANAYAN FOR MAYOR, 2000/0752 (2004)

84200 - 3 counts
87203 - 1 count
87204 - 1 count
$5,000

Henry Manayan, Manayan for Mayor, and Manayan for Mayor 2000 failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements, failed to timely file an annual statement of economic interests, and failed to timely file a leaving office statement of economic interests.

MANCHESTER, DOUGLAS, 2008/0591 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Douglas Manchester, California Travel and Tourism Commissioner, assumed office in approximately October 2007, but when he filed his assuming office Statement of Economic Interests, he failed to disclose an investment of more than $1,000,000 in Host Hotels and Resorts, Inc.

MANCUSO, FRANK, 2004/0774 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Frank Mancuso of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

MANN'S SUNNY SHORES, 1999/0402 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mann's Sunny Shores, located in Salinas, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

MANNING, JOHN P, 2003/0823 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

John P. Manning failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MANOLIUS, KIM, 2007/0446 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Kim Manolius, Transbay Joint Powers Agency member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

MANTOOTH, LOLA, 1999/0179 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$600

Lola Mantooth, member of the Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union School District Board, failed to timely file her 1997 annual statement of economic interests.

MANUEL "MANNY" COSME FOR ASSEMBLY 2008, 2010/0670 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Assembly Candidate Manuel "Manny" Cosme, Cosme for Assembly 2008, and Manuel "Manny" Cosme as treasurer failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign report.

MANUS-SALZMAN, JILLIAN, 2004/0149 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,180

Jillian Manus-Salzman failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

MANZO, PETER, 2008/0428 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$200

Peter Manzo, Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles Education Core Charter Schools, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MARCIE HODGE, HODGE FOR MAYOR 2010, AND YVONNE HODGE, 2011/0177 (2013)

84200.5(b) & 84200.7 - 1 count
84200.5(b) & 84200.7 - 1 count
$5,000

Marcie Hodge, a candidate for Mayor of Oakland in the November 2, 2010 election, Hodge for Mayor 2010, her candidate controlled committee, and its Treasurer, Yvonne Hodge, failed to timely file a first pre-election 460 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010, due October 5, 2010 and a second pre-election 460 campaign statement covering the period October 1, 2010 through October 16, 2010, due October 21, 2010.

MARCONI, RICHARD D, 1999/0403 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Richard D. Marconi of Orange failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the California Republican Party Committee and the Lungren Committee for Governor in 1998.

MARCUS, DEMETRA, 2006/0821 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Demetra Marcus of Palo Alto failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000.

MARCUS, JOHN P, 2006/0337 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John P. Marcus of Palo Alto failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $30,300 in 2004.

MARGOLIS, GAIL, 1999/0182 (1999)

87302 - 2 counts
$2,500

Gail Margolis, member of the Los Angeles Care Health Plan, failed to timely file an initial and a leaving office statement of economic interests in 1998.

MARGRAVE, DAVID, 2006/1149 (2010)

85200 - 1 count
$1,000

David Margrave was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election to the South Pasadena City Council in the March 6, 2007, election. Respondent failed to file a Statement of Intention to become a candidate prior to the expenditure of campaign funds.

MARIE CALLENDER PIE SHOPS, INC, 2006/0557 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Marie Callender Pie Shops, Inc. of Aliso Viejo failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

MARIN PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 2006/0255 (2010)

84211(k)(5) - 2 counts
$4,000

Marin Professional Firefighters Political Action Committee, a sponsored state general purpose committee, in its semi-annual campaign statement filed for the reporting period of July 1 through December 31, 2005, failed to disclose making nonmonetary contributions to seven local candidates.

MARIN UNITED TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION, INC, 1995/0179 (1999)

84200 - 2 counts
$2,500

Marin United Taxpayers Association, Inc., a membership organization that educates members of the public about tax issues, government spending, and to communicate with legislators, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 1995 and 1996.

MARIN, FERNANDO, 2001/0382 (2001)

87202 - 1 count
$200

Fernando Marin, a member of the Butte county Planning Commission, failed to file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2001.

MARIN, ROSARIO, 2006/1030 (2009)

89502(a)(c) - 3 counts
$5,400

Rosario Marin accepted honoraria while simultaneously serving as the Secretary of the State and Consumer Services Agency, chairman of the Building Standards Commission and the Victim Compensation & Government

Claims Board, and as a member of the Board of Directors of Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank and the Technology Services Board.

MARINER HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT COMPANY, 2006/0440 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mariner Health Care Management Company of Atlanta, Georgia, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $11,000 in 2004.

MARINER POST-ACUTE NETWORK, SANTA MONICA, 2006/0441 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mariner Post-Acute Network, Santa Monica, of Atlanta, Georgia, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,600 in 2004.

MARK CHRISTOPHER AUTO CENTER, 2002/0424 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
$3,500

Mark Christopher Auto Center, a business engaged in the selling and leasing of new and used automobiles and trucks located in Ontario, failed to timely file late contribution reports and failed to file a semi-annual campaign report in 2000.

MARK CHRISTOPHER AUTO CENTER, MOUNTAIN VIEW CHEVROLET, AND CSM&C EXPANSION, 2004/0779 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Mark Christopher Auto Center, Mountain View Chevrolet, CSM&C Expansion of Ontario failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MARK CHRISTOPHER CHEVROLET, INC., MOUNTAIN VIEW CHEVROLET, INC., MARK LEGGIO, AND DIAMOND HILLS AUTO GROUP, INC, 2007/0591 (2008)

84211 - 5 counts
84301 - 23 counts
85301 - 6 counts
$150,000

Mark Christopher Chevrolet, Inc., Mountain View Chevrolet, Inc., Mark Leggio, and Diamond Hills Auto Group, Inc., located in San Bernardino county, were the true source of twenty-three campaign contributions, totaling $66,400, made to candidates for state and local elective office, and a state recipient committee, between January 2002 and June 2006. The contributions were made in the names of Respondents' employees, business associates and/or their family members. During the same time period, Respondents made contributions in excess of the Political Reform Act's campaign contribution limits, and failed to properly report all contributions on their major donor campaign statements.

MARK NOBILI AND ASSOCIATES, 2010/0737 (2012)

86113 - 4 counts
86114 - 3 counts
$1,400

Mark D. Nobili, a registered California lobbyist, failed to file lobbyist reports for reporting periods ending June 30, 2009, September 30, 2009, March 31, 2010, and June 30, 2010, in a timely manner. Also, Respondent Mark Nobili and Associates, a California lobbying firm, failed to file lobbying firm reports for reporting periods ending September 30, 2009, June 30, 2010, and September 30, 2010, in a timely manner.

MARK, JONCARLO, 2011/0403 (2011)

87207 - 7 counts
$1,400

Joncarlo Mark, Senior Portfolio Manager with CalPERS, failed to disclose a total of 7 gifts. On his 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests, Mr. Mark failed to disclose meals valued at $85.00 received from Alpha Capital Partners and meals from Credit Suisse valued at $294.00. On his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests, Mr. Mark failed to disclose meals received from Credit Suisse valued at $230.00, meals from Advent International valued at $85.00, a pen and notebook received from Birch Hill Equity Partners Toronto valued at $107.00, and a gift of a face scrubber received from Rosewood Capital valued at $100.00. On his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests, Mr. Mark failed to disclose various items and a canvas bag received from Leonard Green and Partners valued at $50.00.

MARK, RANDY, 2012/0101 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
$4,000

Randy Mark, was the Chief District Operator for the Grizzly Lake Community Services District. In this capacity, covering the period June 2010, through January 2011, Respondent Mark signed or initialed dozens of equipment rental contracts between his wife's business and the District. This amounted to participation in making a series of governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest.

MARKBOROUGH CALIFORNIA, INC, 1988/0526 (1989)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Markborough California, Inc., a development firm headquartered in Newport Beach, failed to properly file two campaign statements disclosing contributions made to seven entities that totaled $11,844 in the first half of 1986 and $249 in the second half of 1986.

MARKHAM, JEFF AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT JEFF MARKHAM SHERIFF, 1990/0547 (1991)

84305 - 1 count
$1,500

Jeff Markham, an unsuccessful candidate for Lake county Sheriff in 1990, and his campaign committee, failed to include proper sender identification on a mass mailer. Approximately two months prior to the June 1990 election, the Committee to Elect Jeff Markham Sheriff paid for and mailed 542 identical letters to law enforcement supporters. The letters were endorsements of Markham by the retiring sheriff, and the letters gave the appearance of coming from the retiring sheriff himself. Nowhere on the inside or outside of the mailer was there any identifying information to lead the reader to believe that Markham and his committee were responsible for the mailer.

MARKS, KEN, 1995/0541 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

Ken Marks, an elected member of the Tuolumne county Board of Supervisors, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he accepted travel, lodging, and recreation accommodations paid with funds from developers interested in seeking public financing of a golf course in 1995 and voted on a proposal to implement the project.

MARKSTEIN, JOHN, 1985/0365 (1986)

84200 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of John Markstein, a San Ramon resident, who qualified as a major donor and failed to file campaign statements disclosing $38,500 in loans and contributions to two state senate candidates during the 1984 elections. Markstein was repeatedly notified by the Commission staff during 1985 of his filing requirements, but he refused to comply.

MARLIN & SALTZMAN, A.P.C, 2005/0486 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Marlin & Saltzman, A.P.C. of Agoura Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2004.

MARLOW, CARY, 2008/0508 (2011)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$400

Cary Marlow was a senior building inspector and designated employee of the City of Burbank. Respondent Marlow failed to timely disclose reportable interests in a business entity on his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MARQUEZ, DOLORES, 2013/0248 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Dolores Marquez, as a Member of the Alum Rock Union Elementary School District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $268.42 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MARRERO, GUILLERMO, 2013/0097 (2013)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Guillermo Marrero, while serving as a Director on the Western Hills Water District Board of Directors, failed to timely disclose income received from World International, Inc. on his Assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests and 2008 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MARSH, KERMIT, KERMIT MARSH FOR COUNCIL, FRIENDS OF KERMIT MARSH, KERMIT MARSH FOR REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, KERMIT MARSH FOR SUPERVISOR, AND KERMIT MARSH FOR JUDGE, 2005/0296 (2009)

84200(a) - 6 counts
84200.5(b) & 84200.7(a) - 3 counts
$31,500

Kermit Marsh was the treasurer and candidate who controlled each of the committees. Respondents Marsh and Kermit Marsh for Council failed to file semi-annual campaign statements; Respondents Marsh and Friends of Kermit Marsh failed to file semi-annual campaign statements; Respondents Marsh and Kermit Marsh for Republican Central Committee failed to file a pre-election campaign statement and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement; Respondents Marsh and Kermit Marsh for Supervisor failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement; Respondents Marsh and Kermit Marsh for Judge failed to file pre-election campaign statements.

MARSHAL EZRALOW AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2002/0154 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,030

Marshal Ezralow and affiliated entities of Calabasas failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

MARSHALL, GALE, 2007/0231 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,530

Gale Marshall of Livermore failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,200.

MARSHALL, JAMES, 2008/0142 (2010)

84200 - 4 counts
$800

James Marshall, who qualified as a major donor committee in the first half of 2008, failed to timely file four semi-annual campaign statements, disclosing contributions totaling $39,100 in 2008 and $13,000 in 2009.

MARSTON, MICHAEL, 2006/0442 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,600

Michael Marston of Santa Barbara failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $12,500 in 2004 and $32,500 in 2005.

MARTIN ENTERPRISES, 2003/0279 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Martin Enterprises failed to file, in paper or electronic format, a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MARTIN, ATANACIO, 2010/0736 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Atanacio Martin, an alternate member of the California Walnut Commission, failed to timely file his assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

MARTIN, DIANA, 2003/0310 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Diana Martin of Rolling Hills Estates failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

MARTIN, GEORGE AND BORTON PETRINI & CONRON, LLP, 2002/0028 (2002)

84203 - 5 counts
$1,950

George Martin and Borton Petrini & Conron, LLP of Bakersfield failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

MARTIN, RONALD J, 2005/0682 (2006)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Ronald J. Martin, Consultant to Keenan & Associates, (contract claims administrator to a variety of public agencies) failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

MARTINEZ, EMMANUEL, 2011/0248 (2011)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Emmanuel Martinez, a council member for the City of Coachella, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

MARTINEZ, FILIBERTO, 1996/0012 (1997)

87100 - 1 count
87302 - 1 count
$3,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Filiberto Martinez, Acting Director of the Office of Internal Audits of the Los Angeles county Metropolitan Transportation Authority, who failed to disclose a source of income on his statements of economic interests from 1992 through 1994. Martinez also participated in a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest.

MARTINEZ, LOUIE, 2009/0261 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
89503(c) - 2 counts
$8,000

Louie Martinez, Senior Project Manager for the City of Irvine, in or about October 2007 and July 2008, accepted over-the-limit gifts (substantially discounted home landscaping services) from Artistic Maintenance, Inc. Also, in or about April 2008, Respondent used his official position to influence a governmental decision in which he had reason to know that he had a financial interest. Specifically, he inspected civic center landscaping work performed by Artistic Maintenance, Inc., and based upon this inspection, he approved an invoice for payment of approximately $86,000 to Artistic Maintenance, Inc.

MARTINEZ, SHARON, FRIENDS TO ELECT SHARON MARTINEZ FOR MONTEREY PARK CITY COUNCIL, AND SALLY MARTINEZ, TREASURER, 2000/0021 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Sharon Martinez, an unsuccessful candidate for Monterey Park City Council, Friends to Elect Sharon Martinez for Monterey Park City Council, her controlled committee, and Sally Martinez, its treasurer, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1999.

MARTINEZ, VALERIE, 1999/0546 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Valerie Martinez, press secretary for the assembly, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

MARTINEZ, VERONICA, 2011/0576 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Veronica Martinez, City of Oakland Family/Community Services Organizer, Head Start Program, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

MARY ANN ANDREAS FOR ASSEMBLY, MARTA BACA, AND PHYLLIS NELSON, 2006/0077 (2010)

84103(a) - 1 count
84203(a) & (b) - 2 counts
84211(a)(c)(f) - 2 counts
84211(k) & 84303 - 3 counts
84300(c) - 1 count

85307(b) - 1 count
$26,500

Mary Ann Andreas was a candidate for the California State Assembly, and Andreas for Assembly was her controlled committee. Marta Baca and Phyllis Nelson were the committee treasurers at different points in time. Respondents failed to report or timely report late contributions on late contribution reports; failed to report payments to subvendors; failed to report contributions received; made/accepted an over-the-limit personal loan to Respondent Andreas for Assembly; failed to file two amended statements of organization regarding changes in the names of the treasurer and assistant treasurer of Respondent Andreas for Assembly; accepted monetary contributions totaling approximately $9,400 in the form of three cashier's checks or money orders for $100 or more, which were not drawn from the bank accounts of the contributors or donors. (Not all respondents were named in each count.)

MASHBURN, JAMES, AND REFUSE SERVICES, INC, 1995/0246 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
84300 & 84301 - 133 counts
$249,500

James Mashburn, president and 50% owner of Mashburn Waste & Recycling Services, Inc., and Refuse Services, Inc., laundered campaign contributions to candidates and members of city councils located within San Diego county, in addition to candidates for the San Diego county Board of Supervisors and the Assembly between 1992 and 1995. In addition, respondents failed to file a campaign statement in connection with activity in 1994.

MASON, BRENT, 2013/0739 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Brent Mason, as the Director/Treasurer for the City of Riverside Finance Department, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $100.52 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MASOUMI, MAJID "MIKE", 2006/0371 (2010)

84200.5(g)(1) & 84200.7(a)(2) - 1 count
$2,500

Majid "Mike" Masoumi qualified as an independent expenditure committee for the June 6, 2006, election in the City of Saratoga. Respondent failed to timely file a second pre-election campaign statement.

MASRY & VITITOE LAW OFFICES, 2005/0706 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Law Offices of Masry & Vititoe, located in Westlake Village, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $15,000.

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENTS, INC, 2007/0557 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Master Plan Developments, Inc., of Dana Point failed to timely disclose one late contribution totaling $10,000.

MATHEWS, CHARLES THEODORE, 2003/0410 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Charles Theodore Mathews of Pasadena failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MATHUR, PRIYA, 2009/0032 (2010)

87203 - 1 count
$3,000

Priya Mathur, California Public Employees' Retirement Systems board member, failed to timely file a 2007 Statement of Economic Interests by the March 3, 2008 due date.

MATHUR, PRIYA, 2009/0750 (2010)

87203 - 1 count
$3,000

Priya Mathur, a member of the California Public Employees Retirement Board, failed to file a 2008 Statement of Economic Interests, by the March 3, 2009, due date.

MATHUR, PRIYA AND FRIENDS OF PRIYA MATHUR, 2003/0296 (2006)

84225 - 2 counts
87203 - 1 count
$6,000

Priya Mathur was a successful candidate for the Public Agency Member Seat on the Public Employees' Retirement System's Board of Administration in the 2002 election. Friends of Priya Mathur was her controlled committee, and Priya Mathur served as its treasurer. Respondents failed to timely file campaign statements and Priya Mathur failed to timely file her annual statement of economic interests.

MATICH, STEPHEN, 2007/0376 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Stephen Matich of Yucaipa failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $22,300 in 2006.

MATKOVICH, ROBERT J., AND ROBERT J. MATKOVICH, D.D.S., INC, 2004/0249 (2007)

84300 - 1 count
84301 - 21 counts
$99,000

Robert J. Matkovich, a licensed dentist, and his dental corporation, Robert J. Matkovich, D.D.S., Inc., located in

Chula Vista, were the true source of 21 contributions totaling $5,250, made to the campaign committee of Chula Vista mayoral candidate Steve Padilla between 2001 and 2002. The contributions were made in the names of employees and business associates of Matkovich, or his friends and family. In addition, Robert J. Matkovich made prohibited cash contributions to the candidate.

MATSUDA, MIKE, AND MIKE MATSUDA FOR ASSEMBLY, 2000/0158 (2004)

84104 - 1 count
$2,000

Mike Matsuda, unsuccessful candidate for the 68th Assembly District and his controlled committee, Mike Matsuda for Assembly, failed to maintain detailed records necessary to prepare a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

MATSUI, ANDY, 2000/0756 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Andy Matsui, California Cut Flower Commissioner, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 1999.

MATTEL, INC, 2006/0860 (2007)

84211 - 48 counts
$100

Mattel, Inc., a toy manufacturer headquartered in El Segundo, failed to report on campaign statements covering 1998 through 2000 contributions that were caused to be made by a senior executive by reimbursing third parties who transmitted the contributions.

MATTESON REALTY SERVICES, 2009/0013 (2009)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Matteson Realty Services, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461, on January 31, 2007.

MATTHEWS, MICHAEL, 2013/0427 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Michael Matthews, as the Superintendent of the Manhattan Beach Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $174.63 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MAULHARDT, DEAN, 2012/0395 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$1,000

Dean Maulhardt, City Councilmember for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in the year 2007, and failed to report these gifts on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting period, January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008.

MAW, GREGORY, 2009/0852 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Gregory Maw, Policy Director for the Senate Republican Caucus, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a ticket to the Sacramento Kings from AT&T valued at $175.00.

MAXEY, DANIEL, 2006/0860 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Daniel Maxey, Westport county Water District Director, failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

MAXFIELD, ROBERT, 1990/0083 (1991)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Robert Maxfield, Calistoga City Councilman, committed a violation of the conflict-of-interest provisions. Mr. Maxfield voted to create an exemption to a water and sewer moratorium in order to allow the development of an affordable housing project in the City of Calistoga on a site in which he held an ownership interest.

MAXINE SHERARD FOR ASSEMBLY 2006 AND SHERARD FOR ASSEMBLY 2008, 2010/0026 (2011)

84103(a) - 2 counts
84200(a) - 2 counts
84211(g) - 1 count
84214 - 2 counts
85318 - 1 count
$20,000

Maxine Sherard was a candidate for the California State Assembly in 2006 and 2008. Sherard for Assembly 2006 and Sherard for Assembly 2008 were her candidate controlled committees for these elections. Respondents failed to file amended statements of organization regarding changes as to committee treasurers; failed to file semi-annual campaign statements for reporting periods ending June 30, 2008, November 7, 2008, December 31, 2008, June 30, 2009, December 31, 2009, and June 3, 2010; failed to file terminating statements of organization; and failed to report all required information regarding loans received on campaign statements filed for reporting periods ending May 17, 2008, and June 30, 2008. Additionally, Respondents failed to refund a general election contribution in excess of campaign contribution limits, after losing in the primary election. (Note: not all counts apply to all respondents.)

MAY, RON, AND FRIENDS OF RON MAY, AND CECIL MAY, TREASURER, 1992/0617 (1993)

84211 - 1 count
89519 - 1 count
$2,000

Ron May, former Santa Ana City Councilmember, his committee, and its treasurer committed campaign disclosure violations when they failed to disclose campaign contributions in 1990 amounting to $5,876. In addition, May used his surplus campaign funds to make prohibited contributions to five candidates in local races.

MAYORKAS, ALEJANDRO, 2008/0161 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Alejandro Mayorkas, Criminal Justice Planning Commission member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

MAZEN, ELISA, 2011/0835 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Elisa Mazen, Consultant for the Public Employees' Retirement Board, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

MBK HOMES, LTD, 2003/0337 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

MBK Homes, Ltd. of Irvine failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MCADOO, ROBERT, 2002/0369 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$1,500

Robert McAdoo, member, of the Ukiah Valley Fire Protection District, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

MCALISTER, VANCE, 2005/0415 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Vance McAlister, a member of the Imperial Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

MCAVOY, SEAN M, 2007/0473 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,345

Sean M. McAvoy of Hillsborough failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $22,300.

MCCALL, THOMAS G, 2003/0556 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Thomas G. McCall failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MCCALLON, LARRY, 2009/0042 (2010)

85201 - 1 count
$2,000

Larry McCallon, Councilmember for the City of Highland, paid $2,800 out of his candidate-controlled city council committee for expenses related to another elective office.

MCCAMMON, WILLIAM J., 2007/0714 (2010)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

William J. McCammon, as the Alameda county Fire Chief, failed to disclose his community property share in his wife's source of income on his Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2005, and on his annual/leaving office Statement of Economic Interests for 2006.

MCCARTHY, KATHLEEN L, 1999/0404 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Kathleen L. McCarthy of Los Angeles failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

MCCARTHY, KEVIN, 2012/0355 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$400

San Francisco County Superior Court Judge Kevin McCarthy failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due March 1, 2012.

MCCARTHY, MICHAEL D, 2003/0411 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Michael D. McCarthy of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MCCAULLEY, OLLIE M., FRIENDS TO ELECT OLLIE MCCAULLEY, AND MARK S. PIERCE, 2004/0488 (2006)

84104 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$5,000

Ollie McCaulley, an unsuccessful candidate for the 36th Assembly District seat in the March 5, 2002 state primary election, and his controlled committee, Friends to Elect Ollie McCaulley, and its treasurer at all relevant times Mark S. Pierce, failed to properly maintain campaign records during the audit period from January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002, and accepted contributions and loans in the form of cashier's checks.

MCCAY, MARSHALL, 2011/0162 (2012)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Marshall McCay, Yolo county Indian Gaming Local Benefit Committee member, failed to timely file his 2008 and 2009 Statements of Economic Interests covering the

periods January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009, and January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010, in a timely manner with the Technical Assistance Division.

MCCLAIR, LANCELOT, COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT MAYOR LANCE MCCLAIR, FRIENDS OF LANCE MCCLAIR, AND JACKIE MATHIS-CRAGHEAD, TREASURER, 1988/0501 (1991)

84200 - 9 counts
84200.5 - 5 counts
$6,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order after reconsideration against Lancelot McClair, Seaside mayor, his controlled committees, and his committees' treasurer, Jackie Mathis-Craghead, who failed to timely file a total of 14 campaign disclosure statements from 1986 to 1989, and imposed a reduced fine. Mayor McClair had requested reconsideration of an earlier fine of $16,000 during testimony before the Commission.
The Committee to Re-Elect Lance McClair failed to timely file three pre-election statements and six semi-annual statements from 1986 to 1989. In addition, the Friends of Lance McClair Committee failed to timely file two pre-election and three semi-annual statements from 1988 through 1989. All of these non-filings occurred despite repeated notices of filing obligations from the Seaside City Clerk, the Seaside City Attorney, and the Commission.

MCCLANAHAN, MOLLY, 2013/0576 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Molly McClanahan, as a Member of the North Orange county Community College District Board of Trustees, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $180.00 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MCCOLL, GLORIA, AND FRIENDS TO REELECT COUNCILWOMAN GLORIA MCCOLL, 1991/0446 (1993)

84211 - 2 counts
85201 - 2 counts
$6,000

Gloria McColl, former San Diego City Councilmember, and her committee committed campaign disclosure violations arising out of her unsuccessful 1989 bid for reelection. McColl failed to disclose that she had hired a private investigator and paid him $6,819.20 to gather negative information against her opponent to be used in a "hit piece" mailer. McColl also failed to report a payment of $3,000 to the San Diego Republican Party for an ad in the party's newsletter. Both payments were improperly made from her personal account.

MCCOWN, GEORGE E, 1999/0420 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

George E. McCown of Menlo Park failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Ruben Barrales for State Controller Committee; Cunneen for Assembly 98 Committee; Mike Capizzi for Attorney General Committee; Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism; and Delaine Eastin Committee in 1998. In addition, he failed to file a late contribution report for the contribution made to Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism.

MCCUNE, RICHARD, 2001/0027 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Richard McCune of Redlands failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

MCDANIEL, GEORGE, 2011/0563 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

George McDaniel, a board member for the City of Oakland Workforce Investment Board, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

MCDONALD, EILEEN G, 2004/0002 (2005)

87100 - 15 counts
87300 - 2 counts
$29,000

Eileen McDonald, a member of the Newark Unified School District Board of Trustees from 1992 to 2003, made governmental decisions in which she had a financial interest and failed to disclose a business entity as an investment interest and a source of income on annual statements of economic interests.

MCDONALD, JUANITA, CITIZENS TO ELECT JUANITA MCDONALD, AND CLIFFORD CANNON, 1995/0211 (1997)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 13 counts
84300 - 4 counts
$39,000

Juanita McDonald, candidate for the assembly between 1992 and 1994, and her committee, Citizens to Elect Juanita McDonald, and Clifford Cannon, its treasurer, failed to report contributions made to another candidate, failed to file late contribution reports, failed to properly itemize expenditures made by checks made out to cash, failed to maintain the requisite records to support the campaign statements, and failed to disclose required information for contributions received.

MCDONALD, KEITH, FRIENDS FOR KEITH MCDONALD, COMMITTEE TO ELECT KEITH MCDONALD, AND CLIFFORD CANNON, 1996/0001 (1997)

84211 - 6 counts
85305 - 1 count
$14,000

Keith McDonald, a current member and candidate of the West Basin Municipal Water District and unsuccessful candidate for Carson City Council in 1993 and 1994, Friends for Keith McDonald and Committee to Elect Keith McDonald, his controlled committees, and its treasurer, Clifford Cannon, failed to report contributions received, failed to report the source of loans, and violated the contribution limits imposed for special elections.

MCDOUGAL, LEE, 2013/0590 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Lee McDougal, as a Member of the Chaffey Community College District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf valued at $102.33 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MCELYEA, NADINE, 2009/0071 (2010)

87300 - 3 counts
$6,000

Nadine McElyea, Happy Camp Union Elementary School District board member, failed to timely file an assuming office, a 2008, and a 2009 Statement of Economic Interests with the county of Siskiyou.

MCENEELY, KEVIN P, 1996/0149 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
$2,000

Kevin P. McEneely, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Nightingale Conant Corporation, which sells audio and video personal development programs, made contributions to California Gaming Control Committee sponsored by Palm Springs Gaming Corporation in 1996 and failed to file a major donor campaign statement.

MCFADDEN, BRETT, 2013/0633 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Brett McFadden, as the Chief Business Officer for the Pajaro Valley Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $148.51 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MCGEE, MARK H, 1994/0352 (1995)

87200 - 1 count
$1,000

Mark H. McGee, a judge on the Needles/Calzone Justice Court, failed to timely file his 1993 annual statement of economic interests.

MCGEE, PERCY, 2009/0637 (2012)

87200, 87203 & 87207 - 2 counts
$2,000

Percy McGee was a member of the Pittsburg Unified School District Board of Trustees. He managed public investments and was required to file annual Statements of Economic Interests disclosing certain sources of income. Mr. McGee filed Statements of Economic Interests for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years, but he failed to list Merrill Lynch as a source of income.

MCGHEE, JAMES, 2008/0689 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

James McGhee, a member of the California Board of Psychology, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2007.

MCGINNIS, GORDON, FRIENDS OF GORDON MCGINNIS, AND DENA MCGINNIS, 2000/0619 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Gordon McGinnis, unsuccessful candidate for the San Bernardino county Board of Supervisors, his controlled committee, Friends of Gordon McGinnis, and its treasurer, Dena McGinnis, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

MCGINNIS, MICHAEL, 1996/0312 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$1,000

Michael McGinnis, Chico City Councilman and mayor in 1994, used his official position to attempt to influence a governmental decision which affected a source of income.

MCHUGH, PETER, MCHUGH FOR MAYOR, MCHUGH FOR SUPERVISOR, MCHUGH FOR ASSESSOR, AND MARY GALDE, 1994/0533 (1997)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 5 counts
$8,000

Peter McHugh, mayor of Milpitas in 1996, candidate for Santa Clara county Assessor in 1994, and successful candidate for county supervisor in 1996, both of his committees, and Mary Galde, treasurer of the McHugh for Mayor committee, failed to properly disclose occupation/employer and subvendor information on campaign reports and failed to maintain adequate records in 1994.

MCKERNAN, THOMAS, 2002/0788 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Thomas McKernan of Arcadia failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MCLARAND, VASQUEZ & PARTNERS, 1999/0405 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

McLarand, Vasquez & Partners, Inc., located in Costa Mesa, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Ruben Barrales for State Controller committee, the Vickie Castro for Assembly committee, and the Lungren for Governor committee in 1998.

MCLAUGHLIN, EDWARD, 1990/0079 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Edward McLaughlin, Butte county Supervisor, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted to allow residential subdivision of property located adjacent to his agricultural real property.

MCLEMORE, JOHN, 1998/0160 (2000)

87100 & 87103 - 1 count
87206 - 1 count
$2,500

John McLemore, member of the Santa Clara City Council, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions in 1997 when he participated and voted to approve an amended and restated personal property tax agreement with an entity in which he had a financial interest. Mr. McLemore also failed to disclose the financial interest on his statements of economic interests for 1995 and 1997.

MCMAHON, DENIS, 2003/0454 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Denis McMahon of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

MCNEIL, JON, 2013/0640 (2013)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Jon McNeil, as the Assistant Superintendent of Business Services for the Whittier City School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal and tickets to a professional baseball game totaling $348.60 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; three meals, and tickets to a professional baseball game totaling $419.81 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and two meals totaling $185.20 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MCNELLIS, JOHN, 2007/0221 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

John McNellis of Palo Alto failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

MCSHERRY & HUDSON, 2003/0412 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

McSherry & Hudson of Watsonville failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

M-E ENGINEERS, INC, 2006/0632 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

M-E Engineers, Inc. of Wheat Ridge, Colorado, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $14,250 in 2004.

MEDICAL STAFF OF HOAG MEMORIAL HOSPITAL PRESBYTERIAN, 2006/0443 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Medical Staff of Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian of Newport Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

MEDIMPACT HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS, INC, 2003/0579 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

MedImpact Healthcare Systems, Inc. failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MEDINA, DAN, 2006/0507 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Dan Medina, a member of the City of Gardena Public Improvement Corporation, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

MEDINA, VICTORIA A., 2011/0616 (2012)

84206 - 1 count
$200

Victoria A. Medina, a current board member of the Bassett Unified School District, failed to file an annual Form 470 in a timely manner, covering the period of July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due on or before January 31, 2011, with the county of Los Angeles.

MEEHAN, PAULA KENT, 2002/0711 (2003)

84203 - 3 counts
$3,600

Paula Kent Meehan of Beverly Hills failed to disclose late contributions made in 2002.

MEEHLEIS MODULAR BUILDINGS, INC, 2006/0175 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Meehleis Modular Buildings, Inc. of Lodi failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $14,906 in 2004.

MELVILLE, MARK, 2009/0079 (2010)

87206 & 87207 - 2 counts
$400

Mark Melville, a former City of Gustine council member, failed to disclose an investment and income from Strategic Consulting Group on both his 2005 annual Statement of Economic Interests and his leaving office Statement of Economic Interests filed in 2006.

MENDEZ STRATEGY GROUP AND JOHN MENDEZ, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, 2012/0403 (2012)

86101 - 1 count
$200

Mendez Strategy Group and John Mendez, the Responsible Officer, failed to register with the Secretary of State no later than 10 days after qualifying as a lobbying firm.

MENDEZ, ANDRES, 1983/0015 (1984)

84306 - 2 counts
84307 - 1 count
87100 - 2 counts
87300 - 1 count
87300 - 1 count
$10,000

California Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) Director Andres Mendez violated campaign, personal financial disclosure and conflict-of-interest provisions. The most serious violations occurred during 1982 when Mendez, as executive secretary of the California Veterans Board, solicited and received political contributions during state-compensated work hours and deposited those contributions, intended to support George Deukmejian's campaign for governor, in his personal checking account.

Mendez represented himself as an Hispanic agent for the Deukmejian campaign and directed the contributors to make their contribution checks payable to him personally. Some of the contributions deposited into his account were used by Mendez to pay for his personal living expenses, including making a monthly mortgage payment. No records were ever kept and no accounting was made by Mendez to the Deukmejian campaign regarding the contributions.

He also performed and directed others to perform other campaign activities on state time and used office supplies and facilities to prepare campaign related materials. No one involved in the Deukmejian campaign had any knowledge of the activities in support of Deukmejian by Mendez.

In addition to the campaign violations, Mendez participated in decisions as the director of DVA affecting an investment banking firm that had provided gifts to him on two separate occasions totaling $1,841. Mendez also violated the law by valuing the gifts at $217 in his annual statement of economic interests, thereby underreporting the value by $1,624.

L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg and Towbin, an investment banking firm, provided limousine service and dinners to Mendez and his wife during trips to New York in August and October of 1983. In October and November 1983, Mendez participated in approving the companies, including L.F. Rothschild that would serve as managing underwriters for a $100 million of Home Purchase Revenue Bonds to make home loans to California veterans and approved the purchase contract between DVA and the underwriters.

In July 1984, Mendez recommended to the State Treasurer's office that L.F. Rothschild serve as the senior underwriter for the issuance of a new series of revenue bonds totaling $162 million, and subsequently participated in the formal approval by the Veterans Debenture Finance Committee. L.F. Rothschild was directly affected by decisions that Mendez participated in and grossed more than $100,000 in each of the underwriting ventures.

MENDEZ, GARY, 2009/0315 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Gary Mendez, Rio Hondo Community College board member, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests with the county of Los Angeles.

MENDEZ, RENE, 2013/0589 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Rene Mendez, as the City Manager of Gonzalez, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf, three meals, and tickets to a professional baseball game totaling $250.92 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MENDOCINO HOTEL ASSOCIATES AND MAUREEN O'CONNOR, 2002/0443 (2002)

84203 - 3 counts
$6,000

Mendocino Hotel Associates and Maureen O'Connor of La Jolla failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

MENDONCA, LENNY, 2007/0300 (2007)

84203 - 4 counts
$2,468

Lenny Mendonca of Montara failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $16,450.

MENDOZA, ANTONIO, 2009/0854 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Assemblymember Antonio Mendoza failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46 and a concert ticket from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $110.

MENDOZA, NADIA, 2012/0539 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Nadia Mendoza, Member of the Foothill Transit Commission for the county of Los Angeles, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting

period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, by the April 2, 2012, due date.

MERCURY GENERAL CORPORATION, 2000/0119 (2000)

84211 - 1 count
$2,000

Mercury General Corporation, located in Los Angeles, failed to disclose on its major donor campaign statement contributions made to the Republican National Committee-California Account in 1998.

MERCY SAN JUAN MEDICAL CENTER MEDICAL STAFF, 2006/0531 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Mercy San Juan Medical Center Medical Staff of Carmichael failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

MERIT SHOP ROUNDTABLE, 2001/0717 (2002)

86116 - 1 count
$1,200

Merit Shop Roundtable, a membership organization headquartered in Sacramento, failed to file a quarterly lobbying report in 2001.

MERITAGE HOMES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC, 2003/0413 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Meritage Homes of Northern California, Inc., located in Concord, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MERRIMAN, DONALD WILLIAM ("BILL"), 1999/0063 (2000)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

Donald William ("Bill") Merriman, member of the Lake county Board of Supervisors, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by participating in making a governmental decision to amend a zoning ordinance to allow mini-storage units in C-2 zoning districts. This zoning change was being sought specifically for real estate owned and offered for sale by Mr. Merriman.

MERUELO, RICHARD, 1999/0406 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Richard Meruelo of Whittier failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Valley Families Support Richard Alarcon for State Senate Committee and the Lungren for Governor Committee in 1998.

MERWIN, DAVE, 2011/0405 (2011)

87207 - 10 counts
89503 - 2 counts
$2,400

Investment Officer Dave Merwin, failed to disclose 10 gifts on four annual Statements of Economic Interests for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2006, gifts included entertainment valued at $50.00 from Freeman, Spogli Partners; softball/open house valued at $95.00 from LP Capital Advisors; a golf clinic, shirt, bag, and golf balls from Silver Lake Partners valued at $430.00. In 2007, gifts included private equity review/overview valued at $99.00 from LP Capital Advisors; golf green fees, shirt, bag and golf balls valued at $310 from Silver Lake Partners. In 2008, gifts included tickets to the Oakland Raiders valued at $355 from Centinella Capital Partners; entertainment valued at $100 from Freeman, Spogli Partners; softball/holiday party valued at $72 from LP Capital Advisors; and golf green fees, bag, vest, hat and flashdrive valued at $650 from Silver Lake Partners. In 2009, a gift of an Apple Ipod Touch valued at $187 was not disclosed. Respondent received two gifts over the applicable gift limit in 2006 and 2008: golf clinic, shirt, bag, and golf balls valued at $430 from Silver Lake Partners in 2006, and golf green fees, bag, vest, hat and flashdrive valued at $650 in 2008. The respondent reimbursed the donor Silver Lake Partners for those gifts received over the gift limit.

MESDAG, T. WILLEM, 2002/0770 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

T. Willem Mesdag of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MESSICK, JON, 2009/0580 (2011)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Jon Messick, Planning Commissioner for the county of Yuba, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MESSING, BRETT, 2004/0804 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Brett Messing of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

MEXICAN AMERICAN GROCERS ASSOCIATION AND STEVEN A. SOTO, 1992/0282 (1994)

84300 & 84301 - 18 counts
84302 - 1 count
$38,000

Mexican American Grocers Association, an association of independent grocers transacting business in Los Angeles county, laundered $14,300 when they made 18 contributions in the names of its officers and employees to various candidates for political office. The Association's president, Steven A. Soto, acted as an intermediary for a $1,000 laundered contribution.

MEYER, JEFFREY, 2013/0724 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Jeffrey Meyer, as the Director of Financial Planning for the Calaveras county Water District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $167.14 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MEYER-SIMON, DIANE, 2003/0580 (2004)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

Diane Meyer-Simon failed to timely file semi-annual major donor statements.

MEYERSON, ROBERT, 2002/0596 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Robert Meyerson, member of the Dental Examiners Board for the Department of Consumer Affairs failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

MEZZETTI, LEON J. AND SUZANNE MENDENHALL, 1986/0361 (1987)

84211
$12,500

Former mayor Leon J. Mezzetti and his campaign treasurer, Suzanne Mendenhall, failed to properly report $10,450 collected at a fundraiser arranged by a development company and also failed to identify six contributors of $100 or more on campaign statements.
Mezzetti and his campaign treasurer also failed to disclose cumulative contributions from individuals for the 1985 calendar year.

MGC COMMUNICATIONS, INC, 1999/0398 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

MGC Communications, Inc., located in Las Vegas, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

MICHAEL G. GLOVER FOR ASSEMBLY, GLOVER FOR ASSEMBLY 2008, COMMITTEE TO ELECT MIKE GLOVER FOR 70TH AD, 2010, AND DORIS NEEL, 2009/0615 (2012)

84104 - 1 count
84200(a) - 5 counts
84200(a) & 84605(a) - 1 count
84200.5(a) & 84200.7(a) - 2 counts
84200.5(a), 84200.7(a), & 84605(a) - 2 counts
85201(e) - 1 count
84211(a), (c), (d) & (f) - 1 count
84211(b), (i), (j) & (k) - 1 count
84211(b), (i), & (k) - 1 count
85309(c) - 1 count
$47,000

Michael G. Glover was a successful candidate for California State Assembly, 70th District in the 2006 and 2008 primary elections. However, Respondent Glover was an unsuccessful candidate for California State Assembly in the November 7, 2006, November 4, 2008, general elections, and the June 8, 2010, primary election. Michael G. Glover for Assembly ("Respondent Committee 2006") was the controlled committee of Respondent Glover's 2006 election campaign. Respondent Glover acted as the treasurer of Respondent Committee 2006 from October 27, 2006, through June 30, 2009. Respondent Glover for Assembly 2008 ("Respondent Committee 2008") was the controlled committee of Respondent Glover's 2008 election campaign. Respondent Committee to Elect Mike Glover for 70th AD, 2010 ("Respondent Committee 2010") was the controlled committee of Respondent Glover's 2010 election campaign. Respondent Doris Neel ("Respondent Neel") was the treasurer of Respondent Committee 2010 from February 19, 2010, through July 30, 2010. Respondents Glover and Committee 2006: 1) failed to file semi-annual campaign statements; 2) on semi-annual campaign statements from July 1, 2006, through December 31, 2008, failed to report the receipt of contributions totaling approximately $47,406, and failed to itemize contributions received over $100 totaling approximately $52,673; 3) on semi-annual campaign statements from July 1, 2006, through December 31, 2008, failed to report expenditures made totaling approximately $42,614, and failed to itemize expenditures made over $100 totaling approximately $57,144; 4) failed to report accrued expenses on at least one semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period October 22, 2006, through December 31, 2006, totaling approximately $23,403; 5) failed to disclose a contribution received of $5,000 or more within 10 business days of receipt in an online campaign report; and 6) failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare campaign statements, to establish that a campaign statement was properly filed, and to comply with the campaign reporting provisions of the Act, from October 22, 2006, through June 30, 2009. Additionally, Respondents Glover and Committee 2008: 1) failed to file pre-election campaign statements; 2) failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement; and 3) failed to deposit all campaign contributions into a designated campaign bank account for Respondent Committee 2008. Further, Respondents Glover, Committee 2010, and Neel: 1) failed to file pre-election campaign statements in electronic format; and 2) failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in electronic format.

MICHAEL R. LOMBARDI AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2006/0444 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Michael R. Lombardi and affiliated entities of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

MICHAELS, LAURIE F, 2003/0824 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Laurie F. Michaels failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MICK GLEASON FOR SUPERVISOR 2012, MICK GLEASON, AND SOLOMON RAJARATNAM, TREASURER, 2012/0643 (2013)

84200.5(b), 84211(k)(6) & 84303 - 1 count
$2,000

Mick Gleason, his candidate controlled committee Mick Gleason for Supervisor 2012, and the committee's Treasurer Solomon Rajaratnam, failed to timely report twelve subvendor payments, totaling $31,848.56, made between March 18, 2012 and June 30, 2012.

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, 2006/0364 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$940

Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $54,000 in 2004.

MIDLAND PACIFIC BUILDING CORPORATION, 2006/0445 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Midland Pacific Building Corporation of Atascadero failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2004.

MID-VALLEY ENGINEERING, INC, 1999/0720 (2002)

84300 & 84301 - 112 counts
$185,400

Mid-Valley Engineering, Inc., an engineering firm located in Modesto, laundered contributions made to local candidates and officials between 1997 and 1999.

MIGDEN, CAROLE, CAROLE MIGDEN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, AND ROGER SANDERS, 2004/0302 (2006)

84200.5 - 1 count
84203 - 4 counts
85309 - 17 counts
$47,500

Carole Migden was a successful candidate for the 1st District of the Board of Equalization in the November 5, 2002, general election. Carole Migden Leadership Committee was the controlled committee of Migden. Roger Sanders was the treasurer for Carole Migden Leadership Committee. Respondents failed to file a pre-election campaign statement; file late contribution reports; file online reports disclosing contributions of $1,000 or more received during the 90-day period before an election within 24-hours of receipt; and file online reports disclosing contributions of $5,000 or more received outside the 90-day period before an election within 10 business days of receipt.

MIGDEN, CAROLE, CAROLE MIGDEN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, FRIENDS OF CAROLE MIGDEN, RE-ELECT SENATOR CAROLE MIGDEN, ROGER SANDERS AND ERIC POTASHNER, 2007/0441 (2008)

84104 - 15 counts
84211 - 21 counts
85200 - 8 counts
85309 - 8 counts
89512 - 8 counts
$209,000

Carole Migden, Re-Elect Senator Carole Migden, Roger Sanders, and Eric Potashner accepted contributions prior to filing a statement of intention, failed to timely report contributions, inaccurately disclosed cash payments and receipts, violated record keeping statutes, reported outside the 90-day election cycle, failed to report credit card vendor information and personal use of campaign funds.

MIGDEN, CAROLE, CAROLE MIGDEN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, FRIENDS OF CAROLE MIGDEN, RE-ELECT SENATOR CAROLE MIGDEN, ROGER SANDERS AND ERIC POTASHNER, 2007/0441 (2008)

84211 - 9 counts
85201 - 13 counts
$110,000

Carole Migden, Friends of Carole Migden, Roger Sanders, and Eric Potashner violated the one bank account rule, failed to report receipt of transfers, and failed to report credit card vendor information.

MIGDEN, CAROLE, CAROLE MIGDEN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, FRIENDS OF CAROLE MIGDEN, RE-ELECT SENATOR CAROLE MIGDEN, ROGER SANDERS AND ERIC POTASHNER, 2007/0441 (2008)

84211 - 3 counts
84214 - 3 counts
$26,000

Carole Migden, the Carole Migden Leadership Committee, Roger Sanders, and Eric Potashner failed to timely terminate and cease financial activity, failed to timely report expenditures, and failed to timely report transfers.

MIGDEN, CAROLE, CAROLE MIGDEN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, FRIENDS OF CAROLE MIGDEN, RE-ELECT SENATOR CAROLE MIGDEN, ROGER SANDERS AND ERIC POTASHNER, 2007/0441 (2008)

84211 - 1 count
$5,000

Carole Migden and Re-Elect Senator Carole Migden failed to report credit card vendor information.

MIGDEN, CAROLE, RE-ELECT ASSEMBLYWOMAN CAROLE MIGDEN 1998, CAROLE MIGDEN LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE, FRIENDS OF CAROLE MIGDEN, RE-ELECT

SENATOR CAROLE MIGDEN, AND ROGER SANDERS, 2007/0441 (2008)

84211 - 6 counts
85201 - 5 counts
$40,000

This settlement agreement was the result of a failure to report the making and receiving of transfers and payments, the failure to establish a single campaign contribution account at an office of a financial institution located in the state, the failure to deposit all contributions for a specific elective office into an established campaign bank account, the failure to make all expenditures for a specific office from the same established account, and improperly redesignating the "Re-Elect Assemblywoman Carole Migden 1998" money market account to "Friends of Carole Migden."

MIGDEN, RE-ELECT ASSEMBLYWOMAN CAROL, 2001/0705 (2002)

84203 - 8 counts
$16,000

Re-Elect Assemblywoman Carole Migden of San Francisco failed to file eight late contribution reports in 2000.

MIKAN PROPERTIES, 1994/0339 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 3 counts
$5,100

Mikan Properties, a development and property management firm located in Buena Park, made contributions in the names of others to a campaign committee in Santee in 1993 without disclosing the true source of the funds.

MIKE BRIGGS FOR CITY COUNCIL 2010, 2010/0494 (2011)

84200.5(b) & 84200.7(a)(1) - 1 count
84203(a) - 1 count
84211(f) - 1 count
$9,500

Mike Briggs for City Council 2010 was the controlled committee of Mike Briggs and at all relevant times, Respondent Briggs was the treasurer of Respondent Committee. In the June 8, 2010, primary election, Respondent Briggs was one of two qualifying candidates for the Fresno City Council, District 3, and he was the unsuccessful candidate in the November 2, 2010, general election. Respondents failed to file a pre-election campaign statement by the due date; failed to disclose the street address, occupation and/or employer information for 11 contributors who contributed $100 or more, as reported in Respondents' pre-election campaign statement; and failed to file a late contribution report within 24 hours of receiving a late contribution totaling $1,000.

MIKULICICH, NIKOLA, JR, 2000/0086 (2003)

84200 - 3 counts
$6,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Nikola Mikulicich, Jr., treasurer of the California College Republicans Political Action Committee of Los Angeles, who failed to file three semi-annual campaign statements in 1998 and 1999.

MILBERG, WEISS, BERSHAD & SCHULMAN, LLP, 2005/0566 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Milberg, Weiss, Bershad & Schulman, LLP of New York, New York, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

MILBERG, WEISS, BERSHAD, HYNES AND LERACH, LLP, 2002/0771 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, Hynes and Lerach, LLP of New York, New York, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MILES, CHERYL, 2010/0271 (2011)

87207, 87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$400

Cheryl Miles, a consultant for the Fi$Cal Change Management Team within the California Department of Finance, failed to report economic interests on her 2010 assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

MILEY, CHRIS, 2011/0488 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

A City of Oakland employee failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

MILK PRODUCERS COUNCIL, 2003/0005 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Milk Producers Council of Chino failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MILLER BROTHERS INVESTMENTS, LLC, 2002/0712 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Miller Brothers Investments, LLC, of Calabasas failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MILLER, CEDRICE, 2003/0727 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Cedrice Miller failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

MILLER, CHRIS, AND MILLER/ROBERTSON & COMPANY, 1997/0232 (1999)

89513 & 89518 - 297 counts
84211 - 28 counts
$300,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Chris Miller, who while treasurer for a number of candidates and committees, and doing business as Miller/Robertson & Company, misappropriated campaign funds and filed false and misleading campaign statements between 1994 and 1997.

MILLER, DAVID, 2010/0535 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

David Miller, Senior Hazardous Substance Scientist for Department of Toxic Substances, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MILLER, DONNA, 2013/0254 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Donna Miller, as Trustee for the North Orange county Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $153.86 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MILLER, GARY G., AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT GARY MILLER, 1991/0331 (1993)

84203 - 4 counts
$6,000

Gary G. Miller, Diamond Bar City Councilman, and his committee failed to timely file late contribution reports of campaign contributions. Miller was an unsuccessful candidate for State Senate, 31st District, in 1990. Miller made four contributions in the form of loans from his personal funds totaling $260,000 to his campaign committee. The unreported late contributions amounted to more than 42% of all contributions received by Miller's senate campaign.

MILLER, MARGARET M. HOWARD, 2003/0555 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Margaret M. Howard Miller failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MILLER/ROOS AND COMPANY, 1990/0401 (1991)

83116.5 & 84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Miller/Roos and Company, a political consulting firm specializing in, among other things, preparing campaign statements for political committees, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement on behalf of Thomas Somermeier in 1988. Mr. Somermeier made 13 contributions totaling $20,150 to various political committees. A major donor statement was prepared and signed by Robert Miller disclosing these contributions, however, the firm failed to mail this statement to the Secretary of State's office.

MILLS CORPORATION, 2006/0149 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,170

Mills Corporation of Arlington, Virginia, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $37,000 in 2002 and $22,750 in 2004.

MILSTEIN, ADELMAN & KREGER, LLP, 2007/0295 (2007)

84203 - 4 counts
$2,475

Milstein, Adelman & Kreger, LLP of Santa Monica failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $16,500.

MINOR, JAMES "LARRY", 2011/0008 (2011)

84301 - 12 counts
$60,000

James Larry Minor made ten campaign contributions, each in the amount of $3,900 to the Jeff Stone for State Senate Campaign 2009 committee in a name other than his own, and made one contribution in 2006, in the amount of $3,300 to The Committee to Elect Brenda Salas campaign committee in a name other than his own, and made a contribution in excess of the campaign contribution limits, a total contribution of $39,000, to the Jeff Stone for State Senate Campaign 2009 committee, in excess of contribution limits.

MIRAGE RESORTS, INC, 2000/0362 (2001)

84211- 1 count
$1,000

Mirage Resorts, Inc. of Las Vegas, Nevada, failed to disclose seven contributions on a major donor report in 1998.

MITCHELL, JOSHUA, 2012/0863 (2013)

89503 - 1 count
$200

Joshua D. Mitchell, Mayor of the City of Sanger, received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit from one source in 2011.

MITCHELL, NICHOLAS, 2011/1171 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Nicholas Mitchell, Butteville Elementary School District Governing Board Member, failed to file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests in a timely manner for the reporting period of August 31, 2010, through August 31, 2011, by the September 30, 2011, due date.

MITCHNER, JOE, 2013/0386 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts

$400

Joe Mitchner, as a Member of the Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $187.15 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $133.41 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MITTON, MARK, 1995/0541 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Mark Mitton, county Administrator of Tuolumne county, who violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he accepted an expense paid trip to a North Carolina golf resort and then made a recommendation to the board of supervisors in favor of the developer's project in 1995.

MJM WILSHIRE PARTNERSHIP, 2002/1040 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

MJM Wilshire Partnership of Marina Del Rey failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MNOOKIN, JENNIFER, 2010/0308 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jennifer Mnookin, Vice Dean of the UCLA Law School, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MOBLEY, SHIRLEY, 1999/0622 (2000)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$500

Shirley Mobley, Taft Planning Commission member, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

MOFFATT & NICHOL ENGINEERS, 2003/0322 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Moffatt & Nichol Engineers of Long Beach failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MOGGIA, MARGARET, 2013/0594 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Margaret Moggia, as the Chief Financial Officer for the West Basin Municipal Water District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: three meals totaling $121.04 on her 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MOLDAW, STUART, 2005/0297 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Stuart Moldaw of Menlo Park failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2001.

MOLINA, MARITZA, 2011/1049 (2012)

84206 - 1 count
$200

Maritza Molina, a current member of the Los Angeles county Centinela Valley Union High School Governing Board, failed to file the Form 470 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due August 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the county of Los Angeles.

MOLINA, MARITZA R., 2012/0741 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Maritza R. Molina, as a candidate for the Centinela Valley School Board of Education, failed to timely file the semi-annual statement short form covering January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due July 31, 2012, with the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

MOLONEY, PATRICK, 2009/0826 (2010)

89503(a) - 2 counts
$4,000

Patrick Moloney was the Executive Director of the Pilot Commission for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun until October 30, 2009. Respondent accepted gifts from the San Francisco Bar Pilots in excess of the gift limits; one valued at approximately $2,292, in excess of the $360 annual gift limit in 2006, and the second valued at approximately $2,976, in excess of the $390 annual gift limit for 2007.

MONREAL, ANTHONY, 2013/0906 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Anthony Monreal, as the Former Superintendent of the Oxnard School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $242.50 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MONTANA, TONY, 1991/0199 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Dr. Tony Montana, a member of the board of directors of Selma Hospital District, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he used his position to influence a decision which would have had a material financial effect on financial interests he had in the Selma Emergency Physicians Medical Group.

MONTANEZ, CINDY, CINDY MONTANEZ FOR CITY COUNCIL '99, AND STEVEN VERES, 2000/0388 (2002)

84200 - 2 counts
87203 - 1 count

$2,600

Cindy Montanez, member of the San Fernando City Council, Cindy Montanez for City Council '99, and its treasurer, Steven Veres, failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements in 2000. In addition, Ms. Montanez failed to file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

MONTEITH, RICHARD, AND DICK MONTEITH FOR STATE SENATE, 1996/0075 (1997)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$3,500

Richard Monteith, member of the senate, and Dick Monteith for State Senate, his controlled committee, failed to file a late contribution report and failed to timely report a non-monetary contribution received in 1994. These violations were uncovered through a Franchise Tax Board audit of the committee.

MONTEMAYOR, MARK, 2008/0804 (2010)

84200 - 4 counts
$1,600

Mark Montemayor, a candidate for West Sacramento City Council, and his committee, Team Montemayor, with Mark Montemayor as treasurer, failed to timely file four semi-annual statements.

MONTEREY COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 2005/0012 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Monterey county Republican Central Committee of Salinas failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MONTEREY COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHRIS STEINBRUNER, 2008/0761 (2011)

84203(a) & 84605(a) - 6 counts
84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
85303(b)(c) - 2 counts
$25,000

Monterey county Republican Central Committee and Chris Steinbruner failed to timely file late contribution reports disclosing contributions made in the amount of $530,183 and received in the amount of $20,000; failed to report on a pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period ending September 30, 2006, required subvendor information; impermissibly accepted three contributions each in excess of the $30,200 contribution limit from one source for the purpose of making contributions to support candidates for elective state office; and used contributions in excess of the contribution limit to make contributions to candidates for elective state office.

MONTGOMERY, SCOTT AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT SCOTT MONTGOMERY, 1995/0192 (1997)

84211 - 20 counts
$7,900

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Scott Montgomery, member of the Moorpark City Council, and his committee who failed to properly disclose two expenditures made in 1992 and contributor information for 18 contributions received in 1994.

MONTNA, ALFRED G., MONTNA FAMILY TRUST AND MONTNA FARMS, 2007/0642 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Alfred G. Montna, Montna Family Trust and Montna Farms of Yuba City failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

MONTOYA, JOSEPH, 1988/0410 (1991 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

81004
87207
$40,000

Joseph Montoya, former state senator, failed to disclose several sources of income received from 1985 through 1987 on his statements of economic interests. Some income payments originated with Senator Montoya's controlled campaign committees and were passed through other individuals before reaching Senator Montoya. In addition, Senator Montoya failed to exercise reasonable diligence in the preparation of his statements of economic interests.

MOODY, DONALD, 2013/0682 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Donald Moody, as a Member of the Morgan Hill Unified School District Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $112.50 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $139.27 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MOORAD, JEFFREY S, 2005/0836 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jeffrey S. Moorad of Newport Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

MOORE, CHARLES "CHUCK,", 2008/0520 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Charles "Chuck" Moore, member of the Economic Development Advisory Committee for the City of Yucaipa, failed to timely file a 2008 annual statement of economic interests.

MOORE, ROY, 2012/0548 (2012)

87300 - 1 count

$200

Roy Moore, Orange county Sanitation District Board Member, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, by the April 2 2012, due date.

MOORE, SAMUEL, 2012/0354 (2013)

87203 - 3 counts
$6,000

Samuel Moore, was elected as a Board Member of the Newcastle Elementary School District in November 2008 and again in November 2012, and currently serves as the Board President. As a Board Member of the Newcastle Elementary School District, Respondent was required to file Annual Statements of Economic Interests for calendar years 2009, 2010, and 2011. In this matter, Respondent failed to file a 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2010 deadline, failed to file a 2010 Annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2011 deadline, and failed to file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 2, 2012 deadline

MOORE, WALLACE BILL, 2001/0628 (2005)

87300 - 3 counts
$3,000

Wallace Bill Moore, a member of the Diversion Evaluation Committee for the Dental Board of California, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests, and failed to timely file two annual statements of economic interests.

MOORS, KELLI AND FRIENDS OF KELLI MOORS, 2001/0722 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Kelli Moors and Friends of Kelli Moors failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

MORAGANS FOR MORAGA/ORINDA FIRE MERGER, 1997/0275 (1998)

84305 - 1 count
$1,500

Moragans for Moraga/Orinda Fire Merger, a committee formed for the campaign on the merger of two fire districts in Contra Costa county, failed to provide sender identification on a mass mailing in 1997.

MORAN, MARY, 2006/0991 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Mary Moran, a member of the Medical Board of California, entered into a stipulation for failing to timely file her 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

MORAN, MARY, 2012/0320 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Mary Moran, a former committee member of the Medical Board of California, who left her position on July 31, 2011, failed to file in a timely manner her leaving office Statement of Economic Interests by the August 30, 2011, due date.

MORAN, PATRICIA, 2001/0274 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Patricia Moran, a member of the Laytonville Municipal Advisory Council in Mendocino county, failed to file her 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

MORE, MIKE, 2012/0032 (2013)

87300 & 87302 - 2 counts
$2,000

Mike More, Financial Services Manager for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in each of the years 2008 and 2009, and failed to report these gifts on his Annual Statements of Economic Interests covering the periods, January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009 and January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

MORELAND, TERRY L, 2003/0487 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Terry L. Moreland of Bakersfield failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MORENO, MARCUS A, 2003/0581 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$2,250

Marcus A. Moreno of Whittier failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MORENO, MARIA, COMMITTEE TO ELECT MARIA MORENO, AND PAUL BERGER, 2001/0099 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,800

Maria Moreno, an unsuccessful incumbent candidate for the Placentia City Council in 2000, and her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Maria Moreno, and its treasurer, Paul Berger, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement, failed to file a late contribution report, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

MORET, LOUIS F., 2011/0406 (2011)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

CalPERS Boardmember Louis F. Moret, failed to disclose two gifts of dinner from AEW Capital Management and a dinner from Capital Guardian valued at $217.21 on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MORGAN, KILE, 1985/0277 (1987)

87100 & 87103 - 3 counts
$3,000

National City Mayor Kile Morgan failed to disqualify himself from three votes of the National City Community Development Commission that had a reasonable chance of increasing the value of real property held by Morgan.

MORGAN, MICHAEL, 2011/0933 (2013)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$1,500

At all relevant times, Michael Morgan ("Morgan"), was a member of the City Council in the City of Trinidad. As a member of the Trinidad City Council, Morgan was required to file an Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the 2010 calendar year. In this matter, Morgan failed to timely file the 2010 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

MORGAN, MICHAEL, MORGAN FOR SUPERVISOR, AND DONNA MORGAN, 2002/0348 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Michael Morgan, Morgan for Supervisor, and Donna Morgan, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

MORGAN, TERRY, AND TERRY MORGAN FOR WEST HOLLYWOOD CITY COUNCIL, 2001/0215 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84308 - 1 count
$2,500

Terry Morgan, a member of the Business License Commission for the City of West Hollywood and an unsuccessful candidate for West Hollywood City Council, and his controlled committee, Terry Morgan For West Hollywood City Council, accepted a campaign contribution of more than $250 from a party to a proceeding that was pending before the Business License Commission. Respondents also failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

MORGENTHALER, GAYE E, 2003/0825 (2004)

84203 - 2 counts
$5,127

Gaye E. Morgenthaler failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

MORIKAWA, NORM, 1997/0336 (2001)

87100 - 1 count
87300 - 1 count
89503 - 1 count
$2,500

Norm Morikawa, Assistant Director of the Large Systems Division at the Stephen P. Teale Data Center in Sacramento, accepted gifts over the legal limit and participated in making a governmental decision within 12 months of receiving the gifts in 1996, and failed to disclose those gifts on his 1996 annual statement of economic interests.

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS, 2000/0438 (2003 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
$25,000

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians, a federally recognized Indian tribe exercising jurisdiction over the Morongo Indian Reservation in Riverside county, failed to file a late contribution report disclosing a $500,000 contribution made to the Yes on Proposition 1A Committee in 2000.

MORRIS, JOHN G, 2005/0131 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

John G. Morris of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

MORRIS, MARY, 2011/0437 (2011)

87207 - 1 count
$200

CalPERS Investment Officer Mary Morris, failed to disclose a gift of a hot air balloon ride, dinner and dance from Corporate Library valued at $420 on her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MORRISON HOMES, 2005/0128 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Morrison Homes of Folsom failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

MORRISON, ERNIE, 2013/0315 (2013)

84200 - 4 counts
$800

Ernie Morrison, is a sitting member on the Oxnard School District Board of Trustees. Ernie Morrison, the Committee to Elect Ernie "Mo" Morrison Governing Board Member 2010, and Assistant Treasurer, Sue Odgers, failed to timely file four semi-annual campaign statements after the election, covering January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012.

MORRISSEY, JIM, MORRISSEY FOR ASSEMBLY, AND BETTY PRESLEY, 2000/0063 (2000)

84203 - 5 counts
$7,000

Jim Morrissey, unsuccessful incumbent candidate for the 69th Assembly District in 1998, his controlled committee, Morrissey for Assembly, and Betty Presley, a political

consultant and its treasurer, failed to timely report late contributions received between 1997 and 1998.

MORROW, RALPH, 2004/0348 (2004)

87202 - 1 count
$100

Ralph Morrow failed to timely file a 2002 assuming office statement of economic interests.

MORROW, RICHARD, 1989/0400 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
$1,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision which concluded that Richard Morrow, Pismo Beach City Councilmember, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted on a development issue which would produce a material financial benefit to him based on his interest in real property within the city.

MORTON, KHAIM, 2012/0934 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Khaim Morton, as an Assistant Consultant for the California State Senate, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

MORTON, PETER, 2003/0582 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$5,000

Peter Morton of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MOSER, KEN, AND THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1997/0501 (2000)

84200 - 3 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$7,000

Ken Moser and the San Diego county Conservative Political Action Committee, a general purpose committee organized in 1993 by Moser for the promotion of conservative causes and candidates failed to timely file semi-annual and pre-election campaign statements in 1995 and 1996.

MOSES, MARK, 2010/1084 (2013)

87407 - 2 counts
$8,000

In June 2010, Mark Moses, as the Chief Financial Officer of the City of Stockton, made, participated in making, or attempted to influence, two governmental decisions directly related to a person with whom he was negotiating, or had an arrangement concerning, prospective employment.

MOSHER, GREG C, 2003/0415 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Greg C. Mosher of Castle Rock, Colorado, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MOSOLGO, ERIC, 2008/0463 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Eric Mosolgo, City of Chula Vista's Resource Conservation Commission member, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MOSS, JEROME, 2003/0826 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Jerome Moss failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

MOSS, JEROME, 2012/0952 (2013)

89503 - 1 count
$200

Jerome Moss, former Member of the Horse Racing Commission, received a gift exceeding the applicable gift limit for 2011

MOSS, JEROME S, 2004/0150 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Jerome S. Moss failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

MOUNTAIN VIEW EPMG, INC, 2006/0621 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mountain View EPMG, Inc. of Yucaipa failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,000 in 2004.

MOUNTAIN VIEW PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND MELTON WONG, TREASURER, 2011/0107 (2011)

84605 - 1 count
$400

Mountain View Professional Firefighters Political Action Committee and Melton Wong, the committee treasurer, failed to timely file electronic campaign statements for all reporting periods from July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2011.

MOUNTJOY, DENNIS, DENNIS MOUNJOY FOR SENATE 2008, AND PEGGY MEW, TREASURER, 2011/0626 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Dennis Mountjoy, his candidate controlled committee, Dennis Mountjoy for Senate 2008, and Peggy Mew, the committee's treasurer, failed to file in a timely manner with the Secretary of State, two semi-annual campaign statements for the periods of July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011, and January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011.

MOVING AMERICA FORWARD FOUNDATION, INC, 2007/0574 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Moving America Forward Foundation, Inc. of Albuquerque, New Mexico, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2006.

MOWER, MICHAEL, 1988/0087 (1989)

87100 - 1 count
$1,000

Michael Mower, a member of the Ridgecrest City Council, violated conflict-of-interest laws by voting to approve a $263,000 construction contract that significantly affected a source of income. Mr. Mower was a 25% owner of a hardware store and received more than $250 in income from the business which was awarded the construction contract.

MTC HOLDINGS AND AGGREGATED CONTRIBUTIONS, 2008/0645 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

MTC Holdings qualified as a major donor committee in the second half of 2006, but failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461, on January 31, 2007.

MTC HOLDINGS AND AGGREGATED CONTRIBUTIONS, 2009/0764 (2010)

84200 - 1 count
$933

MTC Holdings and aggregated contributions of San Francisco, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $53,392 in 2008.

MUGAN, PAUL, 2005/0482 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Paul Mugan, Planning Commissioner for the City of Seaside, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

MUI, EDWIN, 2003/0528 (2004)

87200 - 1 count
$100

Edwin Mui, an employee of the Department of Conservation, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

MULLER, ELMER, 2003/0528 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Elmer Muller failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

MULLIN, PETER W, 1999/0419 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

Peter W. Mullin of Los Angeles failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Californians for Paycheck Protection Committee; Team Noel '98 Committee; Kathleen Connell for Controller Committee; Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism; and Control Committee for Bruce Thompson in 1998. In addition, it failed to file a late contribution report for the contribution made to Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism.

MUNDAY, CLAUDE S, 2006/0176 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Claude S. Munday of Fremont failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

MUNGARY, WILLIAM, 2011/1169 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

William Mungary, Commissioner for the Native American Heritage Commission, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, in a timely manner.

MUNGER, CHARLES T, 2007/0048 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Charles T. Munger of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

MUNICICORP, INC, 1987/0364 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Municicorp, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor statement and a late contribution report for 12 contributions totaling $26,650 made in 1986.

MUNRO, JULIE SIMON, 2002/0713 (2002)

84203 & 84605 - 2 counts
$4,500

Julie Simon Munro of Sausalito failed to file late contribution reports in paper and electronic format in 2002.

MURDACA, ANNETTE V, 2006/0303 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Annette V. Murdaca of Lodi failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

MURPHY, BART, 2012/0750 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Bart Murphy, as a Member of the Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Board for the City and county of San Francisco, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

MURPHY, DONAL J, 2003/0391 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Donal J. Murphy, of Yorktown Heights, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

MURPHY, GERALD J. (ROD), 2003/0624 (2004)

87300 - 2 counts
$200

Gerald J. (Rod) Murphy failed to timely file a 2001 and 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

MURPHY, MATTHEW, 2003/0465 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$905

Matthew Murphy of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

MURRAY & HOWARD, LLP, 2005/0568 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Murray & Howard of Oakland failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

MURRAY, WILLARD, MURRAY FOR ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE, LONNIE SANDERS, AND UNITED DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 1988/0075 (1989)

84203 - 7 counts
$12,500

This case resulted from a mandatory state audit of the 1986 Murray for Assembly Committee. The audit found that the committee received 16 late contributions totaling $76,000 which failed to be properly disclosed by the candidate, his committee, and his treasurer, Lonnie Sanders. The audit also found that the United Democratic Campaign Committee made a $12,500 contribution to the candidate but failed to file a required late contribution report.

MUSOLINO, MICHAEL/LEAGUE OF PLACER COUNTY TAXPAYERS, 2012/0949 (2013)

84200.5(b) & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203(a) & 84605(a)(2) - 1 count
$4,500

League of Placer County Taxpayers qualified a primarily formed ballot measure committee that supported the election of two candidates; Bonnie Gore and Carol Garcia, and opposed a third; Phil Ozenick, all of whom appeared on the ballot as Roseville City Council candidates in the November 6, 2012 election. Michael Musolino was the Treasurer for the committee at all times relevant. Respondents failed to timely file a second pre-election campaign statement covering the period October 1, 2012, through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012 and failed to timely file a late contribution report.

MUSSENDEN, JAMES, 2013/0602 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

James Mussenden, as the City Manager for the City of El Monte, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf and a meal totaling $275.75 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

MYERS, FRANK G, 2007/0225 (2007)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Frank G. Myers of Atherton failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $21,200 in 2005.

MYERS, SUSAN, 2007/0242 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Susan Myers of Atherton failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $11,200 in 2005.

N & S, INC., DBA JIMMY'S FAMILY RESTAURANT, 1994/0339 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 3 counts
$5,400

N & S, Inc., dba Jimmy's Family Restaurant, located in Santee laundered campaign contributions to the campaign of Jim Romine for Santee City Council in 1992.

NAKAGAWA, TOM, 1991/0425 (1992)

84301 - 2 counts
$4,000

Tom Nakagawa, former senior auditor for the State Board of Equalization and candidate for the Democratic nomination to the first district Board of Equalization, laundered two $99 contributions made in support of the Republican candidate, Jeff Wallack. Following Nakagawa's defeat, he made these contributions in the name of a relative to avoid disclosure.

NANCY PELOSI FOR CONGRESS, 2006/0304 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Nancy Pelosi for Congress of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $1,500 in 2004.

NARANJO, FRED, 2008/0688 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$200

Fred Naranjo, California Optometry Board member, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

NASH, JANICE SEE ALSO, A. RON RHONE, ET AL., SI-84/237 (1987), 1984/0237 (1986)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$750

Janice Nash, treasurer of the Friends of A. Ron Rhone Committee, failed to itemize contributions and expenditures which individually exceeded $100 and did not keep detailed records necessary for the proper preparation of the committee's campaign statements.

NATHANSON, MARC, 2006/0164 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Marc Nathanson qualified as a major donor committee in the first six months of 2004. Mr. Nathanson failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

NATHANSON, MARC AND JANE, 2002/0032 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,000

Marc and Jane Nathanson of Los Angeles failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

NATHANSON, MARK, 1985/0076 (1986)

87300 & 87302 - 20 counts
$13,400

Mark Nathanson, a former member of the Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy (the Little Hoover Commission), failed to report numerous investments, interests in real property and sources of income on his 1983, 1984, and 1985 annual statements of economic interests.

NATHANSON, MARK, 1991/0577 (1994)

87100 - 1 count
87207 - 4 counts
$10,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Mark Nathanson, a member of the California Coastal Commission from 1986 until his resignation in 1992, who, as part of an effort to conceal a bribery scheme, failed to report four sources of income on his 1987, 1988 and 1990 statements of economic interests. In addition, Nathanson committed a conflict-of-interest violation in 1988 by voting in favor of an application for a person from whom Nathanson solicited and received a bribe.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO, 1999/0504 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

National Alliance Insurance Co., located in St. Louis, MO, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report disclosing a contribution made to Charles W. Quackenbush Re-election Committee in 1998.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC, 2006/1146 (2007)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,800

The National Audubon Society, Inc. of Emeryville failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $100,000 in 2005 and $10,000 in 2006.

NATIONAL CITY ELEMENTARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION PAC; ANA B. ZUNIGA-JUAREZ, TREASURER, 2011/1058 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

National City Elementary Teachers Association PAC, a local general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Ana B. Zuniga-Juarez failed to file a semiannual campaign statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NON-FEDERAL, 1998/0507 (1999 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84211
84216
$30,000

The National Republican Congressional Committee Non-Federal, a non-sponsored, state general purpose committee, failed to properly report loans received.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NON-FEDERAL (CALIFORNIA) AND DONNA ANDERSON, 2002/0021 (2002 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
$22,000

The National Republican Congressional Committee Non-Federal (California), a campaign committee sponsored by the National Republican Congressional Committee to support Republican candidates in California elections, and its treasurer, Donna Anderson, failed to file late contribution reports disclosing contributions made in 1998 and 2000.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, THE NRA POLITICAL VICTORY FUND, AND MARYROSE JENNISON, TREASURER, 1994/0183 (1995)

84202.5 - 1 count
84202.7 - 1 count
84203 - 6 counts
84203.5 - 12 counts

84204 - 2 counts
$33,000

National Rifle Association, the NRA Political Victory Fund, and Maryrose Jennison, treasurer, failed to file or timely file various campaign reports, which cumulatively involved over $143,420 in political contributions made to California legislators from 1989-1992. These statements included a special odd-year report, twelve supplemental independent expenditure reports, a supplemental pre-election statement, two late independent expenditure reports, and six late contribution reports.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, 2002/0327 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

National Society of Professional Engineers of Alexandria, Virginia, failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

NATIONAL STEEL & SHIPBUILDING CO, 1999/0407 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$600

National Steel & Shipbuilding Co., located in Arlington, VA, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Friends of Denise Moreno Ducheny; Lynn Schenk for Attorney General Exploratory Committee; Goldsmith for Treasurer Committee; Citizens for Andal Committee; Delaine Eastin Committee; Re-Elect Wayne for State Assembly Committee; Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism; Kathleen Connell for Controller Committee; Bruce Thompson; and Californians for Gray Davis Committee in 1998.

NATIONAL UNITED FARM WORKERS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1982/0021 (1983)

84200 - 9 counts
84203 - 7 counts
84211 - 4 counts
$25,000

The National United Farm Workers Political Action Committee did not timely file campaign disclosure reports in 1982 even though it contributed $218,431 to candidates in that year's June primary election.
The PAC contributed more than $1,160,000 to campaigns in 1980 and 1982. The committee disclosed a pattern of failing to report contributions, underreporting contributions and funneling contributions through intermediaries, all of which had the effect of concealing the union's involvement in various political campaigns.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS OF SAN DIEGO AND JUDITH K. WALTERS, TREASURER, 2010/0576 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

National Women's Political Caucus of San Diego and its treasurer, Judith K. Walters failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

NATIONWIDE AUCTION SYSTEMS, 1999/0641 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
$5,000

Nationwide Auction Systems, a professional auctioneer service company specializing in the disposal of surplus property and headquartered in Industry, failed to timely file major donor campaign statements disclosing contributions made in 1996 and 1998 and failed to fully disclose contributions made in 1998.

NATIVIDAD, BENJAMIN, 2005/0417 (2009)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Benjamin Natividad, City of Walnut Planning Commission member, failed to file annual Statements of Economic Interests.

NAVA, PEDRO, 2009/0885 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Assemblymember Pedro Nava failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests, gifts of a reception from Bank of America valued at $74.00 and a dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

NAVAR, RAJESH, 2007/0641 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Rajesh Navar of Los Altos Hills failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

NAVARRO, PETER, AND ROBIN STARK, 1993/0456 (1996)

84203 & 84216 - 6 counts
$8,000

Peter Navarro, a candidate for mayor of San Diego in 1992, and Robin Stark, treasurer for Navarro's campaign committee, failed to properly disclose six loans received during the 1992 general election.

NAZARIAN, ADRIN, 2009/0886 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$400

Adrin Nazarian formerly served as the chief of staff to Assemblymember Paul Krekorian. In this matter, Respondent Nazarian failed to report a gift from the Recording Industry Association of America in the amount of $172.94 for concert tickets, transportation and refreshments on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

NEC TECHNOLOGIES, INC, 2002/0318 (2006)

84605 - 3 counts
86117 - 6 counts
$31,500

NEC Solutions (America), Inc., formerly known as NEC Technologies, Inc., a Global Fortune 500 technology and computer company and a registered lobbyist employer, failed to timely file six paper lobbyist employer reports and three electronic lobbyist employer reports.

NEEL, DORIS, 2009/0615 (2012)

84200.5, 84200.7 & 84605 - 2 counts
84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Michael Glover was an unsuccessful candidate for California State Assembly in the June 8, 2010, primary election. Committee to Elect Mike Glover for 70th AD, 2010 ("Committee 2010") was the controlled committee of Glover's 2010 election campaign. Respondent Doris Neel was the treasurer of Committee 2010 from February 19, 2010, through July 30, 2010. Glover, Committee 2010, and Respondent Neel: 1) failed to file pre-election campaign statements in electronic format; and 2) failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in electronic format.

NEIDICH, BROOKE GARBER, 2007/0652 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Brooke Garber Neidich of New York, New York, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

NEIGHBORS OPPOSING TEBBS, EASON & HANEY FOR FIRE BOARD 2010, AND THOMAS J. FRANCL, TREASURER, 2010/1090 (2011)

84310(a) - 1 count
$1,500

On or about October 15, 2010, Neighbors Opposing Tebbs, Eason & Haney for Fire Board 2010, a recipient committee, and its treasurer, Thomas J. Francl, violated the Political Reform Act by expending campaign funds on "Robocalls" (telephone calls that are similar in nature and aggregate 500 or more in number) without disclosing the name of the organization that authorized or paid for the calls to the recipients of the calls.

NEIL AND KENNETH DERRY AND NEIL DERRY FOR SUPERVISOR, 2011/0736 (2012)

84302 - 1 count
$5,820

Neiland Kenneth Derry was a successful candidate for the San Bernardino county Board of Supervisors in 2008. Neil Derry for Supervisor was his candidate controlled committee. In this matter, Mr. Derry knowingly and willfully failed to report the true source of a $5,000 contribution that was made to his committee in the name of another. As part of a joint effort by the California Attorney General's office and the FPPC Enforcement Division, Mr. Derry pled guilty to a misdemeanor count for failure to report the true source of the contribution. His sentence, which was imposed by the San Bernardino county Superior Court, included a $10,000 fine, and of this amount, he was ordered to pay $5,820 to the FPPC. Thereafter, he paid the ordered amount to the FPPC, and made a disgorgement payment to the FPPC in the amount of $5,000 pursuant to Government Code Section 85701, which requires candidates and committees to surrender certain unlawful contributions to the General Fund of the State of California.

NEIL, MICHAEL, 2000/0383 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Michael Neil, a lifeguard captain for the City of Coronado's Department of Recreation, failed to timely file his 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

NEJEDLY, JOHN, 2013/0670 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

John Nejedly, as a Trustee of the Contra Costa Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $127.66 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

NELSON HOMES, INC, 2004/0151 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Nelson Homes, Inc. failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

NELSON, G. TYLER, 2006/1093 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$100

G. Tyler Nelson, Mendocino county Resource Conservation District member, failed to timely file his 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

NELSON, GREGORY T, 2003/0006 (2008)

87100 - 1 count
$3,500

In January 2003, Gregory T. Nelson, a member of the Mendocino county Planning Commission, made a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest.

NELSON, LINDA AND FRIENDS OF LINDA NELSON, 1984/0295 (1987)

84104, 84206, 84211, & 84300
$1,000

Linda Nelson, an unsuccessful candidate for the 38th Assembly District in November 1984, committed campaign reporting violations which were found during a state Franchise Tax Board audit of the campaign statements filed by Friends of Linda Nelson.

NELSON, LUCILLE, 1995/0464 (1998)

84302 - 1 count
$2,000

Lucille Nelson, a chiropractor residing in Yorba Linda, failed to disclose the true source of a contribution made in 1993 to Residents to Protect Our Neighborhoods, a committee sponsored by the Bell Gardens Bicycle Club. Nelson also failed to disclose that she was an intermediary for the contribution.

NESTLE USA, INC, 1995/0182 (1996)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,500

Nestle USA, Inc., a major donor committee, failed to timely file late contribution reports for contributions made to Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, a candidate for the Los Angeles county Board of Supervisors, and her controlled committee in 1992.

NETWORK MANAGEMENT GROUP, 2003/0416 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$400

Network Management Group of Monterey Park failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2002.

NEUHAUSER, JAMES C, 1999/0412 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

James C. Neuhauser of Irvine failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report disclosing a contribution made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

NEVADA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE; WILLIAM K. NEUHARTH, TREASURER, 2008/0255 (2010)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

Nevada county Republican Central Committee with William K. Neuharth as treasurer failed to file three semi-annual campaign statements.

NEVILLE, RACHEL, NEVILLE FOR WATER BOARD, AND MARK NEVILLE, TREASURER, 2008/0120 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
84200.5(c) & 84200.8(b) - 1 count
84206 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$8,500

Rachel Neville was an unsuccessful candidate for the Newhall county Water Board of Directors in the November 6, 2007, election. Neville for Water Board was established on or about September 25, 2007, but no campaign statements applicable to a recipient committee were filed. Rachel Neville instead filed a Short Form (470) on or about October 5, 2007, certifying that she planned to receive contributions and make expenditures of less than $1,000 in a calendar year. However, Respondents received contributions and made expenditures in excess of $10,000 in connection with the campaign. Rachel Neville did not qualify to file the Short Form declaration at the time she filed the form and misled the public about her campaign activities. In addition, Respondents also failed to file a pre-election campaign statement, failed to file and a semi-annual campaign statement, and failed to disclose specific contributions and expenditures of $100 or more.

NEW DEMOCRAT NETWORK AND SIMON ROSENBERG, 2001/0307 (2004)

84200.5 - 2 counts
84605 - 1 count
$5,500

New Democrat Network, a political organization in Washington, D.C., and its treasurer, Simon Rosenberg, failed to file pre-election campaign statements in paper and electronic format in 2000.

NEW DEMOCRAT NETWORK AND SIMON ROSENBERG, 2005/0665 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,000

New Democrat Network, a state general purpose committee located in Washington, D.C., and its treasurer, Simon Rosenberg, failed to timely disclose a late contribution in a late contribution report, and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

NEW IMAGES OF BEVERLY HILLS, 2003/0583 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$2,700

New Images of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

NEWDOLL, ROBERT, 1978/0028 (1980)

87203, 87206, & 87207 - 31 counts
$7,000

Coastal Commissioner Robert H. Newdoll of Grover City failed to disclose interests in 14 properties valued at more than $1 million. Mr. Newdoll was also a member of the Grover City Council in San Luis Obispo.
Mr. Newdoll also failed to disclose purchasers of lots, homes, and apartments as sources of income and in addition failed to disclose investments in three real estate development companies.

NEWPORT BEACH CITY HALL IN THE PARK COMMITTEE, YES ON MEASURE B AND LYSA RAY, 2008/0022 (2010)

84504 - 1 count
$2,000

Newport Beach City Hall in the Park Committee, Yes on Measure B and Lysa Ray, Treasurer, filed campaign statements, which did not include in the name of the committee the identity of the major donor.

NEWSOM FOR MAYOR, GAVIN NEWSOM AND LAURENCE PELOSI, 2003/0844 (2005)

84305 - 1 count
$2,500

Gavin Newsom, a successful candidate for mayor of the city and county of San Francisco, his controlled committee, Newsom for Mayor, and the committee treasurer, Laurence Pelosi, sent a mass mailing that did not include proper sender identification.

NGUYEN, JANET AND FRIENDS OF JANET NGUYEN 2007 COMMITTEE, 2007/0378 (2007)

85201 - 2 counts
$2,500

Janet Nguyen was a successful candidate for the Orange county Board of Supervisors in the February 6, 2007, election and Friends of Janet Nguyen 2007 Committee was Nguyen's controlled committee. In this joint stipulation with the California Office of the Attorney General, Respondents' violations of the Political Reform Act were for failure to deposit contributions raised into a single, designated campaign bank account. Respondents' violations of the Orange county Campaign Reform Ordinance included receiving campaign contributions in excess of the local limits, in violation of Section 1-6-5, subdivision (a) of the Orange county Campaign Reform Ordinance - 3 counts; failure to timely return three campaign contributions received in excess of the local limits, in violation of Section 1-6-30 of the Orange county Campaign Reform Ordinance - 1 count; and failure to timely file notice of the return of three campaign contributions received in excess of the local limits, in violation of Section 1-6-30 of the Orange county Campaign Reform Ordinance - 1 count. Total penalty was $5,000 ($2,500 for violations of the Political Reform Act and $2,500 for violations of the Orange county Campaign Reform Ordinance).

NICHOLS, MARY, 1981/0008 (1982)

87100 - 8 counts
$7,500

Mary Nichols, chairperson of the Air Resources Board, violated the board's conflict-of-interest code when she participated in decisions on resolutions which could have had a reasonable foreseeable financial effect on four companies in which her husband, John F. Daum, as his separate property, had ownership interests in the form of common stock.

NICKOLL, JOHN, 2002/1041 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,300

John Nickoll of Los Angeles failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

NICKOLL, JOHN F, 2003/0316 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John F. Nickoll of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

NISHI, KENNETH K, 2004/0539 (2005)

87300 - 3 counts
$300

Kenneth K. Nishi, a director for the Monterey county Marina Coast Water District, failed to timely file his 2001, 2002 and 2003 annual statements of economic interests.

NISSEN, BRUCE, 2012/0813 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Bruce Nissen, a member of the Colfax Elementary School District for the county of Placer, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period of January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

NISSMAN, SUSAN, 2008/0393 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Susan Nissman, a designee with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission, failed to timely file a 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

NO ON 106 - SPONSORED BY A CONSUMER & LEGAL COALITION, AND LANCE OLSON, TREASURER, 1990/0571 (1992)

84211 - 2 counts
$3,000

No on 106 and its treasurer, Lance Olson, failed to timely report a contribution and an expenditure in the 1988 general election. This committee was formed to oppose Proposition 106, which would have imposed attorney fee limitations on tort claims. It received a $20,000 contribution from another political committee, Good Driver Initiative, but failed to report that contribution on a pre-election statement. No on 106 also failed to report on the same pre-election statement an expenditure of $30,000 to Gordon and Schwenkmeyer for professional services.

NO ON 128 - THE HAYDEN INITIATIVE, OPPOSED BY CONSUMERS, BUSINESS AND LABOR; THOMAS HILTACHK, TREASURER, AND MICHAEL D. MEYERS CO., INC., CAMPAIGN CONSULTANT, 1992/0433 (1994)

84211 - 1 count
84211 & 84303 - 5 counts
$10,000

No on 128 - The Hayden Initiative, Opposed by Consumers, Business and Labor, a recipient committee primarily formed to oppose Proposition 128, its treasurer, Thomas Hiltachk, and Michael D. Meyers Co., Inc., campaign consultants, failed to timely disclose approximately $660,000 in subvendor payments on reported expenditures to Meyers in 1990. No on 128 also failed to timely disclose two in-kind contributions worth approximately $10,000 in 1990.

NO ON 54: TEACHERS, WORKERS, HEALTHCARE, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS, AND ABDI SOLTANI, 2005/0527 (2008)

85309 - 4 counts
$8,000

No on 54: Teachers, Workers, Healthcare, Civil Liberties and Entertainment Groups was a primarily formed recipient committee opposed to Proposition 54 in the statewide special election held in October 2007 and Abdi Soltani was the treasurer. Respondents failed to timely file online election cycle reports for contributions totaling $90,282 received between September 24, 2003 and October 6, 2003.

NO ON 8, EQUALITY FOR ALL AND STEVEN MELE, 2011/0355 (2012)

84203 & 84605(a) - 8 counts
85309(b) - 5 counts
85309(d) - 2 counts
84211(f) - 1 count
$42,500

The Committee No on 8, Equality for All and the Committee's treasurer, Steven Mele, failed to timely file late contribution reports, failed to timely file $1,000 online election cycle reports, failed to timely file $5,0000 online reports, and failed to disclose certain information regarding persons who contributed $100 or more.

NO ON A IN REDONDO BEACH AND K'S NOT THE WAY, 1997/0649 (1999)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
$1,000

No on A in Redondo Beach and K's Not the Way, a recipient committee primarily formed to defeat Measure A, a school bond measure in 1997, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement.

NO ON KNIGHT-NO ON PROP. 22, AND CARY DAVIDSON, TREASURER, 2000/0354 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$500

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of No on Knight-No on Prop. 22, a recipient committee, and Cary Davidson, its treasurer, who failed to file a late contribution report for a $20,000 contribution received in 2000.

NO ON KNIGHT-NO ON PROP. 22, AND CARY DAVIDSON, TREASURER, 2002/0170 (2005)

84105 - 2 counts
84203 - 14 counts
84211 & 84303 - 5 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$35,000

Respondent No on Knight-No on Prop. 22 was a committee primarily formed to defeat Proposition 22, the "Defense of Marriage Act," a state ballot measure being voted on in the March 7, 2000 primary election. Cary Davidson was the treasurer. No on Knight-No on Prop. 22 failed to report subvendor information; failed to accurately report campaign contributions and contributor information; failed to disclose the receipt of late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports; and failed to timely send out major donor notices.

NO ON MEASURE C, AND CAROL JANSEN, 2002/0103 (2008)

84102 - 1 count
84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 3 counts
84303 - 1 count
85700 - 1 count
$30,000

No on Measure C was a sponsored ballot measure committee primarily formed to oppose Measure C in the March 5, 2002, East Palo Alto election. Carol Jansen served as the committee's treasurer. In this matter, Respondents failed to identify the committee's sponsor in its statement of organization and did not include the sponsor's name in the committee's name; failed to disclose contributions in campaign statements; failed to disclose required occupation and employer information for certain contributors; failed to disclose late contributions in a properly filed late contribution report; failed to return within 60 days of receipt, contributions for which Respondents did not have occupation and employer information in records; failed to report payments made by an agent to a subvendor on behalf of the committee, and failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner.

NO ON PROP. 35 - A COALITION OF ENGINEERS, PEACE OFFICERS, FIREFIGHTERS, TAXPAYERS, PUBLIC SERVANTS, SMALL BUSINESSES, TEACHERS AND SENIOR CITIZENS, AND BRUCE MCGINNIS, 2001/0702 (2003)

84303 - 14 counts
$36,000

No on Prop. 35 - A Coalition of Engineers, Peace Officers, Firefighters, Taxpayers, Public Servants, Small Businesses, Teachers and Senior Citizens, a ballot measure committee in Sacramento, and its treasurer, Bruce McGinnis, failed to report required information regarding payments made to subvendors on campaign statements filed between 2000 and 2001.

NO ON PROP. A, AND RODNEY SCOTT, TRESURER, 2001/0562 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

The No on Prop. A committee and its treasurer, Rodney Scott, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

NO ON PROPOSITION 37, AND MARVIN REYNOLDS, TREASURER, 1987/0024 (1988)

84206 - 23 counts
$15,000

No on Proposition 37 Committee and its treasurer, Marvin Reynolds, failed to file late contribution reports. The campaign committee, aka Californians Against the Eastern Lottery Fraud, received 23 contributions totaling $841,250 from various horse racing interests during the final 16 days of the 1984 general election.

NO TAX MONEY FOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS, NO ON PROP. O, AND JAMES SUTTON, 2001/0151 (2005)

84200.5 - 1 count
$1,500

No Tax Money for Political Campaigns, No On Prop. O, and its treasurer, James Sutton, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement.

NOBLE, RICHARD, 1986/0447 (1987)

84200 - 13 counts
$8,000

Richard Noble, an attorney in Los Angeles and a member of the Colorado River Board of California, qualified as a major donor committee in 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1986 and failed to file major donor campaign statements for six separate reporting periods in a timely manner.

NOERR, DAVE, 2008/0020 (2008)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Dave Noerr, Taft City Council member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

NOONAN, TIMOTHY, 2009/0376 (2009)

89503(c) - 2 counts
$2,500

Timothy Noonan, former chairman of the California State Athletic Commission, accepted gifts from a single source in 2008 and 2009, which exceeded the respective annual gift limits of $390 and $420 each year.

NORBY, CHRIS, NORBY FOR SUPERVISOR, AND MICHAEL DI COSTANZO, 2002/0432 (2005)

84211 - 2 counts
85700 - 2 counts
$10,000

Chris Norby was a successful candidate for a seat on the Orange county Board of Supervisors in the March 5, 2002 election, having previously served for 18 years on the Fullerton City Council. Norby for Supervisor is the controlled committee of Norby, and Michael Di Costanzo was the treasurer of the committee. Respondents failed to disclose occupation and employer information for 98 contributions of $100 or more and failed to return contributions within 60 days of receipt for which they did not have occupation and employer information.

NORCAL GRASSROOTS FOR JOHN MARTINEZ, JOHN MARTINEZ, TREASURER, 2010/0357 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

John Martinez, and his committee, NorCal Grassroots for John Martinez, failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements for the reporting periods ending June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2008.

NORDHOFF, KENNETH, 2013/0346 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Kenneth Nordhoff, as City Manager for the City of San Rafael, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $127.16 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

NORTH COUNTY BLUEPRINT COMPANY, INC, 2000/0199 (2000)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$7,200

North county Blueprint Company, Inc., a company located in Carlsbad that produces and reproduces blueprints for engineering and architectural firms, laundered campaign contributions to candidates for the Santee City Council in 1998.

NORTH COUNTY TRAUMA ASSOCIATES, 2006/0562 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$800

North county Trauma Associates of Escondido failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000.

NORTH SALINAS VALLEY FUND FOR RESPONSIBLE GROWTH AND MARJORIE B. KAY, 2012/0642 (2012)

84200(a) - 1 count
$1,350

The North Salinas Valley Fund for Responsible Growth and Marjorie B. Kay, the fund's responsible officer, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $95,000 in 2012.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COUNCIL - INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND

WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION AND FRED PECKER, 2011/1092 (2012)

84200 & 84605 - 6 counts
$2,400

Northern California District Council - International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and Fred Pecker, failed to timely file Form 450 Semiannual Campaign Statements in paper and/or electronic formats between January 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 with the California Secretary of State's Office.

NORTHWEST PIPE COMPANY, 2000/0442 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Northwest Pipe Company of Portland, Oregon, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

, 2005/0127 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

NOVELLO, BENJAMIN P, 2005/0868 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Benjamin P. Novello of Tampa, Florida, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

NUNEMACHER, JAMES G, 2003/0466 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$928

James G. Nunemacher of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

NUTTING, RAYMOND J., 2013/0290 (2013)

87206 & 87207 - 2 counts
$400

Raymond J. Nutting, as a Supervisor for the county of El Dorado, failed to timely disclose his economic interests in grant moneys totaling $22,423 received through the California Forest Improvement Program Form from Cal FIRE and Sierra Coordinated Resources Management Council as well as both an income and investment interest in Nutting Ranch on his 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

O.C. JONES & SONS, INC, 2002/0714 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,650

O.C. Jones & Sons, Inc. of Berkeley failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

O'BRIEN, DENNIS, AND THE O'BRIEN GROUP, 2004/0775 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,750

Dennis O'Brien and The O'Brien Group of San Mateo failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

O'CHARLEY'S, INC, 2006/0532 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

O'Charley's, Inc. of Nashville, Tennessee, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

O'DONNELL, PIERCE, 2001/0323 (2006)

84301 - 26 counts
$72,000

Pierce O'Donnell, an attorney and partner in the Los Angeles law firm of O'Donnell & Shaeffer, LLP, was the true source of 26 campaign contributions, totaling $25,500, made to James Hahn's campaign committee for the 2001 Los Angeles mayoral election. The contributions were made in the names of company employees or their relatives and friends.

O'KEEFE, DAN, FRIENDS OF DAN O'KEEFE, FREDERICK SMITH, GUN OWNERS OF CALIFORNIA, SENATE REPUBLICAN POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, LAW AND ORDER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AND JOHN HODGSON, 1980/0023 (1980)

84200 - 1 count
84204.1 - 1 count
84210 - 2 counts
84214 - 1 count
84303 - 1 count
$2,500

Friends of Dan O'Keefe failed to properly report receipt of a late in-kind contribution and failed to properly itemize campaign expenditures. O'Keefe himself failed to file required candidate statements, although his committee filed statements disclosing the receipts and expenditures of the campaign. The Gun Owners of California and its treasurer, John H. Hodgson, II, failed to report late in-kind contributions totaling $20,982 which it made to the O'Keefe campaign. Another $16,600 in late monetary contributions to the O'Keefe committee was reported by the Gun Owners committee, but not in a timely fashion. However, receipt of both the $20,982 and the $16,600 in late contributions was properly reported on a timely basis by the O'Keefe committee. The Senate Republican Political Action Committee and its treasurer, John H. Hodgson, II, failed to properly report a late contribution to the Gloria Hom for State Senate Committee. However, that committee reported receipt of the late contribution on time. The Law and Order Campaign Committee and its treasurer,

John H. Hodgson, II, failed to report in a timely manner a late contribution of $2,500 to Friends of O'Keefe. However, the O'Keefe committee properly reported receipt of the contribution on time.

O'NEILL, RICHARD J, 1992/0156 (1992)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Richard J. O'Neill, former State Democratic Chairperson, qualified as a major donor committee during the first half of 1988, but failed to file a semi-annual statement. O'Neill filed a combined statement in 1989, covering the entire 1988 year, but failed to disclose a $10,000 loan made for the assembly campaign of candidate Leon Ralph.

O'NEILL, RICHARD J, 2007/0554 (2009)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Richard J. O'Neill of Irvine failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

OAK CREEK REALTY, INC., DBA OFFENHARTZ AND ASSOCIATES, AND DOUGLAS OFFENHARTZ, 1994/0022 (1995)

83116.5 - 31 counts
$62,000

Douglas Offenhartz, a real estate broker in Danville, and his businesses, Oak Creek Realty, Inc., dba Offenhartz and Associates, acted as intermediaries for various contributions made to the campaigns of local key candidates in Contra Costa county. Mr. Offenhartz, as a paid consultant, directed or assisted his client in laundering various other contributions.

OAKLEY, ELOY, 2013/0555 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Eloy Oakley, as the Superintendent of the Long Beach Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: dinner, drinks, and dessert totaling $157.00 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

OAKS CARD CLUB, 2000/0362 (2001)

84211- 1 count
$1,000

Oaks Card Club of Emervyille failed to disclose two contributions on its major donor report in 1998.

O'BRIEN, ERIN, 2011/0017 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Erin O'Brien, a member of the Santa Clara county Social Services Advisory Commission, failed to timely file her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2010, deadline.

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORP, 1988/0103 (1988)

84211 - 1 count
$1,900

Occidental Petroleum Corporation failed to provide timely disclosure of a $35,000 contribution made in 1987 to the Los Angeles Public and Coast Protection Committee, a political group opposed to a Los Angeles city initiative prohibiting offshore oil drilling in specified zones. The contribution was not disclosed on Occidental's major donor statement for the period of July through December 1987 or on any subsequent amendment on file at that time. However, Occidental did disclose the contribution immediately after contact by the Commission's enforcement staff.

OCEAN MIST FARMS, 1999/0410 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,600

Ocean Mist Farms, located in Castroville, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism; Dave Stirling for Attorney General Exploratory Committee; Alan Style for Assembly Committee; Committee to Elect Peter Frusetta '98 Committee; and Californians for Gray Davis Committee in 1998. In addition, it failed to file a late contribution report for the contribution made to Californians for Gray Davis Committee.

ODYSSEY MORTGAGEES, 1996/0149 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
$2,000

Odyssey Mortgagees, a limited partnership, made contributions to California Gaming Control Committee sponsored by Palm Springs Gaming Corporation in 1996 and failed to file a major donor campaign statement.

OHMS, KURT, 2007/0230 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Kurt Ohms of Palo Alto failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $25,000.

OLAMENDI, RAQUEL, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT RAQUEL OLAMENDI, 1999/0245 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$250

Raquel Olamendi, candidate for Dana Point City Council, and her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Raquel Olamendi, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the period ending December 31, 1998.

OLIVA, NELSON E., 2011/0863 (2013)

87200, 87203 & 87204 - 1 count
89503(a) - 1 count

87100 - 12 counts
$70,000

Nelson E. Oliva, the City Manager for the City of Hercules, failed to report gifts he received from NEO Consulting Inc., dba Affordable Housing Solutions Group ("NEO"), in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, totalling $234,775.96 in value. The accepted gifts from NEO in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were in excess of the respective annual gift limit, and in his capacity as City Manager, he made, participated in making, or attempted to influence 16 governmental decisions in which he knew, or had reason to know, he had a disqualifying financial interest, by awarding 16 city contracts, totaling $2,889,000, to NEO.

OLIVA, SUSAN M., 2013/0890 (2013)

89503 - 1 count
$200

Susan M. Oliva, as Council Member for the City of Colton, received a gift of an iPad valued at $548.66 from CPAgents, Inc., exceeding the $420 gift limit applicable in 2011.

OLIVAS, DAVID, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT DAVID OLIVAS, 2003/0151 (2006)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
$14,500

David Olivas was a successful candidate for the Baldwin Park City Council in the March 4, 2003, election. Committee to Elect David Olivas was the controlled committee with Mr. Olivas acting as its treasurer. Respondents failed to: file a statement of organization; deposit the personal funds of Olivas into a single, designated campaign bank account prior to expenditure; file a semi-annual campaign statement; and timely file a pre-election campaign statement.

OLIVER MCMILLAN, LLC, 2003/0338 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Oliver McMillan, LLC of San Diego failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

OLSEN POWER PARTNERS, 2002/0715 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Olsen Power Partners, a business that owns and operates a hydroelectric facility and located in Annapolis, Maryland, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

OMOTO, MARTIN, 1987/0583 (1990)

87302 - 2 counts
$4,000

Martin Omoto, senior consultant with the Office of Information Services, State Assembly, failed to timely file two financial disclosure statements required in 1981 and 1988.

ON BROADWAY EVENT CENTER, 2006/0064 (2006)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,440

On Broadway Event Center of San Diego failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $22,931.26.

ON BROADWAY EVENT CENTER, 2006/0065 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

On Broadway Event Center of San Diego failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

ONTIVEROS, MANNY, 2013/0572 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Manny Ontiveros, as a Member of the North Orange county Community College District Board of Trustees, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf and two meals totaling $318.55 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT MASONS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL 200 PAC, 2013/0444 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association Local 200 PAC, failed to timely file Short Form 450 Recipient Committee Campaign Statement covering the 2012 calendar year.

OPUS WEST CORPORATION, 2003/0417 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Opus West Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ORANGE COAST TITLE COMPANY, 1999/0378 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Orange Coast Title Company failed to timely file a late contribution report for a contribution made in 1998 to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism.

ORANGE COAST TITLE COMPANY, 2006/0555 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Orange Coast Title Company of Santa Ana failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $33,600 in 2004.

ORANGE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1996/0301 (1998)

84204 - 1 count
$1,500

The Orange county Democratic Central Committee failed to report a $10,000 expenditure made to create and mail a mass mailing in support of assembly candidate Lou Correa on late independent expenditure reports prior to the 1996 primary election.

ORANGE PARK ASSOCIATION AND LAURA THOMAS, PRESIDENT, 2012/0330 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Orange Park Association and Laura Thomas, President, failed to file in a timely manner, the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the City of Orange.

ORCO BLOCK COMPANY, INC, 1990/0395 (1991)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
$4,000

Orco Block Company, Inc., failed to meet deadlines for filing two major donor campaign statements in 1988 and 1989 and failed twice to file late contribution reports in 1988. Orco Block made campaign contributions totaling $140,022 to various candidates and also late contributions of $20,000 to a committee in 1988.

ORDAS, WILLIAM J, 1994/0209 (1996)

89503 - 3 counts
$6,000

William J. Ordas, a Workers' Compensation appeals judge with the Department of Industrial Relations, violated the conflict-of-interests provisions when he accepted honoraria on three separate occasions for speeches given in 1992 and 1993 from claimants who appeared before the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board.

ORDUNA, KENNETH, ORDUNA FOR CITY COUNCIL, AND LONNIE SANDERS, TREASURER, 1988/0364 (1991)

81004 - 3 counts
84101 - 1 count
84104 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84203 - 6 counts
84211 - 92 counts
84213 - 3 counts
84300 - 3 counts
84304 - 24 counts
$187,500

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Kenneth Orduna, candidate for the Los Angeles City Council in 1987, Orduna for City Council, his campaign committee, and Lonnie Sanders, committee treasurer, who laundered numerous campaign contributions and committed other campaign reporting violations.

Mr. Orduna was chief of staff to U.S. Congressman Mervyn Dymally and was on leave of absence from that employment during his campaign. Mr. Sanders was special assistant to Congressman Dymally and was treasurer of the congressman's federal campaign committee for approximately three years. He also served as treasurer for Assemblyman Willard Murray during his 1986 assembly campaign.

During the period in question, the City of Los Angeles had a $500 limit on the amount of contributions that could be received from a single contributor, other than the candidate. Most of the violations occurred as a result of the respondents purposely trying to evade the $500 contribution limit. The violations include accepting anonymous contributions, falsely disclosing and failing to properly disclose sources of contributions, making contributions in other than the contributor's legal name, failing to file late contribution reports, over and underreporting the amount of contributions, failing to keep adequate records, failing to exercise due diligence, and failing to timely file campaign statements.

ORGANIC CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, 2007/0334 (2008)

84203 - 4 counts
$2,400

Organic Consumers Association of Finland, Minnesota, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $16,000.

ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT, INC, 1987/0143 (1988)

86114 - 1 count
$2,000

Organization Management, Inc., a lobbying firm of Donald Burns, failed to properly disclose $305,128 in payments from clients between April 1, 1985 and December 31, 1985. Through negligence, the firm omitted the payments on its second and third quarter lobbying reports that had been previously reported on the company's first-quarter lobbying disclosure statement.

ORLIK, DEBORAH, 1999/0052 (2002)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Deborah Orlik, member of the La Canada Flintridge City Council, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by making a governmental decision in 1999 which affected her spouse's employer.

ORTEGA, KENNETH, 2012/0033 (2012)

87300 & 87302 - 3 counts
89503(c) - 2 counts
$7,000

Kenneth Ortega, Public Works Director for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in each of the years 2007 through 2009, and failed to

report these gifts on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting periods, January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008; January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009; and January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010. Additionally, Respondent received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit from one source in 2008 and one source in 2009.

OSHMAN LIVING TRUST, 2000/0415 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,760

The Oshman Living Trust, located in Mill Valley, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

OTERO, GILBERT, 2002/0691 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Gilbert Otero, district attorney, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

OTTO, JOHN F, 1999/0411 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John F. Otto of Sacramento failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

OUTBACK STEAKHOUSE, INC, 2005/0126 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Outback Steakhouse, Inc. of Tampa, Florida, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

OWEN, ROBERT, 2006/1059 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$380

Robert Owen, while serving as city attorney for the City of Rialto, accepted two gifts from a single source in the amount of $470, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

OWENS, RON, 2011/0541 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Ronald C. Owens, an Oakland Measure 'Y' board member, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

PAC PIZZA, 2005/0707 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Pac Pizza of San Ramon failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $15,000.

PAC PIZZA, 2005/0708 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Pac Pizza of San Ramon failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement.

PAC TO THE FUTURE, 2003/0827 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

PAC to the Future, located in San Francisco, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

PACHECO, RICARDO, 2012/0772 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Ricardo Pacheco, City of Baldwin Park City Council Member, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

PACHECO, ROBERT "BOB", COMMITTEE TO ELECT BOB PACHECO TO STATE ASSEMBLY, AND JACOBO "JACK" VELA, 2000/0162 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 6 counts
$14,000

Robert "Bob" Pacheco, successful candidate for the assembly, his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Bob Pacheco to State Assembly, and its treasurer, Jacobo "Jack" Vela, failed to disclose contributions received and expenditures made on several pre-election campaign statements and failed to disclose a loan received on a late contribution report in 1998.

PACHENGA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS, 2000/0425 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Pachenga Band of Luiseno Indians, located in Newcastle, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

PACIFIC CEMENT, 2005/0600 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
$1,600

Pacific Cement of San Francisco failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2002 and 2003.

PACIFIC SPANISH NETWORK, INC, 2002/1043 (2004)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84605 - 3 counts
$12,500

Pacific Spanish Network failed to properly report late contributions, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements, failed to file an electronic late contribution

report, and failed to file electronic semi-annual campaign statements in 2002.

PACIFIC STATES INDUSTRIES, 2001/0029 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Pacific States Industries of San Jose failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

PACIFIC TELESIS GROUP, 2002/0007 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Pacific Telesis Group of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

PACIFIC WESTERN BANK, 2013/0056 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Pacific Western Bank, as a state major donor committee, failed to timely file the Form 461 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011, with the Secretary of State.

PACIFICA DEL MAR LP, 2006/0446 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Pacifica Del Mar LP of Del Mar failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

PACKARD, PACKARD & JOHNSON, 2001/0030 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Packard, Packard & Johnson of Los Altos failed to file a major donor campaign statement during 2000.

PADILLA & ASSOCIATES, 2000/0470 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Padilla & Associates of Beverly Hills failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

PADILLA, ALEJANDRO, 1999/0788 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Alejandro Padilla, district director of the Assembly Rules Committee, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

PADILLA, STEVE, FRIENDS OF STEVE PADILLA 2002, AND DONALD WROE, 2005/0383 (2007)

84300 - 1 count
$4,000

Steve Padilla was a member of the Chula Vista City Council from 1994 through 2002. Friends of Steve Padilla 2002 was the controlled committee of Padilla. Donald Wroe was the Committee's treasurer. In September 2002, during a run-off campaign for mayor of Chula Vista, Respondents received cash contributions totaling $2,850.

PAK, CHRISTOPHER, 1999/0741 (2001)

89502 - 2 counts
$3,000

Christopher Pak, member of the Los Angeles City Board of Airport Commissioners, accepted prohibited honoraria payments in 1998 and 1999.

PALACE EXPLORATION COMPANY, 2006/0464 (2009)

84200(b) & 84605(a) - 1 count
$1,150

Palace Exploration Company, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005.

PALEVSKY, MAX, 2007/0555 (2007)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,435

Max Palevsky of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $22,900.

PALLINGER, DAVID, 2012/0164 (2012)

87207 - 1 count
$200

David Pallinger, Planning Commissioner for the county of San Diego, failed to disclose an interest in a source of income on his Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

PALM SPRINGS GAMING CORP. AND CA GAMING CONTROL COMMITTEE, 1996/0149 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84105
84211
$25,000

Palm Springs Gaming Corporation, with real property in Palm Springs and California Gaming Control, its sponsored committee formed to qualify and support a ballot measure, the Gaming Control Act of 1996, failed to inform contributors that they may be required to file campaign statements in 1996 and failed to properly report loans received and repaid.

PALMER, JOHN N, 1999/0413 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John N. Palmer of Jackson, Mississippi, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made

to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

PALMISANO, JEFF, 2002/0620 (2005)

87203 - 2 counts
87204 - 1 count
$6,000

Jeff Palmisano, a planning commissioner for the City of Delano, failed to file 2001 and 2002 annual statements of economic interests and failed to file a leaving office statement of economic interests in 2003.

PALMQUIST, EDWIN AND MEASURE K, YES FOR KIDS AND LOCAL SCHOOLS, 2000/0226 (2000)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.8 - 1 count
$3,500

Edwin Palmquist, a certified public accountant and treasurer for the Measure K, Yes for Kids and Local Schools committee formed in El Monte in 1999, failed to timely file pre-election and semi-annual statements in 1999 and 2000.

PALOMAR MEDICAL CENTER AUXILIARY, 2006/0564 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Palomar Medical Center Auxiliary of Escondido failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000.

PALOMAR MEDICAL CENTER MEDICAL STAFF, 2006/0558 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$900

Palomar Medical Center Medical Staff of Escondido failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $50,000.

PALOMARES, ROBERT, 2010/0533 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Robert Palomares, Information Officer I -Specialist for the Department of Toxic Substances, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

PALOS VERDES PORTUGUESE BEND, LLC/BARRY HON AFFILIATES, 2001/0031 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Palos Verdes Portuguese Bend, LLC/Barry Hon Affiliates of Laguna Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

PAN, JAMES K., INDIVIDUALLY AND AS A COMMITTEE, AND JAMES K. PAN, TREASURER, 2012/0400 (2012)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

James K. Pan, Individually and as a Committee, and James K. Pan, Treasurer, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through May 19, 2012, due May 24, 2012, with the Secretary of State.

PAN, ROGER, 1997/0527 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$12,600

Roger Pan, a businessman with companies located in San Francisco, laundered six campaign contributions to Willie Brown, candidate for San Francisco mayor, prior to the 1995 general election. In addition, Pan failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in connection with these contributions and a contribution made to a candidate for the state assembly.

PAN, SY ZUAN, 1987/0479 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
$500

Sy Zuan Pan of San Francisco failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions totaling $13,500 in 1986.

PANATTONI DEVELOPMENT, 1998/0480 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Panattoni Development in Sacramento failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to the Governor Pete Wilson Committee in 1998.

PANDA RESTAURANT GROUP AND ITS OWNERS, ANDREW AND PEGGY CHERNG, 2005/0839 (2006)

84200 & 84605 - 3 counts
$1,987

Panda Restaurant Group and its owners, Andrew and Peggy Cherng of Rosemead failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2001 and 2002.

PANIC, MILAN, 2002/0772 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,250

Milan Panic of Costa Mesa failed to disclose late contributions made in 2002.

PAPARIAN, WILLIAM, 1996/0472 (1999)

84308 - 3 counts
$4,500

William Paparian, former mayor and member of the Pasadena City Council and serving simultaneously as an appointed member of the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority until 1999, improperly accepted and failed to disclose a campaign contribution of more than $250 from a party to a proceeding in 1994 and failed to

disqualify himself from voting on or participating in a matter involving that party in 1996 and 1997.

PAPPAS, HARRY J, 2002/0723 (2005)

84203 - 5 counts
84605 - 1 count
$10,000

Harry J. Pappas of Reno, Nevada, failed to timely disclose late contributions in a late contribution report, and failed to timely file an electronic campaign statement.

PARI MUTUEL EMPLOYEES GUILD, LOCAL 280, 2011/0319 (2012)

84200(a) - 3 counts
$7,500

Pari Mutuel Employees Guild, a general purpose committee, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements for the reporting periods ending on December 31, 2010, June 30, 2011, and December 31, 2011.

PARISES, DAN, 2007/0264 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Dan Parises, San Joaquin Delta Community College board member, failed to disclose on a Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2006, a source of income in excess of $100,000 in connection with the sale of real property.

PARK, THEODORE, 2011/0058 (2012)

87100 - 1 count
$35,000

Between the approximate dates of February and June 2010, Respondent Theodore Park, in his capacity as acting deputy director of the Real Estate Services Division of the California Department of General Services, made a series of governmental decisions in which he knew himself to have a financial interest.

PARKER, CLARK E, 2003/0339 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Clark E. Parker of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PARKER, GLENN, 2004/0691 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Glenn Parker failed to timely file a 2003 statement of economic interests.

PARKING COMPANY OF AMERICA MANAGEMENT, LLC, 2003/0494 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Parking Company of America Management, LLC, of Downey failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

PARKS, BOBBIE, 2004/0459 (2004)

87202 - 1 count
87203 - 1 count
$200

Bobbie Parks failed to timely file an assuming office and a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

PARKS, BOBBIE, 2008/0597 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Bobbie Parks, a board member of the Baldwin Hills Conservancy, failed to timely file her 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

PARSONS, BRINCKERHOFF, QUADE & DOUGLAS, INC, 2001/0698 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,500

Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, Inc., located in New York City, failed to file two late contribution reports in 2000.

PASHA STEVEDORING & TERMINALS, L.P, 2008/0263 (2008)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Pasha Stevedoring & Terminals, LP, of Wilmington failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $35,600 that were due in 2007.

PATEL, J.P, 2004/0636 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

J.P. Patel, a commissioner for the California Travel and Tourism Commission, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

PAUL, CHARLES, 2001/0032 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Charles Paul of Incline Village, Nevada, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

PAUL, GARY, 1998/0040 (1999)

83116.5 & 84211 - 1 count
$1,400

Gary Paul, serving as a volunteer treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee of California between 1994 and 1997, failed to take necessary steps to ensure that contributions and expenditures were properly itemized on campaign statements.

PAUL, JERRY NEIL, 2003/0340 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jerry Neil Paul of Westlake Village failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PAUL, PATRICIA, 2007/0087 (2007)

87207 - 1 count
89503 - 1 count
$6,500

Patricia Paul was a member of the Stanislaus county Board of Supervisors in 2002. Paul entered into a stipulation for failing to abide by the annual gift limit, and for failure to disclose required information regarding the receipt of gifts in a statement of economic interests.

PAXSON COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, 2003/0323 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Paxson Communications Corporation, located in West Palm Beach, Florida, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PAYCOM.NET, LLC, 2005/0570 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Paycom.net, LLC of Marina del Rey failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

PBS & J, 2002/0153 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

PBS & J, located in Irvine, failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

PEACE, JEFFREY P, 2004/0001 (2005)

84301 - 10 counts
$40,000

Jeffrey P. Peace, an attorney who is licensed to practice law in the state of New York, aided and abetted Sidney E. Frank in the making of 10 contributions to San Diego county Sheriff-Coroner William B. Kolender in the names of other people.

PECEIMER, ANDREW, 2012/0868 (2013)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

Andrew Peceimer failed to timely file Form 461 Major Donor Committee Campaign Statements for three reporting periods.

PECHANGA BAND OF LUISEÑO MISSION INDIANS, 2010/0008 (2010)

86112.5 - 19 counts
$3,800

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians failed to send notification letters to 19 legislators and their staff that they had received reportable gifts from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

PEEVEY, MICHAEL, 2003/0104 (2006)

89503 - 1 count
$500

Michael Peevey, as the President of the California Public Utilities Commission, accepted gifts in excess of the annual gift limit.

PENHOET, EDWARD E, 1998/0689 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Edward E. Penhoet, Dean of the School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

PENMAN, JAMES, 2006/0858 (2009)

89503(a) - 2 counts
$5,000

James Penman, San Bernardino City Attorney, accepted gifts from a single source in 2005 and 2006, which exceeded the $360 annual gift limit each year.

PENNA, CHARLES EDWARD, 1997/0452 (1999)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Charles Edward Penna, former Chief Building Official in Lompoc, participated in a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest by approving a roofing permit in 1997 for an apartment complex that he managed also for which he received free rent and salary.

PENROD, GARY, 2009/0809 (2010)

89503 - 1 count
$200

Gary Penrod, former sheriff of the county of San Bernardino, accepted a gift in the form of membership dues from Arrowhead country Club, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

PEOPLE FOR THE AMERICAN WAY, 2004/0798 (2005)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

People for the American Way of Washington, D.C., failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2003.

PEOTTER, BRUCE AND FRIENDS OF BRUCE PEOTTER, 2002/0247 (2006)

84305 - 1 count
$1,500

Bruce Peotter was an unsuccessful candidate for Orange county Clerk-Recorder in the March 5, 2002 primary election. Friends of Bruce Peotter was the controlled

committee of Bruce Peotter. Prior to the primary election, Respondents paid for and sent a mass mailing that did not contain proper sender identification.

PERATA, DON, 1997/0263 (1999)

87207 - 6 counts
$10,500

Don Perata, assemblymember, failed to disclose income on his candidate statement of economic interests in 1995.

PERATA, DON R., AND DON PERATA 98, 2000/0156 (2001)

84211 - 1 count
85305 - 1 count
$4,000

Don R. Perata, successful Alameda candidate for the state senate in 1998, and his controlled committee, Don Perata 98, failed to properly disclose and itemize the source of a campaign loan on a pre-election campaign statement and illegally accepted a special election campaign loan in excess of the special election contribution limit of $1,000 in 1998.

PERDOMO, SAMUEL, 2012/0531 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Samuel Perdomo, as a Member for the Los Angeles county Integrated Waste Management Board, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

PEREZ, ALFONSO, 2012/0748 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Alfonso Perez, as a Commissioner on the Entertainment Commission for the City and county of San Francisco, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

PEREZ, BERNARDO, 2002/0745 (2002)

87203 & 87207 - 1 count
87204 & 87207 - 1 count
$4,000

Bernardo Perez, a member of the Moorpark City Council from 1989 to 1998, and an unsuccessful candidate for mayor, failed to disclose sources of income on his annual and leaving office statements of economic interests in 1998 and 1999.

PEREZ, LOUIS, 1995/0444 (1998)

84300 - 2 counts
$2,000

Louis Perez, La Puente City Councilman and/or mayor from 1990 to 1998, illegally accepted three cash contributions and made one cash expenditure over $100 in 1995.

PERFORMANCE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, 2013/0493 (2013)

86116 & 86117 - 1 count
$200

Performance Marketing Association, a California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file a Lobbyist Employer Report (Form 635) covering January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $24,610.03.

PERONA, LANGER, BECK, LALLANDE & SERBIN, 2007/0556 (2007)

84203 - 5 counts
$2,475

Perona, Langer, Beck, Lallande & Serbin of Long Beach failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $16,500.

PERRIS UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT MEASURE Z, QUINN HAWLEY, AND JOEL PATTON, 2004/0263 (2009)

84200(a) - 1 count
84200.5(b) & 84200.7(b) - 2 counts
$4,500

Committee for Perris Union High School District Measure Z was a ballot measure committee primarily formed to support the passage of Measure Z in the November 2, 2004, election. Quinn Hawley was the treasurer of Respondent Committee and Joel Patton was the assistant treasurer. Respondents failed to file two complete and fully executed pre-election campaign statements, and failed to file a complete and fully executed semi-annual campaign statement.

PERRODIN, ERIC J., COMMITTEE TO ELECT ERIC PERRODIN, AND THOMAS BARCLAY, 2001/0175 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$11,000

Eric J. Perrodin, Committee to Elect Eric Perrodin, and Thomas Barclay failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, a late contribution report, and a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

PETER C. FOY & ASSOCIATES, 2000/0426 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Peter C. Foy & Associates of Woodland Hills failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

PETERSON TRACTOR COMPANY, 2002/0773 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Peterson Tractor Company of San Leandro failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

PETERSON-MORE, DIANA, 2003/0442 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Diana Peterson-More failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

PETLOCK, CHRISTOPHER, 2012/0664 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Christopher Petlock, City of Sonoma Community Services and Environment Commissioner, failed to timely file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, by the April 2, 2012, due date.

PETRI, PHYLLIS L., PHYLLIS PETRI RE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND AND INEZ PARSONS, TREASURER, 1995/0353 (1996)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.7 - 2 counts
$4,000

Phyllis L. Petri, a member of the Hemet Unified School District Board, and her committee, failed to file campaign statements before the November, 1994 election.

PETSMART, INC., 2013/0822 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117 & 84605 - 1 count
$200

Petsmart, Inc., a California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file a Lobbyist Employer Report (Form 635) for the October 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, period, disclosing total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $0.00.

PEVAROFF, LISA, 2007/0619 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Lisa Pevaroff of New York, New York, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

PFEILER, LORI, 2010/0489 (2011)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Escondido Mayor Lori Pfeiler failed to disclose on her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests, a gift of travel from the Palomar Pomerado Health Foundation, valued at $27,685.

PFIZER, INC, 2007/0075 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$1,695

Pfizer, Inc. of New York, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $64,769.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, 2010/1109 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Joseph Phillips, a board member of the California African American Museum, failed to file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

PHOEBUS CONSULTANTS, LLC, 2003/0641 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Phoebus Consultants, LLC, of Burbank failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PHYSICIANS FOR COMPASSIONATE CARE OF CALIFORNIA, INC, 2006/0011 (2006)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,650

Physicians for Compassionate Care of California, Inc. of Arcadia failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $11,000.

PHYSICIANS FOR THE GROUP PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, AND PAULINE FOX, 2005/0529 (2006)

84104 - 1 count
$1,200

Physicians for the Group Practice of Medicine is a general purpose recipient committee sponsored by the Permanente Medical Group, Inc. and the Southern California Permanente Medical Group, and Pauline Fox served as its treasurer. Respondents failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare a semi-annual campaign statement.

PHYSICIANS' CHOICE, 2006/0648 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Physicians' Choice of Woodland Hills failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

PICERNE ASSOCIATES, INC, 1996/0553 (1999)

84301 - 32 counts
84301 & 84300 - 7 counts
$67,000

Picerne Associates, Inc., located throughout Southern California and engaged in a number of corporate activities, including real estate development, laundered campaign contributions to four candidates for Ontario City Council from 1993 through 1996.

PICKENS, T. BOONE, JR, 2004/0152 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

T. Boone Pickens, Jr. failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

PIDGEON-ONTIS, ELIZABETH, 2002/0441 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Elizabeth Pidgeon-Ontis, member of the Architectural Heritage and Landmarks Commission in Vallejo, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

PIERSON, ELIZABETH,, 2005/0382 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

Elizabeth Pierson, consultant to the City of Westminster's Community Development Department failed to file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 2005.

PIKE, TYRONE, 1999/0387 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Tyrone Pike of Woodside failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

PINEDA REHABILITATION SERVICES, INC, 2006/0694 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Pineda Rehabilitation Services, Inc. of El Monte failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

PINKARD, IRENE DR., 2012/0310 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$1,000

Dr. Irene G. Pinkard, City Councilmember for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in the year 2009, and failed to report these gifts on her annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting period, January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

PIPPO, DONALD P, 1989/0503 (1992)

87207 - 3 counts
$6,000

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's findings that Donald P. Pippo, a member of the Solano county Board of Supervisors, failed to disclose sources of income in the form of loans on his 1986, 1987, and 1988 statements of economic interests. These loans were received from Jim Cassil, operator of a business known as Cassil Farms, which rendered farming services to Pippo.

PISTACCHIO, DELORES, 2003/0584 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$2,250

Delores Pistacchio of Fresno failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PISTORESI, LARRY, JR, 2009/0040 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Larry Pistoresi, Jr., a member of the county of Madera Board of Equalization Assessment Appeals Board, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

PJHM ARCHITECTS SOUTHWEST, INC, 2006/0447 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

PJHM Architects Southwest, Inc. of San Clemente failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $30,000 in 2004.

PLACER HOLDINGS, INC, 1998/0011 (1999)

84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$10,800

Placer Holdings, Inc., a California corporation that was involved in developing a planned community and golf course in Placer county, made six illegal campaign contributions to San Francisco mayoral candidate Frank Jordan in 1995 by reimbursing employees and other persons who were intermediaries.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ADVOCATES MAR MONTE, AND ANN HARRINGTON, 2006/0081 (2006)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$7,500

Planned Parenthood Advocates Mar Monte was a state general purpose recipient committee located in Sacramento, and Ann Harrington was the committee's treasurer. During the audit reporting period from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2002, Respondents failed to properly maintain campaign records and failed to properly report expenditures on campaign statements that were filed.

PLATT, DEBBY, 2013/0384 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Debby Platt, as the Project Manager for the City of Marina Development Services Department, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: meals totaling $104.29 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from Shea Properties.

PLAZA CLEANING SERVICE COMPANY, 2002/1044 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$4,000

Plaza Cleaning Service Company, L.P. failed to disclose a late contribution and failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PLESCOV, IVAR, 2001/0227 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Ivar Plescov, a Senior Civil Engineer with the Department of Boating and Waterways, failed to timely file his 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

PLUM HEALTHCARE GROUP, LLC, 2006/0448 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Plum Healthcare Group, LLC of San Marcos failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $17,000 in 2004.

PLUS ONE, INC, 2003/0418 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Plus One, Inc. failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PM CONSULTING CORPORATION, 2001/0028 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

PM Consulting Corporation of McLean, Virginia, failed to file a major donr campaign statement in 2000.

PO LONG LEW/PO LONG LEW, D.O., A MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL CORP, 2005/0843 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Po Long Lew/Po Long Lew, D.O., A Medical Professional Corp. of Rosemead failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

POE, MARILYNN, 2006/1079 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$300

Marilyn Poe, while serving as a council member for the City of Los Alamitos, a director of Southern California Association of Governments and a board member for Orange county Council of Governments, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $390, exceeding the $340 gift limit for 2004.

POLANCO, RICHARD, 1994/0216 (1996)

89513 - 4 counts
$6,000

Richard Polanco, a member of the assembly, used campaign funds to pay for health club dues from 1991 through 1994.

POLANCO, RICHARD AND FRIENDS OF RICHARD POLANCO, 1982/0022 (1984)

84211 - 2 counts
84300 - 1 count
$3,000

During the second reporting period, Richard Polanco, a candidate in the 1982 primary election for the 56th Assembly District, filed an amendment to his first campaign report showing that a $20,000 loan, accounting for more than one-third of his total contributions during the period, was actually four separate loans totaling $20,500 from his family and friends. However, none of the loans were received until the middle of the second reporting period after Polanco had verified and filed his first report. The totals reported for contributions on Polanco's first campaign statement were, therefore, inflated.

POLITICAL ACTION BY PEST CONTROL OPERATORS COMMITTEE, 1986/0568 (1987)

84200 - 5 counts
$2,000

Pest Control Operators Committee failed to file five semi-annual campaign disclosure statements between January 1983 and December 1985. The group was established in 1979 as the political action committee for the trade association, Pest Control Operators of California, Inc.
Although almost all of the campaign contributions by the group were disclosed on lobbyist employer reports between 1981 and 1986 as required by law, the political action committee did not disclose more than $35,000 received from its members in 1983, 1984, and 1985 until overdue campaign statements were filed in May 1986.

POLITICAL ACTION THOROUGHBRED HORSEMEN, 1991/0132 (1992)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,000

This general purpose recipient committee failed to file a semi-annual statement for the period July 1 - December 31, 1987, and also failed to file a late contribution report on June 3, 1988, reporting 20 late contributions made that day totaling $25,600.

POLLARD, NANCY, COMMITTEE TO ELECT NANCY POLLARD JUDGE, AND ANN M. GARTEN, 1999/0227 (2000)

84211 - 2 counts
$5,500

Nancy Pollard, and her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Nancy Pollard Judge, and Ann M. Garten, its treasurer, failed to disclose contributions received and expenditures made and failed to file a second pre-election campaign statement in 1995.

POLLOCK, LYNNEL, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT LYNNEL POLLOCK SUPERVISOR, 2006/0805 (2008)

84203 - 3 counts
$1,725

Committee to Elect Lynnel Pollock Supervisor failed to file three late contribution reports totaling $11,500.

POMERADO MEDICAL STAFF, 2006/0567 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$900

Pomerado Medical Staff of Poway failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $50,000.

POPE-LUDLAM, VALERIE, AND VALERIE BEAUREGARD, 1995/0074 (1998)

84211 - 3 counts
$4,500

Valerie Pope-Ludlam, San Bernardino City Councilwoman and mayoral candidate, and Valerie Beauregard, treasurer of both Ms. Pope-Ludlam's city council committee and mayoral committee, failed to report the receipt of contributions on campaign statements in 1993 and 1994.

PORRAS, JAMES, 2003/0720 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

James Porras failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

PORTER, MARTIN R, 2009/0029 (2009)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Martin R. Porter, a public investment manager for the California Public Employees' Retirement System, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

PORTERFIELD, DENISE, 2013/0596 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Denise Porterfield, as the Chief Business Officer for the Antioch Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $236.12 on her 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

PORTO, MANUEL, 2007/0096 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$100

Manuel Porto, Dean, College of Health Sciences for the University of California, Irvine, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests.

POST, LAWRENCE A, 2003/0419 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Lawrence A. Post of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

POTTER, MYRTLE, 2008/0598 2008/0599 (2009)

87300 - 2 counts
$1,600

Myrtle Potter, California Citizens Financial Accountability Oversight Committee member, failed to file a 2006 and a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

POWAY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT AND ROBERT L. REEVES, 1989/0430 (1991)

83116.5 & 89001 - 1 count
$1,500

The Poway Unified School District and its superintendent, Robert L. Reeves, committed a mass mailing violation when it paid for and mailed approximately 36,000 copies of an annual report which contained photographs, names, and biographies of the elected school board members.

POWERPAC LEADERSHIP FUND; LISA LE, TREASURER, 2012/0595 (2012)

84200 - 4 counts
$800

Powerpac Leadership Fund, a state general purpose committee and its treasurer, Lisa Le, failed to file Form 460 semiannual campaign statements for the period July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011; January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011, due July 31, 2011; July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012 with the Office of the Secretary of State.

POWERPAC.ORG VOTER FUND AND LISA LE, 2010/0558 (2013)

84211(f) - 1 count
$3,000

PowerPAC.org Voter Fund, was the sponsored committee of PowerPAC.org. Lisa Le, was Treasurer of the committee at all times relevant. In this matter, PowerPAC.org Voter Fund and Lisa Le failed to disclose required information about a contributor of $100 or more, in a Late Independent Expenditure Report.

PRAKASH JAY M.D., INC, 2006/0305 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Prakash Jay M.D., Inc. of Santa Ana failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

PRECIADO, ALVARO, 2011/0934 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Alvaro Preciado, Councilmember for the City of Avenal, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

PRENTER, ROBERT, AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT ROBERT PRENTER FOR ASSEMBLY, 1996/0304 (2001)

84200.5 & 84215 - 2 counts
$1,500

Robert Prenter, successful candidate to the 30th Assembly District in the 1996 primary election, and the Committee to Elect Robert Prenter for Assembly, his controlled committee, failed to file two pre-election campaign statements with the clerk of the county with the largest number of registered voters in the district affected.

PRENTISS, CHRIS, 2008/0534 (2010)

84204- 1 count
84305(a) & (b) - 2 counts
$9,000

During the late reporting period before the 2008 election for Malibu City Council, Chris Prentiss made independent expenditures totaling at least $8,400 in support of one of the candidates. The independent expenditures included payments for at least two mass mailings. Chris Prentiss failed to file late independent expenditure reports disclosing the independent expenditures, and caused the mass mailings to be sent without proper sender identification information.

PRESS, BILL, GENERAL PRESIDENT'S OFFSHORE COMMITTEE, AND JACK ORMES, 1980/0080 (1982)

84201 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
84306 - 1 count
$3,000

Bill Press, Jack Ormes, and an umbrella organization of all construction trade unions, known as the General President's Offshore Committee, failed to disclose the true sources of two $6,000 campaign contributions.

Press was the proponent of a statewide ballot measure commonly known as the "Tax Big Oil" initiative (Proposition 11 on the June 3, 1980, ballot). The Offshore Committee functioned as a representative of the members of construction unions who engaged in offshore drilling. Ormes is an attorney and president of Jack R. Ormes, Inc., and had represented various unions as well as the Offshore Committee in the past.

The contributor of $12,000 in contributions was reported on the Coalition Committee's campaign statements as coming from "Corporate Trust Account" rather than from the Offshore Committee. Ormes acted as an intermediary without identifying the true contributor (the Offshore Committee) of the funds. Press also knew the identity of the true contributor of the $12,000 and had a duty to ensure that the contributor's identity was properly reported to the treasurer.

PRICE, TOM, 2008/0307 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Tom Price, Hazardous Substance Scientist with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, failed to timely file a 2007 annual statement of economic interests.

PRIME STEAKS, INC., DONOVAN'S STEAK & CHOP HOUSE, AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2010/0107 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
84203(b) - 2 counts
$2,230

Prime Steaks, Inc., Donovan's Steak & Chop House, and Affiliated Entities of San Diego, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $27,101 in 2008, and failed to timely file two late contributions reports in connection with the November 4, 2008, election.

PRIME TIME INTERNATIONAL, LLC, 2006/0612 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Prime Time International, LLC of Coachella failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

PRINGLE, CURT, FRIENDS OF CURT PRINGLE 1998, BETTY PRESLEY, AND JEFF FLINT, 1999/0821 (2001)

84211 & 84303 - 12 counts
$14,000

Curt Pringle, former Republican assemblyman for the 68th District and candidate for State Treasurer in 1998, his controlled committee, Friends of Curt Pringle 1998, its treasurer, Betty Presley, and Jeff Flint, a paid campaign manager, failed to report subvendor information on $1.6 million in expenditures made in 1998.

PRITZKER, JEANNE, 2007/0578 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,345

Jeanne Pritzker of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $22,300.

PRO STAFF, 2005/0855 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Pro Staff of Minneapolis, Minnesota, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2002.

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE CORPORATION, 2005/0458 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$1,848

Professional Exchange Service Corporation of Fresno failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

PROFESSIONAL HOSPITAL SUPPLY, INC, 2006/0568 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Professional Hospital Supply, Inc. of Temecula failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $30,000 in 2004.

PROP38YES.COM, SCHOOL VOUCHERS, AND BETTY PRESLEY, 2003/0050 (2005)

84303 - 12 counts
$24,000

Prop38yes.com, School Vouchers was a ballot measure committee primarily formed to support the qualification of Proposition 38 and its passage in the 2000 general election. Betty Presley was its treasurer. Respondents failed to report required information regarding expenditures totaling $3,423,805 made to subvendors.

PROPERTY ID CORPORATION/MCCOMB,MORGAN, 2013/0489 (2013)

86115, 86116, 86117, & 84605 - 3 counts
$600

Broad & Gusman, a California lobbying firm, and Barry Broad, Broad & Gusman's Responsible Officer, failed to timely file a Report of Lobbying Firm (Form 625) covering the period July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments received for lobbying services in the amount of $222,908.04,

PROTECT BURLINGAME AND KEVIN OSBORNE, 2009/0804 (2011)

84305(a) - 1 count
$2,500

Prior to the November 3, 2009, election, Respondents Protect Burlingame, a general purpose committee, and its treasurer Kevin Osborne paid for and caused to be sent two mass mailers supporting Measures H and I, which failed to identify Respondents as the senders of the mailers.

PROTECTMARRIAGE.COM - YEX ON 8, A PROJECT OF CALIFORNIA RENEWAL AND DAVID BAUER, 2011/0448 (2012)

84203 & 84605(a) - 6 counts
85309(b) - 8 counts
85309(d) - 2 counts
84304 - 1 count
84211(f) - 1 count
$49,000

ProtectMarriage.com - Yes on 8, A Project of California Renewal, a state primarily formed committee, and the committee's treasurer, David Bauer, failed to file late contribution reports in a timely manner; failed to file in a timely manner, contributions of $1,000 or more received during the 90-day election cycle ending on November 4, 2008; failed to file contributions of $5,000 or more in a timely manner, in an online campaign report within ten business days of receipt; failed to properly dispose of an anonymous $10,000 contribution received on or about October 28, 2008; and failed to disclose occupation and/or employer information regarding persons who contributed $100 or more. This matter originated as a Franchise Tax Board Audit.

PROVENDER CAPITAL GROUP, LLC, 2003/0420 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Provender Capital Group, LLC, located in New York City, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

PROVIDENT CREDIT UNION, 2006/0624 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
$1,600

Provident Credit Union of Redwood City failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $17,900 in 2004 and $17,200 in 2005.

PRYOR, MARGARET, AND FRIENDS OF MARGARET PRYOR, 1994/0476 (1998)

84104 - 1 count
84200 - 7 counts
84211 - 14 counts
84213 - 3 counts
84300 - 10 counts
85201 - 1 count
89511.5 - 2 counts
$53,000

Margaret Pryor, President of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District's Board of Directors, and her committee, Friends of Margaret Pryor, from 1991 through 1994 failed to timely file campaign statements, failed to report contributions received, failed to report expenditures made, failed to use due diligence in the preparation of campaign statements, illegally made cash expenditures, failed to use a campaign account for contributions received and expenditures made, failed to maintain records, and received cash from the committee resulting in substantial personal benefit.

PS ECO, INC. DBA PS ENTERPRISES, AND JOSEPH "RICK" RUIZ, 2005/0881 (2008)

85702 - 1 count
86113 & 84605 - 1 count
86117 & 84605 - 2 counts
$9,000

PS Eco, Inc., dba PS Enterprises, was a registered lobbying firm located in Los Angeles county and Joseph "Rick" Ruiz was a registered lobbyist of PS Eco, Inc. PS Eco, Inc.failed to timely file two paper and electronic Reports of a Lobbying Firm (Form 625). Joseph "Rick" Ruiz failed to timely file paper and electronic Lobbyist Reports (Form 615), and made a contribution to a candidate for state assembly while registered to lobby the California State Legislature.

PSOMAS, 2002/0019 (2002)

84203 - 5 counts
$2,847

Psomas, located in West Los Angeles, failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, INC, 2007/0296 (2007)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,500

Public Financial Management, Inc. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

PUGH, LUTHER, 2011/0015 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Luther Pugh, a member of the Santa Clara county Domestic Violence Council, failed to timely file his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

PULASKI, ARTHUR, 2009/0077 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Arthur Pulaski, a member of the Workforce Investment Board, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

PULIDO, LUIS, 2004/0599 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Luis Pulido failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

PULS, RONALD, 2002/0440 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Ronald Puls, member of the Housing and Redevelopment Commission in the City of Vallejo, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

PULSKAMP, KEN, 2013/0850 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Ken Pulskamp, as the City Manager of Santa Clarita, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $133.19 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

PURSLEY, WILLIAM, 1990/0503 (1992)

87100 - 3 counts
87206 & 87207 - 7 counts
$16,000

William Pursley, former Lancaster City Councilman, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted on items which had a material financial effect on his sources of income. Pursley is a retired real estate broker who works as a real estate agent. He also failed to disclose investments, interests in real property, and sources of income on his 1989 statement of economic interests.

PUT CALIFORNIA BACK TO WORK, SPONSORED BY THE CIVIL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA AND J. RICHARD EICHMAN, 2010/0504 (2012)

84102(d), (g) & 84103(a) - 1 count
84506 - 1 count
$6,000

Put California Back to Work, Sponsored by the Civil Justice Association of California ("Respondent Committee") formed as a state general purpose committee on January 19, 2010.
J. Richard Eichman was the treasurer of the Respondent Committee. Respondents violated the requirements of the Political Reform Act by failing to file an amended statement of organization within 10 days to disclose that Respondent Committee was a primarily formed committee; by failing to add the full name and office of the candidate it supported as its primary activity, and by failing to indentify the name of the candidate, including the office sought, the election year and whether the committee supported or opposed the candidate, in the name of the Respondent Committee,. Further, Respondents made an independent expenditure which caused a mass mailing to be sent in support of Juan Vargas for State Senate District 40 and in opposition to his opponent, Mary Salas, which failed to display the top two contributors of $50,000 or more during the 12 month period prior to the expenditure.

PUTNAM, GLEN R, 1992/0549 (1995)

87100 - 4 counts
87207 - 1 count
$9,500

Glen R. Putnam, a member of the City of Fresno Mobilehome Park Rent Review and Stabilization Commission, failed to disclose income received from another commissioner from 1990 to 1992 on statements of economic interests. In addition, on one occasion in 1990 and on three separate occasions in 1992, Mr. Putnam voted within his official capacity to support issues that benefited that commissioner.

PUTTING RIVERSIDE FIRST - BILL EMMERSON FOR SENATE 2010, FUNDED BY CALIFORNIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE PAC AND CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURE COMMITTEE; THOMAS W. HILTACHK, TREASURER, 2012/0212 (2012)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

This case arose from an audit of Putting Riverside First - Bill Emmerson for Senate 2010, funded by California Dental Association Independent Expenditure PAC and California Real Estate Independent Expenditure Committee ("Respondent Committee") by the Franchise Tax Board. Respondent Committee received a contribution in the amount of $10,000 from Quality Health Care for Californians, sponsored by CAHHS, during the late

contribution reporting period in connection with the April 13, 2010, special election and failed to report the contribution in a timely manner.

PYNES, SCOTT, 2011/0684 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Scott Pynes, Scott Valley Unified School District governing board member and as the director of Scott Valley Irrigation District, both for the county of Siskiyou, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the county of Siskiyou.

QUACH, ANDY, ANDY QUACH FOR CITY COUNCIL, AND DIEMMY N. TRAN, 2001/0205 (2005)

84104 - 3 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
84300 - 1 count
84308 - 2 counts
$11,500

Andy Quach, a member of the planning commission for the City of Westminster and a candidate for the Westminster City Council failed to disclose campaign contributions aggregating more than $250 from a party to a proceeding that was pending before the Westminster Planning Commission, and failed to disqualify himself from making and participating in decisions involving that party. Andy Quach, his controlled committee Andy Quach for City Council, and its treasurer Diemmy N. Tran, received cash contributions, failed to disclose a late contribution, failed to disclose required contributor information, and failed to maintain campaign records.

QUACKENBUSH, CHARLES W., QUACKENBUSH CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, QUACKENBUSH COMMITTEE FOR INSURANCE REFORM, KARL W. DOLK, TREASURER, FRIENDS OF CHUCK QUACKENBUSH, AND PAUL D. HANCOCK, TREASURER, 1994/0633 (1997)

84104 - 2 counts
84105 - 5 counts
84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 13 counts
84303 - 2 counts
85201 - 6 counts
$50,000

Charles W. Quackenbush, successful candidate for State Insurance Commissioner in 1994, his controlled committees, Quackenbush Campaign Committee, Quackenbush Committee for Insurance Reform, and its treasurer, Karl W. Dolk, and Friends of Chuck Quackenbush, and its treasurer, Paul D. Hancock, failed to properly deposit contributions and improperly made expenditures, failed to disclose subvendor payments, failed to properly disclose expenditures, failed to maintain required records for expenditures, failed to send required notices to major contributors, failed to timely file late contribution reports, failed to correctly disclose contributions and provide occupation and employer information, and failed to properly report the transfer of loans on his campaign statements in 1993 and 1994.

QUALCOMM, INC, 1998/0477 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Qualcomm, Inc. of San Diego failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

QUALITY EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND DEL H. GUYER, 2000/0704 (2002)

84211 - 1 count
$2,000

Committee for a Quality Education, a primarily formed committee to support the passage of a special bond measure for a school district in the county of Los Angeles, and its treasurer, Del H. Guyer, failed to disclose name, address, occupation and employer information for contributors of $100 or more on a semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

QUARTARARO, PHILIP, 2012/0706 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Philip Quartararo, Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors Board Member, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

QUINN, CORTEZ, 2012/0295 (2013)

87300, 87302, & 87207(a) - 1 count
895039(c) - 1 count
87460(a) - 1 count
87460(a) - 1 count
$14,000

Cortez Quinn ("Quinn"), has been a California Assembly District Director at all times relevant to the complaint and an elected member of the Board of Directors for the Twin Rivers School District since 2007. As a District Director with the California State Assembly, Quinn failed to disclose a gift of $4,000 and loans totaling approximately $2,064 from Sherilene Chycoski on the 2010 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, failed to disclose loans totaling approximately $48,943.49 from Sherilene Chycoski on the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012, and accepted a gift from Sherilene Chycoski in the amount of $4,000, which exceeded the $420 gift limit. As a member of the Board of Directors for the Twin Rivers School District, covering the period December 2010 through April 2011, Quinn received personal loans totaling $16,007.49 from an employee of the Twin Rivers School

District and on or about February 24, 2011, Quinn received a personal loan totaling $35,000 from an employee of the Twin Rivers School District.

QUISENBERRY & BARBANEL, LLP, 2000/0457 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Quisenberry & Barbanel, LLP, located in Los Angeles, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

R.J. KELLY FOR WATER BOARD, 2009/0231 (2010)

84200 - 3 counts
$600

R.J. Kelly and his committee R.J. Kelly for Water Board, located in Newhall, failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements.

RA ROSEMAN HOLDINGS, LLC, 2007/0528 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

RA Roseman Holdings, LLC of Beverly Hills failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2006.

RACE INVESTMENTS, LLC, 2002/0789 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Race Investments, LLC of Eureka failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

RACE INVESTMENTS, LLC, ROBIN P. ARKLEY, II, CHERIE P. ARKLEY, AND SECURITY NATIONAL SERVICING CORPORATION, 2006/0024 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
84605 - 3 counts
$38,500

Major donor committee Race Investments, LLC, Robin P. Arkley, II, Cherie P. Arkley, and Security National Servicing Corporation failed to disclose late contributions by the due date, file paper semi-annual campaign statements by the due dates, file electronic semi-annual campaign statements by the due dates, disclose an affiliated entity and a contribution made thereby, and failed to disclose contributions.

RAINEY, RICHARD K., RAINEY FOR SENATE, AND PAULA L. MILLER, TREASURER, 1998/0001 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Richard K. Rainey, candidate for state senate in 1996, his controlled committee, Rainey for Senate, and its treasurer, Paula L. Miller, failed to timely file a late contribution report disclosing receipt of non-monetary contributions from the Senate Republican Majority Fund in 1996.

RAISIN, WILLIAM PRESTON, 2003/0421 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

William Preston Raisin of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

RALEY'S, 2001/0033 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Raley's of Sacramento failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

RALPH, LEON D., AND FRIENDS OF LEON RALPH, 1990/0572 (1993)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
84305 - 1 count
$1,750

The Commission approved an administrative law judge's recommendation for a $1,750 fine against former assembly candidate Leon Ralph, an unsuccessful candidate for the 54th Assembly District in 1988. Ralph violated the campaign disclosure provisions when he failed to disclose the true source of a loan and failed to file various campaign statements and late contribution reports on time.

RAM DEVELOPMENT, INC, 2003/0467 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Ram Development, Inc., a real estate development corporation in San Francisco, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

RAMIREZ, ARTURO, 1999/0551 (2000)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$300

Arturo Ramirez, Fowler Planning Commisioner, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

RAMIREZ, JR., GILBERT, 2011/1030 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Gilbert Ramirez, Jr., a member of the Coachella City Council, failed to file a timely 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 2, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the April 1, 2010, due date.

RAMIREZ, KATHRYN, 2013/0344 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Kathryn Ramirez, as a Member of the Salinas Union High School District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $233.57 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

RAMIREZ, RICARDO, 1997/0654 (2001)

84300 & 84301 - 4 counts
$6,000

Ricardo Ramirez, director of Ramirez Engineering Corporation in Millbrae, who performs paving and asphalt work under contracts awarded by the city and county of San Francisco and the San Francisco Airport Authority, laundered contributions made to the Committee to Elect Willie Brown in 1995.

RAMIREZ, SAM, 2009/0790 (2010)

89503 - 1 count
$200

Sam Ramirez, a council member for the City of Delano received a gift of an airline ticket and lodging in the amount of $1,266.00, in excess of the gift limit.

RAMIREZ,RICHARD, 2009/0326 (2010)

87203, 87207 & 87209 - 3 counts
$600

Richard Ramirez, a member of the Norwalk City Council, failed to timely report all incomes received from business entities on his 2007, 2008, and 2009 annual Statements of Economic Interests.

RAMOS, MICHAEL A., 2009/0743 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Michael A. Ramos, District Attorney of San Bernardino county, failed to report his spouse's salary as a source of income on his annual Statement of Economic Interests for the 2008 reporting period.

RAMOS, PHILLIP M., JR, 2006/0338 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Phillip M. Ramos, Jr. of Anaheim failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

RANCHO BERNARDO DEMOCRATIC CLUB/JONES, PAT, 2012/0230 (2013)

84200(a) - 3 counts
$7,500

Rancho Bernardo Democratic Club, and its Treasurer, Pat Jones, failed to file a semiannual statement covering the periods July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, January 1, 2012, through June 30 2012, due July 31, 2012, and July 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due January 31, 2013.

RANCHO VISTA DEVELOPMENT CO, 2001/0034 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Rancho Vista Development Co. of Palmdale failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

RATERMANN, ANDREW, 2011/0975 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Andrew Ratermann, Board President for the Santa Clara Unified School District, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

RAVANO & COONEY, 2003/0456 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Ravano & Cooney of San Rafael failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

RAY, JAMES AND JANET, 2004/0767 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$4,500

James and Janet Ray of Corona Del Mar failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

RAY, MICHAEL D, 1990/0398 (1991)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Michael D. Ray failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $22,750 made in 1988.

RAYBURN, KENNETH, 2013/0461 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Kenneth Rayburn, Mariana Ranchos county Water District Vice President, failed to timely file a 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 2, 2013.

RAYNOR, OLIVIA, 1999/0809 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Olivia Raynor, board member, State Council on Developmental Disabilities, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

RBF CONSULTING, 2001/0035 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

RBF Consulting of Irvine failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

RCC, INC, 2006/0449 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

RCC, Inc. of Corona del Mar failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

REA, ARMANDO, AND CITIZENS TO ELECT ARMANDO REA, 1997/0352 (2004)

84104 - 1 count
84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 7 counts
84300 - 1 count
84304 - 1 count
$30,000

Armando Rea, successful candidate for Lynwood City Council, and his controlled committee, Citizens to Elect Armando Rea, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements, failed to report campaign contributions, failed to report campaign expenditures, failed to report the true source of non-monetary campaign contributions, failed to properly dispose of anonymous contributions, accepted cash contributions, failed to disclose late contributions in late contribution reports, and failed to maintain detailed records and accounts as were necessary to prepare campaign statements in 1997.

REA, ARMANDO, CALIFORNIA CITIZENS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND SYLVIA HERRON, 2002/0426 (2006)

84200.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
$9,500

Armando Rea was a Lynwood city councilman who unsuccessfully ran for reelection in 2001. California Citizens for Good Government was his controlled committee, and Sylvia Herron served as treasurer. Respondents failed to file a pre-election campaign statement and failed to disclose three late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports.

RECORDING ARTISTS' COALITION, 2003/0585 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$2,543

Recording Artists' Coalition of Santa Monica failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

RECORDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA PAC AND JENNIFER BENDALL, 1999/0346 (2002)

84104 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
$3,800

Recording Industry Association of America PAC, a state general purpose recipient campaign committee, sponsored by the Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., a record company trade association based in Washington, D.C., and its treasurer, Jennifer Bendall, failed to maintain required records and failed to file a pre-election campaign statement in 1998.

REDLICH, SARA, JOHNSON, 2008/0256 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Sara Johnson Redlich of Hillsborough failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $11,200 that was due in 2006.

REDWOOD CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 2009/0266 (2011)

84203.5 - 1 count
$3,000

The Redwood City Chamber of Commerce, a Redwood City based business association failed to file a supplemental independent expenditure report, for the reporting period October 1 through October 18, 2008.

REED & DAVIDSON, LLP, 2000/0464 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Reed & Davidson, LLP, a law firm located in Los Angeles and a paid consultant, caused a major donor committee to fail to timely disclose late contributions in 2000.

REEVES, EVELYN, 2012/0794 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Evelyn Reeves, as a member of the Los Angeles County Assessment Appeals Board, failed to timely disclose economic interests in stocks and mutual funds, rental income from two properties in Los Angeles, and income from a company she owned, on her 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011.

REGALADO, RUDY, 1997/0460 (1998)

87100 - 113 counts
$226,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Rudy Regalado, a Los Angeles county Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) assistant buyer, who authorized the awarding of 113 MTA purchase orders or change orders between 1994 and 1996 to John Park, who was a source of cash kickbacks to him.

REITER, J. MILES, 2003/0422 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

J. Miles Reiter of Aromas failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

RENBERG, DANIEL, 2000/0452 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Daniel Renberg of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

RENWICK, ANTOINETTE, 2010/0567 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
87300 & 87302(b) - 1 count
$6,500

Antoinette Renwick ("Renwick"), was the Inspection Services Manager for the City of Oakland Community and Economic Development Agency (CEDA), Building Services Division (BSD), from November 2002 through October 2010. As the BSD Inspection Services Manager, Renwick was a public official, as defined in Section 82048 of the Political Reform Act, and was a designated employee in the Conflict of Interest Code for the City of Oakland. In this matter, Renwick violated the conflict of interest provisions of the Act when she approved and signed a series of contracts with a contractor, her former brother-in-law, from whom she had received a loan in the amount of $50,000. Additionally, Renwick violated the financial disclosure requirements of the Act by failing to disclose the loan from the contractor in her 2008 Annual Statement of Economic Interests. Thus, Renwick made a series of governmental decisions involving her former brother-in-law in which she knew herself to have a financial interest and Renwick failed to disclose her former brother-in-law as a source of a loan in her 2008 Annual Statement of Economic Interests.

REPUBLIC DOCUMENT MGMT, INC, 2006/0306 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Republic Document MGMT, Inc. of Diamond Bar failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $13,500 in 2004.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLUSA COUNTY, 1985/0172 (1986)

84211 - 98 counts
$1,000

The Colusa county Republican Central Committee failed to itemize nearly 100 contributions totaling $13,440 received by the committee at a 1982 fundraiser.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL COUNTY, 2004/0464 (2006)

84203 - 5 counts
$11,362

Republican Central Committee of Imperial county failed to timely disclose five late contributions totaling $75,749.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, PATRICIA SMITH, ELIZABETH VAN NOTE, AND DANIELLE DUBOFF, 2011/0441 (2012)

84200.5(f) & 84200.8(c) - 1 count
84203(a) & (b) - 6 counts
$14,000

Patricia Smith, the treasurer of Republican Central Committee of San Luis Obispo county, and Elizabeth Van Note and Danielle Duboff, both former treasurers of the committee, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period ending December 26, 2009 and failed to file (or in some cases, failed to timely file) several late contribution reports between March 2010 and March 2011. (Although the committee is named in every count, only one treasurer is named per count, depending upon who was serving as the committee treasurer during the relevant period of time.)

REPUBLICAN MAIN STREET PARTNERSHIP, INC, 2004/0153 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,180

Republican Main Street Partnership, Inc. failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE-CALIFORNIA ACCOUNT, 1999/0455 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Republican National Committee - California Account, a California general purpose committee, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, failed to file a late contribution report in 1998.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CALIFORNIA ACCOUNT, AND JAY BANNING, (2002 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
$50,000

Republican National Committee, California Account, a campaign committee sponsored by the Republican National Committee, and Jay Banning, its treasurer, failed to file late contribution reports for contributions totaling $200,000 to four state legislative candidates running for office in the November 7, 2000, general election.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL STATE ELECTIONS, 1998/0318 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Republican National State Elections failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, 1980/0026 (1980)

84305 - 14 counts
$14,000

Republican State Central Committee violated mass mailing identification requirements. The committee designed and distributed over one million campaign letters falsely identifying Howard Jarvis as their sender. The letters, which were mailed approximately one week before the 1978 general election, were actually paid for and sent on behalf of 14 Republican candidates for the state Legislature.
Nowhere on the outside of the envelopes did the names of the candidates or their committees appear. Rather, the return address was marked, "Howard Jarvis, Los Angeles, California." Printed on the lower right corner was the notation "IMPORTANT, Tax Reduction Information Enclosed."

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, RSCCC-SPECIAL ELECTIONS, RSCCC-FEDERAL AND STATE, CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY, MICHAEL DONALDSON, AND WILLIAM SLOAN, 1980/0059 (1983)

84104 - 3 counts
84206 - 4 counts
84210 - 8 counts
$25,000

The California Republican Party failed to maintain adequate campaign records of expenditures for the years 1979-80; failed to file campaign statements in a timely fashion (a total of 249 days late in 1980); failed to file reports of late contributions totaling $53,000 in 1980; and failed to provide complete information for 77% of the contributors listed on the campaign statements.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, RESIDENTIAL BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO PAC, AND JOE CASSIDY, 2001/0612 (2004)

84105 - 12 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 6 counts
89515 - 3 counts
$47,000

Residential Builders Association of San Francisco, sponsor of Residential Builders Association of San Francisco PAC, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Joe Cassidy, failed to report required information regarding its members who were contributors of $100 or more on campaign statements, failed to file a late contribution report, failed to send major donor notification letters to contributors of $5,000 or more, and made prohibited loans of campaign funds to Residential Builders Association of San Francisco in 1999 to 2001.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDERS ASSOCIATION PAC AND JOE CASSIDY, 1994/0447 (1995)

84200 - 3 counts
84203 - 3 counts
84204 - 2 counts
84211 - 4 counts
$14,000

Residential Builders Association PAC, an association of builders and others in San Francisco, and its treasurer, Joe Cassidy, failed to report contributions received and expenditures made and failed to timely file its campaign statements during 1993 and 1994. Cassidy also failed to file a major donor campaign statement.

RESPONSIBLE WOODSIDE TOWN GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE AND RALPH OSWALD, 1995/0552 (1998)

84102 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84203.5 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
$14,000

Committee for Responsible Woodside Town Government, formed to support the candidacies of four individuals running for Woodside Town Council, and its organizer, Ralph Oswald, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, supplemental independent expenditure reports, late contributions reports, and a late independent expenditure report, failed to itemize contributions received, and also failed to truthfully report information on a statement of organization in 1995.

RETAILERS GOOD GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AND JAMES DEGNAN, 1981/0010 (1981)

81004 - 1 count
84206 - 25 counts
$4,000

The Retailers Good Government Council Committee made late contributions totaling $48,900 to 25 candidates, all of which were supposed to be reported to the Secretary of State by mailgram within 48 hours. The 25 contributions not reported comprised 74% of all contributions made during that period.

RETIRED SARATOGA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN, INC, 2002/0012 (2005)

84200 - 2 counts
$2,800

Retired Saratoga Volunteer Firemen, Inc. is a non-profit corporation located in Saratoga. In 2000, during the first semi-annual campaign reporting period, it made a political contribution to support the passage of a local ballot measure, and thereby qualified as a major donor committee. During the second semi-annual campaign reporting period, it made additional political contributions and failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements.

REYES, ARTURO, AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT ARTURO REYES, 2001/0591 (2003)

84104 - 3 counts
84200 - 1 count
84200.8 - 2 counts
84211 - 4 counts
85201 - 2 counts
$24,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Arturo Reyes, a successful candidate for Lynwood City Council, and his controlled committee, the Committee to Elect Arturo Reyes, who failed to maintain detailed records and accounts, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement, failed to file first and second pre-election campaign statements, failed to report contributions received, and failed to establish a campaign bank account and make a campaign expenditure from that account between 1997 and 1998.

REYES, ERIC, 2009/0085 (2010)

87203 - 1 count
$400

Eric Reyes, City of Brawley Planning Commissioner, failed to file a 2008 Statement of Economic Interests.

REYES, SARAH, FRIENDS OF SARAH REYES, AND GUSTAVO CORONA, 2002/0429 (2004)

84203 - 31 counts
$23,000

Sarah Reyes, Friends of Sarah Reyes, and Gustavo Corona failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, a late contribution report, and a semi-annual campaign statement in connection with the 2000 general election.

REYES, VINCENT, 1999/0550 (2001)

87203 - 1 count
$750

Vincent Reyes, an Oakland Planning Commissioner, failed to file a 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

REYNEN & BARDIS DEVELOPMENT, LLC, 2003/0423 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$447

Reynen & Bardis Development, LLC, of Sacramento failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

REZANIA, OMID, 2011/0410 (2011)

87207 - 12 counts
$2,400

CalPERS Investment Officer Omid Rezania, failed to disclose 12 gifts of meals and drinks on his 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 annual Statements of Economic Interests. The gifts received were: in 2006, from Hotspot, Wendy Rosen, a Christmas gift and meal totaling $80; from Rogge Asset Mgmt, Olaf Roffe meals totaling $50.00; from State Street, John Moore, a Christmas gift and meal totaling $60; from UBS, Laura Lifland, meals valued at $60; from Western Assets, drinks and dinner valued at $137.11. In 2007, from Barings Asset Mgmt, Susan Marshal, meals valued at $70.00; from Rogge Asset Mgmt, Olaf Rogge, meals valued at $55.00; from State Street, John Moore, meals valued at $75. In 2008, from Bank of Montreal, a gift and meal valued at $75. In 2009, from Barings Asset Mgmt, meals valued at $50; from Rogge Asset Mgmt, Olaf Rogge, a meal valued at $30, and from State Street, John Moore, a meal valued at $65.00.

RGW CONSTRUCTION, 2002/0777 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

RGW Construction of Livermore failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

RHODY, DEREK, 2002/0544 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Derek Rhody, member of the California Rice Commission in Williams, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

RHONE, A. RON, AND FRIENDS OF A. RON RHONE SEE ALSO, JANICE NASH, SI-84/237 (1986), 1984/0237 (1987)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$6,000

A. Ron Rhone, a candidate for the Richmond City Council, and his controlled committee, Friends of A. Ron Rhone, violated campaign reporting laws by receiving cash contributions exceeding $99, failing to itemize contributions and expenditures exceeding $99 on campaign reports, and failing to keep detailed records necessary to the preparation of campaign statements.

RICH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 2002/0442 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Rich Development Company of San Pedro failed to timely file a major donor report for contributions made to a candidate for assembly in 2000.

RICH, JEFFERY A, 2003/0828 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Jeffery A. Rich failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

RICHARD, DAN, 2007/0290 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Dan Richard of Piedmont failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

RICHARDS, KENNY, 2013/0676 (2013)

87207 - 1 count

$200

Kenny Richards, as the Superintendent of the Northern Humboldt Union High School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $218.00 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

RICHARDSON, H.L, 1986/0573 (1988)

87206 - 3 counts
87207 - 9 counts
$8,500

Senator H.L. Richardson failed to disclose numerous interests on his financial disclosure statements for 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986. Most of the omissions involved clients of the senator's company, Computer Caging Corporation, which received payments and made investments requiring disclosure.

RICHARDSON, LINDA, 2013/0067 (2013)

87300 - 3 counts
$600

Linda Richardson, over the last four years has served as a director on the Treasure Island Development Authority, a commissioner on the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, and as a member of the Bayview Hunters Point Area Committee of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. During this time, Respondent owned and was employed by ADR Continental Group, a public relation firm that has contracted with the City and County of San Francisco on multiple occasions. Respondent failed to timely disclose her income and interest in ADR Continental Group, as well as her ownership of various stocks, on her Annual Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700) for the years 2009, 2010, and 2011.

RICHARDSON, MARC, 2013/0053 (2013)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
89503(c) - 1 count
87100 - 1 count
$6,500

Marc Richardson, Director of Recreation and Parks for the City of Santa Rosa, received gifts including free golf course access, range access, cart use, lessons and merchandise discounts that exceeded the reporting threshold of $50 in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, and failed to report these gifts on his Annual Statements of Economic Interests. Additionally, Mr. Richardson received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit from one source in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. He impermissibly made, participated in the making, or influenced a governmental decision by assisting in the negotiations of agreements with Bennett Valley Golf Course and recommending to the Santa Rosa City Council that it enter into and amend agreements with Bennett Valley Golf Course, which was the source of a gift that exceeded the annual gift limit.

RICHMOND AMERICAN HOMES, 1998/0478 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Richmond American Homes of Irvine failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

RICK, WILLIAM B, 1996/0524 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$1,750

William B. Rick, a member of the California Coastal Commission, voted on an issue in 1995 that had a financial effect on the Southern California Edison Company, an entity in which Mr. Rick had a financial interest.

RIGGIO, LEONARD, 2006/0533 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,200

Leonard Riggio of New York, New York, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004 and $12,000 in 2005.

RILES, WILSON, JR., FRIENDS OF WILSON RILES, JR., AND JAMES E. VANN, TREASURER, 1990/0813 (1995)

81004
84211
84300
$26,250

Riles and Vann failed to properly itemize on a campaign statement their receipt of over $60,000 in campaign contributions during Riles' Oakland mayoral campaign in 1990 and illegally accepted cash contributions of $100 or more. Riles and his campaign also failed to diligently ascertain the true source of thirty-eight $1,000 contributions.

RINDONE, JERRY, JERRY RINDONE FOR CITY COUNCIL AND SANDRA HODGE, 2001/0596 (2004)

84300 - 1 count
$1,800

Jerry Rindone, the Jerry Rindone for City Council committee and Sandra Hodge received six cash contributions.

RING, DAVID, 2000/0454 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

David Ring of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

RIORDAN, BARBARA, AND THE BARBARA RIORDAN FOR SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE, 1988/0583 (1989)

84305 - 1 count
$1,000

San Bernardino county Supervisor Barbara Riordan and her committee failed to include proper sender identification on a mass mailing during her successful 1988 fall reelection campaign.
The mass mailing in question was a four-page newsletter identified as being sent by "Yucaipa Citizens for Supervisor Riordan Re-election" and "Paid for by Yucaipa Citizens for Supervisor Riordan Re-election, P.O. Box 2101, Redlands, CA 92373." The newsletter did not indicate that the mailer actually was paid for or sent by the Barbara Riordan for Supervisor Committee.

RIORDAN, RICHARD J, 1996/0214 (1996)

87100 - 2 counts
$3,000

Richard J. Riordan, mayor of Los Angeles, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he approved a budget which included the design services of a firm in which he had a financial interest.

RIOS, DELLA, COMMITTEE TO ELECT DELLA RIOS, AND VERNON JOHNSON, 1997/0327 (1998)

84200 - 5 counts
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
$1,900

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Della Rios, successful candidate to the board of trustees of the Bassett Unified School District in Puente, and the Committee to Elect Della Rios, and Vernon Johnson, treasurer, who failed to timely file required pre-election and semi-annual campaign statements between 1993 and 1996.

RISNER, JAIME, 2008/0268 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 2 counts
$400

Jaime Risner, former Gazelle Elementary School District governing board member, failed to file assuming and leaving office Statements of Economic Interests by the deadlines of November 2, 2007, and January 30, 2009, respectively.

RITCHIE, STEVEN, 1991/0148 (1992)

87300 - 2 counts
$2,500

Steven Ritchie, Executive Officer of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, failed to disclose his wife's income on his statements of economic interests for 1988 and 1989.

RIVAS, BRIAN, 2013/0770 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Brian Rivas, as a Trustee of the Sacramento county Board of Education, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: five meals totaling $237.80 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

RIVERA, MARY L, 1994/0528 (1996)

87100 - 1 count
87207 - 1 count
$3,500

Mary L. Rivera, employed by the California Employment Development Department, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions regarding contracts awarded to a training company from which her husband received income. Rivera also failed to disclose this income on her annual statement of economic interests.

RIVERA, WILL, 2012/0453 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Will Rivera, a member of the Board of Architectural Review for the county of Santa Barbara, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY BUSINESS AND PROPERTY OWNERS COALITION AND DARALYN REED, 2002/0152 (2003)

84103 - 1 count
84215 - 1 count
$4,000

Riverside county Business and Property Owners Coalition, a recipient committee, and its treasurer, Daralyn Reed, failed to timely file an amended statement of organization to disclose its status as a primarily formed committee and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1997.

RIVERSIDE TOMORROW - RIVERSIDE LANDOWNERS AND ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE, 1988/0239 (1991)

84102, 84106, & 84305 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

Riverside Tomorrow-Riverside Landowners and Arlington Heights Landowners Association (AHLA) Committee, a campaign committee sponsored by the AHLA, failed to properly identify itself as a sponsored committee on political mailers which were sent in 1987 and 1988. The committee also failed to timely disclose information regarding individual members of the AHLA, who made contributions to Riverside Tomorrow through their organization, on campaign statements filed during the latter half of 1988.

RLMK, INC., D.B.A. MCDONALD'S, 2006/307 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

RLMK, Inc., d.b.a. McDonald's of Visalia failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $13,650 in 2004.

ROBACK, MICHAEL AND GAIL, AND MICHAEL D. ROBACK, M.D., A MEDICAL CORPORATION, 2003/0414 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Michael and Gail Roback, and Michael D. Roback, M.D., A Medical Corporation of Los Angeles failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

ROBBINS, ALAN, 1990/0121 (1994)

84207 - 8 counts
$15,000

Former Senator Alan Robbins of the 20th District, as part of an effort to conceal a bribery scheme, failed to report three sources of income on his statements of economic interests in 1988 and 1989. Robbins also failed to report five other miscellaneous sources of income not related to the bribery scheme.

ROBERSON, BRUCE, 1999/0797 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$600

Bruce Roberson, a designated employee of the Assembly, failed to timely file his assuming office and leaving office statements of economic interests.

ROBERT MONDAVI WINERY CORPORATION, 2002/0013 (2002)

84203 - 4 counts
$2,400

Robert Mondavi Winery Corporation of Oakville failed to file late contribution reports in 2000.

ROBERTI, DAVID, AND DAVID ROBERTI ELECTION COMMITTEE, 1992/0271 (1995)

84305 - 1 count
$500

Former state Senator David Roberti's controlled committee sent out a mass mailing containing an endorsement by Assemblyman Richard Katz and failed to place proper sender identification on the outside of the mailing, resulting in the appearance that it came from Assemblyman Katz.

ROBERTS, DUANE, 1998/0291 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
$1,250

Duane Roberts of Riverside failed to file a late contribution report for a contribution made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

ROBERTSON, SANFORD R. AND JEANNE P, 2006/0355 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Sanford R. and Jeanne P. Robertson of San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

ROBERTSON, VICK & CAPELLA, LLP, 2002/0722 (2002)

84203 - 5 counts
$2,250

Robertson, Vick & Capella, LLP, of Woodland Hills failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

ROBINS, CHARLES, 1999/0383 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Charles Robins of La Jolla failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor committee in 1998.

ROBINSON, CALCAGNIE & ROBINSON, INC, 2000/0402 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Robinson, Calcagnie & Robinson, Inc. of Newport Beach failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

ROBINSON, CALCAGNIE & ROBINSON, INC, 2005/0572 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Robinson, Calcagnie & Robinson, Inc. of Newport Beach failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

ROBINSON, LEONARD, 2001/0465 (2002)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Leonard Robinson, a member of the Colorado River Board of California from Moreno Valley, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM A, 2004/0164 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$10,000

William A. Robinson of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report, and failed to timely disclose a late contribution in a properly filed electronic late contribution report.

ROBLES, ALBERT, 1995/0039 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
84302 - 2 counts
$5,000

Albert Robles, member of the South Gate City Council and candidate for the State Board of Equalization in 1994,

failed to file late contribution reports and also failed to properly disclose two contributions that were made through an intermediary.

ROBLES, ALBERT, AND HIS CONTROLLED COMMITTEES; COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT ALBERT ROBLES, AND FRIENDS OF ALBERT ROBLES OFFICEHOLDER ACCOUNT, 2012/0347 (2012)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

Albert Robles, Committee to Re-Elect Albert Robles, and Friends of Albert Robles Officeholder Account, failed to timely file the Form 460 semiannual campaign statements for both committees covering the periods July 1, 2012 - December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011; January 1, 2011 - June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011; and July 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the county of Los Angeles.

ROBLES, CHRISTOPHER, 2007/0040 (2011)

84206 - 1 count
$2,000

Christopher Robles, a member of the Los Angeles county 58th Assembly Democratic Central Committee, failed to file a short form campaign statement covering the reporting period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006, with the county of Los Angeles.

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL, 1998/0475 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Rockwell International, located in Costa Mesa, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

RODDER, GERALD R, 1992/0549 (1995)

87206 - 1 count
$1,500

Gerald R. Rodder, member of the City of Fresno Mobilehome Park Rent Review and Stabilization Commission, failed to disclose various economic interests from 1990 to 1993.

RODDY, CAROLYN A, 1999/0180 (2000)

87302 - 1 count
$500

Carolyn A. Roddy, designated employee of the Foothill Private Industry Council, failed to timely file her 1997 annual statement of economic interests.

RODRIGUEZ & FLOYD, 2001/0231 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Rodriguez & Floyd of Bakersfield failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2000.

RODRIGUEZ, ARTURO, 1999/0621 (2001)

87202 - 1 count
87203 - 1 count
87204 - 1 count
$6,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Arturo Rodriguez, a Coachella City Planning Commissioner, who failed to file an assuming office statement of economic interests, his 1998 annual statement of economic interests, and his leaving office statement of economic interests in 1999.

RODRIGUEZ, DIANA, 2013/0433 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Diana Rodriguez, as a Member of the Sacramento City Unified School District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $222.08 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and three meals totalling $181.07 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

RODRIGUEZ, MARCIAL "ROD" AND COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT MAYOR ROD RODRIGUEZ, 1986/0071 (1987)

84305 - 1 count
$1,000

Marcial "Rod" Rodriguez and the Committee to Re-Elect Mayor "Rod" Rodriguez committed a mass mailer violation in January 1986 by failing to properly identify the sender. The mailer sent by Rodriguez stated on the outside, "Important! Voter Information Enclosed." It provided as the sole sender identification: "Office of the Mayor, Norwalk, CA 90650."

RODRIGUEZ, MARIO, 2009/0696 (2009)

89503(c) - 2 counts
$2,000

Mario Rodriguez accepted gifts from a single source in 2009, which exceeded the annual gift limit of $420 for a single source in a calendar year.

RODRIGUEZ, MIKE, 1999/0327 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Mike Rodriguez, member of the City of Madera's Civil Service Commission, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

RODRIGUEZ, RAMON, COMMITTEE TO ELECT RAMON RODRIGUEZ, AND MARIA QUINONEZ, 2006/1095 (2009)

84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 5 counts
$15,000

Committee to Elect Ramon Rodriguez was the candidate-controlled recipient committee of Ramon Rodriguez.

Respondents failed to disclose occupation and employer information; failed to disclose expenditures of $100 or more; failed to disclose nonmonetary contributions made and received, and failed to file late contribution reports.

ROE, MARK A, 2003/0424 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mark A. Roe of Danville failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ROGERS, GARY, 1998/0479 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Gary Rogers of Oakland failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to the Governor Pete Wilson Committee in 1998.

ROJAS, HUGO M., 2011/1046 (2012)

84206 - 1 count
$200

Hugo M. Rojas, a current member of the Los Angeles county Centinela Valley Union High School Governing Board, failed to file the Form 470 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due August 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the county of Los Angeles.

ROLLED STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 1987/0366 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Rolled Steel Products Corporation failed to file a major donor campaign statement for contributions totaling $13,500 in 1986.

ROLLER, ANNE M, 2003/0425 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Anne M. Roller of Coto de Caza failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ROMAN, SILBERFELD, ROBINS, KAPLAN, MILLER & CIRESI, 2006/0452 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Roman, Silberfeld, Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,000 in 2004.

ROMERO, CARLOS, 2011/0935 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$400

Carlos Romero, Mayor for the City of East Palo Alto, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

ROMICK, KEVIN, 2006/1061 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$390

Kevin Romick, while serving as a council member for the City of Oakley, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $480, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

ROMINES, STEVE, 2013/0424 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Steve Romines, as the Assistant Superintendent of the Manhattan Beach Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $248.88 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

ROMO, CAROL, 2004/0411 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Carol Romo failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

RONI CAPITAL, LLC, 2001/0249 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Roni Capital, LLC, located in Santa Barbara, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ROONEY, JAMES F. AND JULIE A, 2005/0202 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

James F. and Julie A. Rooney of Portola Valley failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

ROOS, MIKE, 2011/1119 (2013)

85702 - 1 count
$3,000

Mike Roos was a registered lobbyist and Founder and Chief Consultant of Mike Roos and Company, a registered lobbying firm located in Los Angeles. Mr. Roos made prohibited contributions to committees controlled by two elected state officers and a candidate for elected state office while registered to lobby the California State Legislature and Governor.

ROSE, HOWARD, 2009/0697 (2010)

89503(c) - 1 count
$400

Howard Rose, Commissioner, California State Athletic Commission, accepted gifts from a single source in 2008, which exceeded the respective annual gift limit of $390.

ROSE, KLEIN & MARIAS, LLP, 2002/1036 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,605

Rose, Klein & Marias, LLP, of Sacramento failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

ROSECRANS, JIM, 2002/0803 (2004)

87300 - 2 counts
$3,000

Jim Rosecrans failed to timely file a 2001 and 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

ROSENAUR, DAVID AND EXPORT INTERNATIONAL, INC, 1999/0344 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 2 counts
84203.5 - 3 counts
84204 - 2 counts
$11,000

David Rosenaur, a proponent of Measure F on the 1998 general election ballot in Loomis, and Export International, Inc., his company, failed to file pre-election campaign statements, failed to file supplemental independent expenditure reports, failed to file late independent expenditure reports, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

ROSENTHAL, HERSCHEL, FRIENDS OF ROSENTHAL, AND BERMAN AND D'AGOSTINO CAMPAIGNS, 1992/0389 (1996)

83116.5 - 1 count
84305 - 1 count
$4,000

Senator Herschel Rosenthal and his campaign committee did not comply with the sender identification requirements when they sent constituents a large campaign mailing where the envelopes did not state the name and address of the candidate or committee. Berman and D'Agostino Campaigns, consultants to Friends of Rosenthal, was responsible for the mass mailing violation.

ROSS, EVELINE, AND FRIENDS OF EVELINE ROSS, 2001/0272 (2002)

84200.5 - 2 counts
$2,500

Eveline Ross, a successful candidate for the Inglewood Unified School District Governing Board in 2001, and her controlled committee, Friends of Eveline Ross, failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements in 2001.

ROSS, GEORGE C, 2004/0795 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

George C. Ross of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

ROSS, LEONARD, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT LEONARD ROSS, 1999/0204 (2002)

84200 - 3 counts
84200.8 - 2 counts
$5,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Leonard Ross, an unsuccessful candidate for the governing board of the Inglewood Unified School District in 1999, and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Leonard Ross. Respondents failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements and failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements in 1999 and 2000.

ROSS, MERRI JEAN, 2003/0552 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Merri Jean Ross failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ROSSINI FARMING COMPANY, INC, 2001/0036 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Rossini Farming Company, Inc. of Ceres failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ROSS-WOOLSON, LISA, 2004/0177 (2004)

84302 - 5 counts
$7,500

Lisa Ross-Woolson made contributions to a campaign without disclosing the true source of the contributions.

ROTELLI, LARRY, 1996/0158 (1996)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

Larry Rotelli, a member of the Tuolumne county Board of Supervisors, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he participated in a board vote that had a material financial effect on a source of income to his spouse.

ROTH, BERNARD B., AND AFFILIATE WORLD OIL CORPORATION, 2003/0375 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Bernard B. Roth and affiliate World Oil Corporation of South Gate failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

ROTTEVEEL, NEAL, 1990/0727 (1994)

87100 - 5 counts
$9,000

Neal Rotteveel, a member of the Dixon Unified School District Board, committed conflict-of-interest violations when he participated in five governmental decisions in 1990 pertaining to the Board's purchase of real property from Pheasant Run, a source of income to him within the preceding 12 months.

ROUDA, FEDER & TIETJEN AND RONALD ROUDA, 2001/0037 (2001)

84200 - 1 count

$600

Rouda, Feder & Tietjen and Ronald Rouda of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

ROWE, FRANCES, 1995/0316 (1998)

84211 - 14 counts
$28,000

Frances Rowe, member of the Sunnyvale City Council and unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1995, failed to disclose that she was the true source of campaign contributions made with her own money to her campaign in an attempt to create the deceptive appearance of public support from the community.

ROYAL T MANAGEMENT, INC. AND JAMES WILLIAM GANSON, 2000/0084 (2001)

84300 & 84301 - 2 counts
$4,000

Royal T Management, Inc., a Fresno-based property management company, and one of its owners, James William Ganson, laundered campaign contributions to a candidate for Fresno City Council in 1996.

ROZ MCGRATH FOR ASSEMBLY, 2001/0701 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Roz McGrath for Assembly of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

ROZAR, INEZ, 2008/0717 2009/0016 (2009)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Inez Rozar, Board of Registered Nursing member, failed to timely file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests and a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

ROZAR, INEZ, 2011/0036 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Inez Rozar, Registered Nursing Board member for the California Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to file an annual and leaving office Statement of Economic Interests in a timely manner, covering the period January 1, 2009, through August 31, 2010, by the September 30, 2010, due date.

RUBIN FOR JUDGE COMMITTEE, 1983/0002 (1984)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

The Rubin for Judge Committee, a campaign organization controlled by Charles G. Rubin who was elected to the municipal court bench in June 1982, violated campaign mailing provisions when it distributed Republican and Democrat slate mailers with Team “82” identified as the source of the mailings. Team “82” was just another name for the Rubin for Judge Committee, which actually designed and paid for the mailings.

RUBIN, DANIEL, 2000/0453 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Daniel Rubin of Atherton failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

RUBIO, BLANCA E., 2010/1052 (2011)

84206 - 1 count
$200

Los Angeles county Baldwin Park Unified School District Governing Board Member Blanca E. Rubio, failed to timely file the Form 470 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due July 31, 2010, with the county of Los Angeles.

RUBIO, MICHAEL, 2007/0293 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$3,500

Michael Rubio, as a member of the Kern county Board of Supervisors, failed to timely report all required information regarding income on his annual Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2006, and made a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest.

RUBIO, MICHAEL J., 2013/0081 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Michael J. Rubio, as a Senator for the State of California, failed to timely disclose his economic interest in the purchaser of his real property as a source of income on the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due March 1, 2012.

RUE, MICHAEL, 2002/0543 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Michael Rue, member of the California Rice Commission in Marysville failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

RUE, MICHAEL, 2009/0020 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Michael Rue, California Rice Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

RUELAS, ADRIANA, 2009/0891 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Adriana Ruelas, Chief of Staff for Assemblymember Joe Coto, failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic

Interests a gift of tickets for Disney on Ice from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $110.25.

RUFF, STEVEN BRUCE, AND BRUCE RUFF FOR SHERIFF, 2005/0258 (2007)

84211 - 1 count
$2,500

Steven Bruce Ruff, an unsuccessful candidate for Sheriff of San Diego county, and his controlled committee, Bruce Ruff for Sheriff 2002, failed to properly report the source of a $6,000 loan on a semi-annual campaign statement filed on January 31, 2002.

RUFFIN, ROBERT S, 1993/0291 (1996)

87407 - 1 count
$1,500

Robert Ruffin, a former state employee with the Department of Health Services, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he made recommendations which influenced a decision to grant MEDIQ's application for Medi-Cal subacute care for the Clovis Community Hospital. Ruffin's participation in this decision occurred after he received an offer of employment from MEDIQ.

RUIZ, CELIA, 2006/0948 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Celia Ruiz, a consultant for the Transbay Joint Powers Agency, failed to timely file her 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

RUIZ, JOSEPH, COMMITTEE TO ELECT JOSEPH F. RUIZ TO CITY COUNCIL AND RAMONA RUIZ, 1999/0229 (2001)

84200.5 & 84200.8 - 1 count
$1,250

Joseph Ruiz, an unsuccessful candidate for South Gate City Council in 1999, his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Joseph F. Ruiz to City Council, and its treasurer, Ramona Ruiz, failed to timely file a second pre-election campaign statement in 1999.

RUNNER, GEORGE, 2009/0892 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Senator George Runner failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests two gifts of concert tickets paid for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $56.25 and $59.50.

RUNNER, GEORGE, FRIENDS OF GEORGE RUNNER, AND RITA BURLESON, 2005/0775 (2006)

89519 - 1 count
$2,500

George Runner, a member of the state assembly, and his controlled committee Friends of George Runner, and its treasurer Rita Burleson made contributions to candidates for elective office from surplus campaign funds.

RUNNER, GEORGE, GEORGE RUNNER FOR SENATE - 2004, AND RITA BURLESON, 2005/0776 (2006)

84211 & 85309 - 1 count
85201 - 1 count
85301 - 1 count
$5,500

George Runner was a successful candidate for state senate in the March 2, 2004 primary, and the November 2, 2004 general elections. George Runner for Senate - 2004 was George Runner's controlled committee, and Rita Burleson served as its treasurer. Respondents failed to establish a bank account upon receiving contributions for the 2004 state senate elections; accepted two contributions that exceeded the $3,200 contribution limit; and failed to disclose required information for contributors of $100 or more.

RUNNER, SHARON/SHARON RUNNER FOR SENATE 2011, 2013/0083 (2013)

85035 - 2 counts
$8,000

Sharon Runner, Sharon Runner for Senate 2011, and its Treasurer, Kelly Lawler, impermissibly made contributions in excess of the $3,900 contribution limit to a committee controlled by a candidate for elective state office.

RUPPEL, PETER, 2009/0554 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Peter Ruppel, Chair of the South Pasadena Design Review Board, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests with the City of South Pasadena.

RUSSELL, CHRISTINE H, 2000/0397 (2000)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,400

Christine H. Russell of San Francisco failed to file late contribution reports during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

RUSSO, FRANK AND FRANK RUSSO FOR ASSEMBLY SPECIAL ELECTION COMMITTEE, 2000/0375 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 3 counts
85305 - 1 count
$12,000

Frank Russo, unsuccessful candidate for assembly in a special election in 1999, and his controlled committee, Frank Russo for Assembly Special Election Committee, failed to disclose occupation and employer information for contributors, failed to itemize contributions of $100 or more, accepted contributions in excess of the special

election contribution limit, failed to file late contribution reports, and failed to timely file post-election semi-annual campaign statements during 1998 and 1999.

RUVALCABA, XOCHILT, FRIENDS OF XOCHILT RUVALCABA FOR SOUTHGATE CITY COUNCIL, AND MARIA RUVALCABA, 1999/0231 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
84200.5 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Xochilt Ruvalcaba, a successful candidate for the South Gate City Council in 1999, and her controlled committee, Friends of Xochilt Ruvalcaba for South Gate City Council, and its treasurer, Maria Ruvalcaba, failed to timely file a second pre-election campaign statement, failed to file a late contribution report, and failed to file a post-election semi-annual campaign statement in 1999.

RV MERCHANT, INC, 1997/0187 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 13 counts
$26,000

RV Merchant, Inc., a corporation engaged in the sale of recreational vehicles in Escondido, laundered campaign contributions to the campaign of Keith E. Beier for Escondido City Council in 1996.

RYAN, HARVEY, 2005/0538 (2005)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Harvey Ryan, a member of the Lake Elsinor Planning Commission, failed to timely file a combined assuming office and leaving office statement of economic interests.

S.K.Y. COMPANIES AND AFFILIATES, 2006/0127 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

S.K.Y. Companies and Affiliates of Los Angeles failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2004.

SABATINO, CARMEN, 1990/0369 (1993)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission approved an administrative law judge's recommendation for a $2,000 fine against Carmen Sabatino, a former Stanislaus county supervisorial candidate, for failing to include proper sender identification on a campaign mailing during his unsuccessful 1990 campaign for supervisor.

SABOVICH, MARGARET, 2001/0432 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$600

Margaret Sabovich, Associate Development Specialist with the California Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency in Sacramento, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

SACRAMENTO A-1 DOOR, INC, 2006/0177 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Sacramento A-1 Door, Inc. of North Highlands failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $15,350 in 2004.

SACRAMENTO ADVOCACY AND CATHERINE BARANKIN, 2011/0427 (2012)

86113, 86114, 86117 & 84605 - 9 counts
$22,500

Sacramento Advocacy and Catherine Barankin, failed to timely file quarterly lobbyist and lobbying firm reports from July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2012 involving over $500,000 in payments received for lobbying services.

SACRAMENTO CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL C.O.P.E., BILL CAMP, TREASURER, 2011/0946 (2012)

84203 - 5 counts
$9,427

Sacramento Central Labor Council-C.O.P.E. is a state general purpose committee and Bill Camp is the treasurer. The Franchise Tax Board Political Audit Division identified two late contribution reports that Respondents failed to file for contributions of $17,050 made in connection with the November 4, 2008, election. Respondents also failed to timely file a late contribution report for contributions of $13,000 given in connection with the June 8, 2010, election; and failed to file two late contribution reports for contributions amounting to $32,800 given in connection with the November 2, 2010, election.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND WILLIAM GUY CROUCH, 2009/0740 (2010)

84200.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 7 counts
84203.5- 5 counts
84211 - 4 counts
$36,500

Sacramento county Democratic Central Committee and William Guy Crouch, Treasurer for the committee failed to timely disclose contributions received on pre-election and semi-annual campaign statements; failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements; failed to timely file five supplemental independent expenditure reports, and failed to timely file seven late contribution reports.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION PAC, AND MARK M. IWASA, TREASURER, 1999/0090 (2000)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
$3,250

Sacramento county Deputy Sheriffs' Association PAC, a general purpose committee, and its treasurer, Mark M. Iwasa, failed to timely file late contribution reports, failed to maintain required records, and failed to timely disclose expenditures in 1995 and 1996.

SACRAMENTO, COUNTY OF, 1993/0345 (1996)

84202 - 1 count
84203.5 - 3 counts
84204 - 1 count
$10,000

The county of Sacramento failed to report expenditures relating to ballot measure communications in 1993 and 1994. The county produced an insert included in county utility bills endorsing Proposition 172 and Measure Q and a brochure endorsing Measure B.

SAFE CREDIT UNION, 2006/0348 (2006)

84200 - 6 counts
$3,155

SAFE Credit Union of North Highlands failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $18,430 in 2002, $15,297 in 2003, $25,141 in 2004, and $34,120 in 2005.

SAFEWAY, INC, 2000/0395 (2000)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,650

Safeway, Inc., located in Pleasanton, failed to file late contribution reports during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

SAGOUSPE, JEAN P., JR., AND JEAN SAGOUSPE FARM ACCOUNT, 1990/0341 (1995)

84300 & 84302 - 12 counts
$21,000

Jean P. Sagouspe, Jr., a developer in Merced county and his business, Jean Sagouspe Farm Account, acted as intermediaries for 12 campaign contributions made to the campaign of an unsuccessful candidate in the Santa Clara county Board of Supervisors election in 1990.

SAHAGUN, SERGIO, 2006/1062 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$350

Sergio Sahagun, while serving as a planning commissioner for the City of Montclair, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $440, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

SAKAMOTO, PATRICIA KEIKO, 2006/0748 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Patricia Keiko Sakamoto of Laguna Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $14,000.

SALAS, MARY, 2009/0894 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Mary Salas failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $94.46.

SALAZAR, AURELIO JR., 2012/0992 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Aurelio Salazar Jr., Monterey County Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file his Annual Statement of Economic Interests, covering the 2011 calendar year, due April 2, 2012.

SALCIDO, GREGORY AND GREGORY SALCIDO - CITY COUNCIL, 2011/0693 (2012)

84300(a) - 1 count
84211(f) - 1 count
$2,500

Gregory Salcido was a city councilman for the City of Pico Rivera and Gregory Salcido - City Council is his campaign committee. In January 2010, Mr. Salcido accepted a $2,000 campaign contribution in cash. In June of 2011, he received five campaign contributions from five people who worked for La Noria Entertainment, Inc. He reported the five contributions as a single contribution from La Noria Entertainment, Inc. and did not identify the individual.

SALDANA, LORI, 2009/0793 (2010)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Assemblymember Lori Saldana failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of dinner from the Pechanga Band of Luise?o Mission Indians valued at $94.46; a gift of dinner from the California Manufacturers & Technology Association valued at $77.77, and a gift of dinner from the Bank of America Corporation valued at $110.95.

SALIMZADEH, AMIR (A.K.A. JOSEPH SALIM), 2005/0711 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Amir Salimzadeh (a.k.a. Joseph Salim) of New York, New York, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

SAMMUT, DENNIS, AND ARTICHOKE JOE'S, 2000/0362 (2001)

84211- 1 count
$1,000

Dennis Sammut and his affiliated entity, Artichoke Joe's of San Bruno, failed to disclose eight contributions on their major donor statement in 1998.

SAMS VENTURE, LLC, 2006/0336 (2006)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$985

SAMS Venture, LLC of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $58,500 in 2004.

SAMUELI, HENRY AND SUSAN, 2001/0690 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Henry and Susan Samueli of Irvine failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

SAN BERNARDINO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, 2011/0472 (2011)

89001 - 1 count
$2,000

San Bernardino Community College District sent a newsletter on or about March 15, 2011, at public expense, which featured elected board members.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SAFETY EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, LOCAL PAC; COLIN MCKENZIE; AND WILLIAM ABERNATHIE, 2008/0113 (2010)

84211(f) - 1 count
$3,000

San Bernardino county Safety Employees' Benefit Association, Local PAC, is sponsored by the San Bernardino county Safety Employees' Benefit Association, a labor union representing law enforcement officers in the county of San Bernardino. San Bernardino county Safety Employees' Benefit Association, Local PAC; Colin McKenzie, Treasurer, and William Abernathie, Assistant Treasurer, failed to report or timely report required information on contributions made by individual labor union members reaching the $100 threshold for the year.

SAN DIEGANS FOR BOB FILNER, AND ROBERT FILNER, 1987/0529 (1989)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Robert Filner, successful candidate for the San Diego City Council, failed to provide legible sender identification on a mass mailer. The mailer was bright yellow, with sender identification appearing in white. The combination of white letters on a bright yellow background rendered the identification illegible without magnification.

SAN DIEGO CITY FIRE FIGHTERS LOCAL 145 I.A.F.F, 1991/0493 (1992)

84204 - 2 counts
$1,500

San Diego Citv Fire Fighters, Local 145, I.A.F.F., failed to timely file two late independent expenditure reports. One was for $13,500 spent for a mailer opposing the recall of City Councilmember Linda Bernhardt; the other was for $1,945 spent on a mailer in support of then city councilmember Bruce Henderson.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY OTAY WATER DISTRICT BOARD MEMBER LARRY BREITFELDER, 2011/0104 (2011)

84206 - 1 count
$200

Larry Breitfelder, a board member for the San Diego county Otay Water District, failed to timely file the campaign short form covering the period of calendar year 2010 with the county of San Diego.

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION,, 2006/1118 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

San Diego State University Foundation, located in San Diego, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $23,000 in 2006.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY REPUBLICAN CLUB, 2012/0652 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

San Fernando Valley Republican Club failed to file a semi-annual Form 460 Campaign Statement covering the period January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012.

SAN FRANCISCANS AGAINST THE BLANK CHECK--NO ON MEASURE D COMMITTEE SPONSORED BY PG&E, JAMES R. SUTTON AND PG&E CORPORATION, 2003/0061 (2004 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
84605
$140,000

San Franciscans Against the Blank Check - No on Measure D Committee Sponsored by PG&E, James R. Sutton and PG&E Corporation failed to disclose making late contributions on properly filed paper and electronic late contribution reports and failed to disclose receiving late contributions on properly filed paper late contribution reports.

SAN FRANCISCANS FOR COMMON SENSE AGAINST PROPOSITION K, DAVID GILMOUR, AND THOMAS C. SCANLON, TREASURER, 1990/0928 (1993)

84203 & 83116.5 - 1 count
84211 & 83116. 5 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$7,000

San Franciscans for Common Sense Against Proposition K, a group that opposed a "domestic partners" ordinance, its committee campaign manager, David Gilmour, and its

treasurer, Thomas C. Scanlon, committed campaign disclosure violations in 1990.
The committee and Gilmour falsely reported on a campaign statement and late contribution report that a $6,000 contribution received from the Traditional Values Coalition was anonymous. The committee and treasurer also failed to timely file a report disclosing a late contribution received and failed to provide occupation, employer, and cumulative contribution information on their campaign statements.

SAN FRANCISCO AIDS FOUNDATION, 2001/0038 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

San Francisco AIDS Foundation failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY PROFESSIONAL SOCCER CLUB, INC, 1996/0188 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 22 counts
$39,000

San Francisco Bay Professional Soccer Club, Inc., who owned a soccer team located in San Jose from 1991 through 1994, laundered contributions to San Jose City Council members between 1992 and 1993.

SAN FRANCISCO CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, INC., (FORMERLY O'BRIEN KREITZBERG & ASSOCIATES, INC.),, 1996/0519 (1997)

84200 - 1 count
84300 & 84301 - 23 counts
$40,800

San Francisco Construction Management, Inc., one of two entities formed under Dames & Moore after the sale of O'Brien Kreitzberg & Associates, laundered contributions mostly made either to Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) director campaigns or to mayor and city council candidates in Los Angeles, Long Beach, and San Diego between 1993 and 1995. The largest laundered contributions were made to two opposing measures on the ballot in San Francisco in 1994, Proposition I, supported by BART, and Proposition H, supported by the San Francisco Airport Authority. In addition, San Francisco Construction failed to file major donor campaign statements.

SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND TOM HSIEH, 2010/0125 (2013)

84200 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

San Francisco Democratic county Central Committee, a state general purpose committee, and its Treasurer Tom Hsieh, failed to file paper and electronic semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the period covering August 16, 2009 through October 3, 2009, due October 22, 2009.

SAN FRANCISCO FORTY-NINERS AND KEITH SIMON, CFO, 1994/0657 (1995)

84301 - 15 counts
84302 - 15 counts
$60,000

The San Francisco Forty-Niners, a professional football team, laundered fifteen contributions in the names of various individuals to the San Francisco Agnos for Mayor committee in 1991. Keith Simon, Chief Financial Officer, acted as an agent of the San Francisco Forty-Niners in making reimbursements to individuals used to launder the contributions.

SAN FRANCISCO TENANTS UNION, AND TED GULLICKSEN, TREASURER, 2012/0473 (2012)

84200 & 84605 - 2 counts
$400

San Francisco Tenants Union, a slate mailer organization, and Ted Gullicksen, the organization's treasurer, failed to file paper and electronic semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the period covering October 18, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

SAN GABRIEL UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2007/0701 (2010)

89001 - 1 count
$3,000

San Gabriel Unified School District used public funds to design and produce a mass mailing which featured two elected officers of the school district.

SAN JOSE REFORM COMMITTEE SUPPORTING ROSE HERRERA, 2012/0760 (2013)

84506 - 1 count
$2,500

San Jose Reform Committee Supporting Rose Herrera for City Council 2012 ("Committee"), formed primarily to support Rose Herrera on September 20, 2012. In this matter, Committee made independent expenditures which caused mass mailings to be sent in support of Rose Herrera for City Council and in opposition of her opponent, Jimmy Nguyen, all of which failed to display a top contributor of $50,000 or more during the 12 month period prior to the expenditures, from the San Jose Fiscal Reforms, Mayor Reed, Chamber PAC and Issues Mobilization PAC Proponents.

SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY, 2001/0039 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

San Jose Water Company of San Jose failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

SAN JUAN COMPANY, 2001/0044 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

The San Juan Company of San Juan Capistrano failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

SAN JUAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND STEVE DUDITCH, 2006/0923 (2010)

84200.5(d) & 84200.7(b) - 1 count
84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
$3,000

San Juan Teachers Association Political Action Committee is a small contributor committee and Steve Duditch was the committee's treasurer at all times relevant to this matter. Respondents failed to file a second pre-election campaign statement before the November 7, 2006, election for San Juan Unified School District's School Board, and failed to report required subvendor information.

SAN MATEO COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 2013/0082 (2013)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,400

San Mateo county Democratic Central Committee and Xavier R. Martinez, Treasurer, failed to timely file Late Contribution Reports (Form 497) covering the periods August 22, 2009, due on August 23, 2009, and October 27, 2010, due October 28, 2010, with the Secretary of State.

SAN MATEO COUNTY LEAGUE FOR COASTSIDE PROTECTION, 2006/0191 (2010)

84211 - 1 count
84305 - 1 count
$3,500

San Mateo county League for Coastside Protection, a general purpose committee, sent out a mass mailing without the name, street address and city of the Respondent's committee on the outside of the mailer. Additionally, Respondent failed to properly report contributions on its semi-annual campaign statement.

SANCHEZ, DANIEL, 2002/0402 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Daniel Sanchez, Community Health Commissioner in Berkeley, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

SANCHEZ, JUAN, 2000/0615 (2001)

87202 - 1 count
87203 - 1 count
$600

Juan Sanchez, a planning commissioner for the county of Monterey, failed to timely file an assuming office and a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

SANDERS, DOUGLAS AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT DOUGLAS SANDERS, 2001/0640 (2005)

84200.5 - 1 count
$2,500

Douglas Sanders, a successful candidate for Compton City Treasurer in the April 17, 2001 city election, and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Douglas Sanders, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement.

SANDERS, DWAIN, 2013/0094 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
87407 - 1 count
$4,000

Dwain Sanders served as a Director on the Western Hills Water District board of Directors from 2005 to 2008. He failed to timely report on his 2008 Statetment of Economic Interests, income he received from his empoyers, Diablo Grande LP and World International, Inc. During his tenure he also voted on a matter directly relating to World International, Inc., with whome he had an arrangement concerning prospective employment at the time of the vote.

SANDERS, J. STANLEY AND SANDERS FOR MAYOR, 1994/0711 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84203
84211
85201
89517
$59,490

J. Stanley Sanders, candidate for mayor of Los Angeles in 1993, and his controlled committee Sanders for Mayor, made an unlawful expenditure of campaign funds for an office lease, failed to file late contribution reports, failed to disclose contributions received on campaign statements and made expenditures from an account that was not the designated campaign bank account, all during 1993.

SANDLER, RICHARD, 2003/0829 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Richard Sandler failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

SANDOVAL, GERARDO, 2009/0824 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Gerardo Sandoval, a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, failed to disclose his community property share in his wife's source of income on his 2005 Statement of Economic Interests.

SANDOVAL, KAROLINA, 2006/0534 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Karolina Sandoval of Chicago, Illinois, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

SANDOVAL, MANUEL, 1984/0039 (1984)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$600

Manuel Sandoval, a San Jose City Planning Commissioner, failed to file his 1982 statement of economic interests. Enforcement proceedings were initiated when no response was received to the staff notifications of his failure to comply.

SANG, CHING, 1999/0552 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Ching Sang, a member of the board of governors of the Museum of Natural History in Los Angeles, failed to timely file her 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LINCOLN CLUB AND CORY BANTILAN, 2012/0063 (2013)

84200(a) & 84605(a) - 3 counts
$6,000

Santa Barbara county Lincoln Club, a general purpose recipient committee and its Treasurer Cory Bantilan, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements covering the periods January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011, July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, and January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012. This is the second time the FPPC has brought an enforcement action against the Santa Barbara county Lincol Club and Treasurer Cory Bantilan for failing to file semi-annual campaign statements.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LINCOLN CLUB AND CORY BANTILAN, TREASURER, 2010/0989 (2011)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Santa Barbara county Lincoln Club and its treasurer Cory Bantilan failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for the July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting period, by the January 31, 2011, deadline.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY UNITED DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN AND JAMES P. THURBER, JR, 1997/0062 (2001)

84204 - 3 counts
$4,500

Santa Clara county United Democratic Campaign, a general purpose commitee that serves as the political arm of the Santa Clara Democratic Central Committee, and its treasurer, James P. Thurber, Jr., failed to file late independent expenditure reports in 1996.

SANTA CLARA NO ON PROP. 13 COMMITTEE AND ALF OFTEDAHL, 1980/0013 (1981)

81004 - 1 count
84100 - 1 count
84101 - 1 count
84201 - 1 count
84206 - 1 count
84210 - 3 counts
84214 - 1 count
$100

The Santa Clara county No on Proposition 13 Committee and Alf L. Oftedahl, treasurer, committed violations involving failure to timely file campaign disclosure statements. The committee also failed to keep records required and reported expenditures that were not incurred.

SANTA CLARITA BUSINESS PARK CO, 1999/0393 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Santa Clarita Business Park Co., located in Newhall, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY CONGRESS OF REPUBLICANS, 1999/0358 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Santa Clarita Valley Congress of Republicans, a membership organization located in Santa Clarita Valley, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

SANTA NELLA PARTNERS, STEPHEN MACIE, PATRICIA MACIE, MACIE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, GORDON GRAVELLE, BLACK DIAMOND LAND & REALTY COMPANY, ELEANOR PEAN, GULL LAND COMPANY, INC., EDWARD PARDUE, AND MARGUERITE PARDUE, 1990/0341 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 13 counts
$23,000

Santa Nella Partners, a real estate investment association in Merced county and its members, laundered contributions in the names of various individuals and businesses to Carl Guardino's unsuccessful campaign for Santa Clara county Board of Supervisors in 1990.

SANTA PAULA UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT AND DAVID GOMEZ, 2008/0554 (2010)

89001 - 1 count
$2,000

Santa Paula Union High School District and Superintendent David Gomez violated the Political Reform Act by sending a newspaper insert on or about September 10, 2008, at public expense, which featured an incumbent school board member.

SANTA YNEZ BAND OF CHUMASH INDIANS, 2010/0607 (2011)

86115 - 15 counts
$15,000

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, a California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file fifteen lobbyist employer reports from January 1, 2007 through September 30, 2010, which resulted in a failure to report total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $312,000.

SANTANA, CHARLES, 1987/0216 (1988)

84308 - 1 count
$1,500

As an appointed LAFCO member, Alameda county Supervisor Charles Santana voted to approve annexation of a 15-acre parcel of unincorporated land by the City of Dublin. The action was sought by a developer to proceed with a multi-unit townhouse project. The developer was a regular participant in annual fundraising golf tournaments held by the supervisor and had been disclosed by Santana's campaign as having contributed more than $250 within 12 months of the LAFCO decision.

SANTEE MOBILE ESTATES, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, 1994/0339 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 10 counts
$17,000

Santee Mobile Estates, a California Limited Partnership which owns a mobile home park located in the City of Santee, made contributions in the names of others to a campaign committee and three candidates for Santee City Council in 1994 and 1996 without disclosing the true source of the funds.

SANTILLAN, MARIA T., COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT MARIA T. SANTILLAN, AND RAUL BEAS, 2002/0222 (2009)

84104 - 1 count
84200.5(c) & 84200.8 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
84211(f) & (k) - 3 counts
89513(d) - 1 count
$20,000

Committee to Re-Elect Maria T. Santillan was the candidate-controlled recipient committee of Maria T. Santillan. Respondents failed to timely file a first and second pre-election campaign statement; failed to file late contribution reports; failed to disclose nonmonetary contributions made and received, and failed to maintain proper records. In addition, Santillan used campaign funds for personal purposes.

SANTOS, LAURA, 2012/0738 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Laura Santos, a governing Board Member for Bassett Unified School District, failed to timely file a Form 470 Short Form Campaign Statement covering the 2012 calendar year, due July 31, 2012.

SANTULLI, RICHARD T, 2003/0497 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Richard T. Santulli of Woodbridge, New Jersey, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2002.

SAPERSTEIN, SUZANNE, 2004/0154 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Suzanne Saperstein failed to timely disclose a late contribution.

SARACINO, WILLIAM E., FREE MARKET POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, CITIZENS FOR RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATION, AND FUND FOR A RESPONSIBLE LEGISLATURE, 1995/0310 (1997)

84104 - 16 counts
84200 - 9 counts
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
$36,000

William E. Saracino, executive director and treasurer of the Free Market Political Action Committee, and also treasurer to the Citizens for Responsible Representation and Fund for a Responsible Legislature committees, failed to timely file campaign statements and failed to collect and maintain required records for payments to himself between 1993 and 1996 for these committees.

SARE, DALE L., COMMITTEE TO ELECT DALE L. SARE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, AND JOHN N. CEFALU, TREASURER, 1999/0083 (2000)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
84300 - 1 count
$3,500

Dale L. Sare, an unsuccessful candidate for Superior Court Judge in El Dorado county in 1996, his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Dale L. Sare, Superior Court Judge, and its treasurer, John N. Cefalu, failed to file late contribution reports, failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to properly prepare campaign statements, and received illegal cash contributions in 1996.

SARES-REGIS GROUP, 2011/0187 (2012)

84308(d) - 1 count
$3,500

Sares-Regis Group, is a developer and provider of comprehensive commercial and residential real estate services throughout the western United States, which is based in Irvine, CA. On October 28, 2010, Sares-Regis Group made a contribution in the amount of $520 to Barbara Delgleize, an unsuccessful candidate for Huntington Beach City Council in the November 2, 2010, election. At all relevant times, Barbara Delgleize was also an appointed member of the Huntington Beach Planning Commission. During its February 8, 2011, meeting, the Huntington Beach Planning Commission voted to approve Agenda Item No. B-2: Site Plan Review No. 10-004 (Boardwalk Mixed Use Project). This was the Huntington Beach Planning Commission's initial approval for Sares-Regis Group's Application No. 2010-184 to develop a mixed use project consisting of apartments,

commercial/retail space, office space, recreation buildings and a park.Sares-Regis Group failed to disclose on the record that it made a contribution to Barbara Delgleize.

SAUERBRUN, MICHAEL, 2001/0442 (2001)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Michael Sauerbrun, a planning commissioner for the City of San Bernardino, failed to file his annual statement of economic interests in 2001.

SAUGET, LYLE, 2007/0365 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Lyle Sauget, Siskiyou county Grand Jury member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

SAVE OUR CANYONS, AND VIRGINIA BERTONI AND DIANE CALIVA, 1999/0803 (2001)

84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$2,500

Save Our Canyons, a primarily formed recipient committee to support a ballot measure in Chino, Virginia Bertoni, its treasurer, and Diane Caliva, its assistant treasurer, failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements in 1999.

SAVE OUR LICENSE, AND JOHN FUGATT, 2005/0105 (2009)

84200(a) - 1 count
84202.3 - 3 counts
$14,000

Save Our License, a state ballot measure committee that was initially formed in 2003 to qualify a referendum for the March 2, 2004, election against Senate Bill 60 (SB60) and John Fugatt, Treasurer for Respondent Committee, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement and failed to file quarterly campaign statements.

SAVE OUR PORT HUENEME POLICE DEPARTMENT, JILLYNN TAYLOR, AND VALORIE MORRISON, 1994/0539 (1996)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 2 counts
$2,250

Save Our Port Hueneme Police Department, a committee active in supporting the passage of Measure Z in the City of Port Hueneme, and Jillynn Taylor, treasurer, and Valorie Morrison, chairperson, failed to file campaign statements reporting the contributions received and expenditures made.

SAVE THE HORSES, AND CATHLEEN DOYLE, 2000/0666 (2002)

84105 - 3 counts
84211 - 7 counts
$18,000

Save the Horses, a ballot measure committee primarily formed to support the qualification and passage of Proposition 6 in the 1998 general election, and Cathleen Doyle, its treasurer, failed to disclose occupation and employer information on campaign statements, failed to send major donor notifications, failed to properly disclose a loan, and failed to itemize expenditures on campaign statements in 1997 and 1998.

SAWHILL CONSULTING, 2004/0802 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Sawhill Consulting of Sacramento failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

SBARRO, INC, 2006/0625 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Sbarro, Inc. of Melville, Nevada, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

SCAGLIOTTI, RICHARD, 2006/0401 (2009)

84204 - 1 count
$2,500

Richard Scagliotti failed to disclose a late independent expenditure made on or about May 21, 2006, totaling approximately $1,838, on a late independent expenditure report.

SCAIFE, RICHARD, 1998/0324 & 1998/0346 (1998)

84200 - 3 counts
84203 - 1 count
$7,000

Richard Scaife, a citizen of Pennsylvania, failed to file a late contribution report and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998. In addition, Mr. Scaife failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements in connection with contributions to Yes on 209 in 1996.

SCALORA, LORENE, 1999/0064 (2002)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Lorene Scalora, member of the Planning Commission for the City of Pinole, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by making or participating in making a governmental decision in which she knew she had a financial interest in 1999.

SCHABARUM FUND FOR CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE, PETER F. SCHABARUM, AND ROBERT E. WEISS, TREASURER, 1991/0608 (1993)

84105 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,000

The Schabarum Fund for California's Future, its treasurer, Robert E. Weiss, and Peter F. Schabarum, violated the campaign disclosure provisions when they failed to file a report in 1990 for a $12,500 late contribution made in support of a state ballot measure. They also failed to send notices in 1989 and 1990 to contributors of $5,000 or more advising them that they might be required to file major donor campaign statements.

SCHADE, ANDRE, 1992/0068 (1993)

87100 - 1 count
87200 - 1 count
$2,500

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Andre Schade, Fort Bragg City Councilman, who failed to disclose a $3,000 loan from a local developer on his 1990 annual statement of economic interests. Schade also committed a conflict-of-interest violation in 1991 when he participated in a governmental decision which had an effect on the developer, despite a disqualifying financial interest.

SCHELL, JOSEPH M, 1998/0325 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

Joseph M. Schell of Lafayette failed to file a late contribution report and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

SCHMIDT, ERIC AND WENDY, 2001/0234 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Eric and Wendy Schmidt of Atherton failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

SCHMITZ, JOHN, 1981/0017 (1983)

84211 - 2 counts
87207 - 1 count
$6,000

Former Senator John Schmitz incorrectly reported $9,000 on his campaign statements. Schmitz gave checks written on the account of his campaign committee to a contributor of Schmitz in return for checks from the contributor which were made payable to Schmitz personally. These transactions had the effect of transferring money from the campaign committee to Schmitz without disclosing the true nature of the transactions.

SCHNABEL, MARNA, 1997/0574 (1999)

87203 & 87206 - 3 counts
$6,000

Marna Schnabel, member of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission, failed to adequately and fully disclose her investments on annual statements of economic interests covering 1995, 1996, and 1997.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN A, 2003/0426 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John A. Schneider of New York City, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SCHOLBERG, KURT, 2002/0739 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$1,500

Kurt Scholberg failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

SCHOTT, MARK, 2010/0616 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Mark Schott, a Dixie School District board member, failed to file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

SCHRADER, DONALD, 2001/0254 (2005)

87100 - 3 counts
$10,000

Donald Schrader, a member of the Yuba county Board of Supervisors and a member of the governing board of the Yuba county Water Agency, used or attempted to use his official position to influence governmental decisions in which he knew or had reason to know he had a financial interest.

SCHRAMEL, DAVID, 1990/0317 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

David Schramel, a member of the board of directors of the Indian Valley Hospital District, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted in favor of a contract which benefitted a client of his oxygen supply business.

SCHULER, BARRY, 2007/0772 (2008)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,355

Barry Schuler of Napa failed to timely disclose two late contributions totaling $15,700.

SCHULER, BARRY, 2007/0747 (2008)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Barry Schuler of Napa failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $40,700.

SCHWARTZ, ALAN, 2001/0162 (2002)

84302 - 30 counts
$58,000

Alan Schwartz, international trade and political consultant under contract with Mattel, Inc., headquartered in El Segundo, made contributions to various candidates on behalf of Mattel without disclosing that Mattel was the true source of the contributions between 1997 and 2000.

SCHWARTZ, B.L, 2004/0794 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

B.L. Schwartz of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

SCHWARTZ, STUART, 1999/0392 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Stuart Schwartz of Studio City failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor committee in 1998.

SCHWARZENEGGER, ARNOLD, GOVERNOR SCHWARZENEGGER'S CALIFORNIA RECOVERY TEAM, AND THOMAS HILTACHK, 2006/0183 (2006)

85500 - 143 counts
$200,200

Arnold Schwarzenegger, his controlled ballot measure committee Governor Schwarzenegger's California Recovery Team, and the committee treasurer Thomas Hiltachk failed to timely file online or electronically 24-hour campaign reports disclosing independent expenditures.

SCHWARZENEGGER, ARNOLS AND GOVERNOR SCHWARZENEGGER'S CALIFORNIA DREAM TEAM, A BALLOT MEASURE COMMITTEE, 2009/0539 (2012)

18521.5(d) - 6 counts
$30,000

Arnold Schwarzenegger was governor of the State of California from November 2003 through January 2011. California Dream Team, A Ballot Measure Committee (Respondent Committee), was Schwarzenegger's candidate controlled ballot measure committee located in Burbank, CA. Respondents used Respondent Committee funds to pay for a television and internet advertisement which referred to state budget negotiations that were in progress. However, under the Political Reform Act, as implemented by regulations adopted by the Commission, ballot measure committees which are controlled by candidates for elective state office may only use committee funds to make expenditures that are related to a state or local measure or a potential measure anticipated by the committee. By using Respondent Committee funds to make six expenditures totaling over $1.1 million, which were unrelated to a state or local measure or an anticipated potential measure, Respondents violated the Political Reform Act.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, 2011/0555 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Benjamin Scott, Commissioner, Oakland Rent Board, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

SCOTT, GLORIA, ROBERT MARTINEZ AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT GLORIA SCOTT FOR KERN HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 2000/0150 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Gloria Scott, unsuccessful candidate for the Kern High School District Board of Trustees in Bakersfield, her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Gloria Scott for Kern High School District Board of Trustees, and Robert Martinez, its treasurer, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement and a late contribution report in 1998, and semi-annual campaign statements from 1999 through 2001.

SCOTT, JACK, JACK SCOTT FOR STATE SENATE COMMITTEE, AND JONATHAN FUHRMAN, 2002/0507 (2005)

84203 - 18 counts
84605 - 7 counts
$39,000

Jack Scott, a successful candidate for senate in the 2000 statewide general election, his controlled committee, Jack Scott for State Senate Committee, and its treasurer Jonathan Fuhrman, failed to properly disclose 18 late contributions in paper late contribution reports, and failed to properly disclose seven late contributions in electronic late contribution reports.

SCOTT, MARSHALL AND MARSHALL C. SCOTT COMMITTEE, 1988/0151 (1989)

84211 - 3 counts
87100 & 87103 - 2 counts
$10,000

Marshall Scott of Moreno Valley committed conflict-of-interest and campaign reporting violations. As councilmember in 1985, Mr. Scott cast votes to approve development projects in Moreno Valley that were likely to significantly benefit a source of income. Mr. Scott's violations involved his votes to approve a plan for a 76-unit apartment being developed by Sykes Construction Company, and to approve a 48-lot subdivision being developed by Sykes Enterprises Corporation. Mr. Scott had a financial interest in the decision requiring disqualification because of income received from Albert Sykes, a 50% partner in the apartment?project and sole owner of the company developing the subdivision. The council member had received $570 in insurance commission fees from Mr. Sykes within 12 months of the first decision and another $1,600 in commission fees within 12 months of the second decision. The campaign reporting violations for Mr. Scott involved his failure to properly cumulate at least a dozen

contributions received in 1985 and 1986, which individually totaled $99 or less.

SCPIE INDEMNITY COMPANY, 1999/0390 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$600

SCPIE Indemnity Company, located in Los Angeles, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism and the California Agenda Committee in 1998.

SCRIVNER, ZACK, SCRIVNER FOR SUPERVISOR 2010, AND SHAWN KELLY, 2010/1099 (2012)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
84211(b)(i) & 84211(k) & 18421.6 - 1 count
$4,750

Zack Scrivner was elected to the Kern county Board of Supervisors in the 2010 General Election. Scrivner for Supervisor 2010 was his candidate controlled committee and Shawn Kelly was the committee's treasurer. They failed to report subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $297,182 on the six original campaign statements filed for the period July 1, 2009 through October 16, 2010. They also failed to report accrued expenses totaling approximately $99,685 on the four campaign statements filed for the period January 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010.

SEAN MACNEIL, 2009/0645 (2011)

87302 - 1 count
$4,000

Sean MacNeil, former Chief of Staff to California State Senator Pat Wiggins failed to disclose on
his 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests $2,000, which was income he received from Friends of Pat Wiggins for State Senate 2010 campaign in March 2007.

SEASIDE CITIZENS LEAGUE FOR PROGRESS AND JAMES MANNING, 1979/0087 (1980)

81004 - 1 count
84101 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
$300

The Seaside Citizens League failed to file campaign disclosure reports in connection with a city council recall election in 1979. The committee spent about $13,000 in the campaign but did not file any reports until eight days after the February 5 election.

SEE, DARRYL M, 2000/0115 (2003)

87100 - 6 counts
87300 - 6 counts
$24,000

Darryl M. See, a medical doctor employed as an Assistant Professor and Principal Investigator with the University of California at Irvine, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he made governmental decisions which had an effect on sources of income in 1997 and 1998 and failed to report those sources of income on his statements of economic interests.

SEGERSTROM, HENRY, 2006/0308 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Henry Segerstrom of Costa Mesa failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $25,000 in 2004.

SEIFER, MELISSA, 2001/0133 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Melissa Seifer of Rancho Santa Fe failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

SEIFER, MELISSA K, 2002/1046 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,500

Melissa K. Seifer of Rancho Santa Fe failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

SEIU LOCAL 998 PAC, 2003/0009 (2003)

84203 - 3 counts
$2,025

SEIU Local 998 PAC in Ventura failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

SEIU LOS ANGELES HOMECARE WORKERS UNION LOCAL 434-B, 2002/0790 (2003)

84203 - 5 counts
$3,300

SEIU Los Angeles Homecare Workers Union Local 434-B failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

SELBY, RICHARD W. AND AFFILIATE SELBY/SIMON PARTNERSHIP AND R. W. SELBY & CO., INC, 2006/0039 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$400

Richard W. Selby and Affiliate Selby/Simon Partnership and R. W. Selby & Co., Inc. of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign in 2005.

SEMBLER, MEL, 1998/0474 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Mel Sembler of St. Petersburg, Florida, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

SENATE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FUND, AN OFFICEHOLDER COMMITTEE OF SENATOR ROB HURTT, ROB HURTT, AND SEYOL CHOYE, TREASURER, 1998/0001 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Senate Republican Majority Fund, an Officeholder Committee of Senator Rob Hurtt and controlled by Rob Hurtt, and Seyol Choye, its treasurer, failed to file a late contribution report for non-monetary contributions made the Rainey for Senate Committee in 1996.

SENIOR, JEFFREY, 2011/1003 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Jeffrey Senior, California Travel and Tourism Commissioner, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the Technical Assistance Division.

SERCO MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC, 2008/0074 (2010)

84301 - 5 counts
$15,000

Serco Management Services, Inc. is a service company providing infrastructure support services to state and local governments, including multi-million dollar contracts with the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to provide parking services. Serco Management Services, Inc. was the true source of five campaign contributions totaling $1,100, made to candidates for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors between June and October 2006. The contributions were made in the names of Respondent's employees.

SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, 2001/0392 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Service Employees International Union, located in Washington, D.C., failed to file a late contribution report in 1998.

SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL 721 CTW, CLC STATE & LOCAL AND ROBERT SCHOONOVER, 2012/0729 (2013)

84203 - 7 counts
$8,022

This case arose from an audit of Committee by the Franchise Tax Board. In this matter, the Committee made 15 contributions amounting to $64,320 during the late contribution reporting periods in connection with six separate elections and failed to timely report each contribution.

SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION POLITICAL EDUCATION AND ACTION FUND (SEIU PEA) AND ANNA BURGER, 2005/0886 (2006)

84200.3 & 84200.4 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.8 - 3 counts
84203 - 3 counts
$21,800

SEIU PEA is a state general purpose committee sponsored by the Service Employees International Union and Anna Burger serves as its treasurer. Respondents failed to file a late contribution report, failed to file an odd-year campaign statement, and failed to file a pre-election campaign statement.

SEVIER, GERALD F., COMMITTEE TO ELECT GERALD F. SEVIER JUDGE, AND DUANE W. SCOTT, TREASURER, 1994/0184 (1996)

84211 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
84303 - 1 count
$3,500

Gerald F. Sevier, a successful judicial candidate for the Tulare county Superior Court in 1992, and his committee and its treasurer, Duane W. Scott, failed to disclose contributions received and failed to report subvendors for expenditures. Sevier also illegally received cash contributions of $100 or more.

SEVILLE CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, INC, 2007/0297 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Seville Construction Services, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $15,000

SEVILLE GROUP, INC, 2008/0273 (2009)

84200(b) & 84605(b) - 7 counts
84203 & 84605(b) - 12 counts
$44,500

The Seville Group, Inc., qualified as a "major donor committee" under the Act for calendar years 2004 through 2008. Respondent failed to timely file, in paper format, two semi-annual campaign statements, and in paper and electronic formats, five semi-annual campaign statements; failed to timely file, in paper format, two late contribution reports, and in paper and electronic formats, ten late contribution reports.

SHADOWROCK DEVELOPMENT CORP, 1996/0149 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84200
$3,000

Shadowrock Development Corp., with real property in Palm Springs, failed to file major donor campaign statements for loans and non-monetary contributions made to the California Gaming Control Committee in 1996.

SHAMSAPOUR, HAMID, 2009/0572 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Hamid Shamsapour, Marin Transportation Authority board member, failed to timely file a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

SHANBOUR, FRED, 1989/0266 (1989)

86107 - 1 count
86114 - 1 count
$3,000

Fred Shanbour, a Sacramento lobbyist, failed to properly disclose payments received as a lobbyist to influence legislative action. The two violations stem from payments from International Hair Runner, Inc., which were not properly disclosed by Mr. Shanbour.

SHANNON, ROBERT, 1991/0376 (1993)

84301 - 6 counts
$11,000

Robert Shannon, a Fremont real estate broker, laundered $99 contributions made in support of Fremont mayoral candidate Bill Ball and city council candidate Gary Mello in 1989. The cumulative total of Shannon's contributions also exceeded the City of Fremont's contribution limit of $249.

SHAPELL INDUSTRIES, INC., NATHAN SHAPELL AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2004/0777 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Shapell Industries, Inc., Nathan Shapell and affiliated entities of Beverly Hills failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

SHAPIRO, DAN AND FRIENDS OF DAN SHAPIRO, 1987/0614 (1989)

84211, 84213, & 84216 - 1 count
$1,000

Dan Shapiro and his campaign committee committed campaign reporting violations during a 1985 campaign for city controller in Los Angeles. A mandatory state audit of the committee found that a $100,000 contribution from Mr. Shapiro was a loan at 10.5% to the candidate from First Interstate Bank. A promissory note was cosigned by the candidate's father, Bernard Shapiro, who repaid the entire loan during the campaign. The loan was improperly reported as being made by the candidate to the committee without interest or a due date. The statement was verified by the candidate on March 25, 1985

SHEEHAN, MARIA, 1991/0037 (1993)

87100 - 1 count
87300 - 1 count
$1,500

Maria Sheehan, Vice-Chancellor for Human Resources for the California Community Colleges, committed a conflict-of-interest violation when she participated in a decision which would have a material financial effect on her source of income. Sheehan also failed to disclose this source of income on her statement of economic interests.

SHEELEY, ALVINA, AND ALVINA SHEELEY FOR ELECTION F-SUSD GOVERNING BOARD 2011, 2011/1124 (2012)

84200.5(c) & 84200.8 - 1 count
84200.5(c) & 84200.8 - 1 count
$5,000

Alvina Sheeley was a candidate for the Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District Board of Education in the November 8, 2011, election, and treasurer for her committee, Alvina Sheeley for Election F-SUSD Governing Board 2011. They failed to file in a timely manner, a first pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2011, through September 24, 2011, due on or before September 29, 2011, and a second pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period September 25, 2011, through October 22, 2011, due on or before October 27, 2011.

SHEHADEY PROPERTIES, 2003/0586 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,815

Shehadey Properties of Fresno failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SHELBY, JACK, 1979/0061 (1980)

86107 & 86110 - 21 counts
$2,500

Jack Shelby, lobbyist for the California Association of Realtors, failed to file financial disclosure reports on time. Mr. Shelby filed 21 reports from one to 212 days late.

SHELLEY, KEVIN, 2004/0575 (2006)

84309 - 1 count
$5,000

In May 2003, Kevin Shelley, the California Secretary of State from January 2003 to March 2005, and a former member of the state assembly from 1996 through 2002, received a $2,000 campaign contribution in his state office in San Francisco.

SHELTON, NORMA, 2013/0881 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Norma Shelton, as the Assistant Superintendent of the Laguna Beach Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $165.56 on her 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

SHERIFFS, LEIGH, 1984/0274 (1985)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$2,000

Leigh Sheriffs, a commissioner on the State Building Standards Commission, failed to file an annual statement of economic interests for 1983.

SHERMAN-WARNE, JILL, 2009/0007 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$800

Jill Sherman-Warne, Commissioner, California Native American Heritage Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

SHERMAN-WARNE, JILL, 2011/0838 (2012)

87300 & 87302(b) - 1 count
$1,000

Jill Sherman-Warne, Commissioner, California Native American Heritage Commission, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests in a timely manner for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010.

SHERRILL, STEPHEN C, 2002/0716 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Stephen C. Sherrill of New York City failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

SHIMMON, A. JOHN, A. JOHN SHIMMON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AND MELVIN SWIG, 1985/0018 (1986)

84104 - 1 count
84211 - 3 counts
$3,500

A. John Shimmon, candidate for the Board of Equalization, A. John Shimmon Committee, and its treasurer, Melvin Swig, failed to itemize committee reimbursement expenditures to Mr. Shimmon which were $100 or more, and failed to keep records substantiating an expenditure to the candidate.

SHIMMON, DAVID, 2002/0094 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

David Shimmon of Los Altos Hills failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

SHIPLEY, DALE, 2003/0740 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Dale Shipley of Morgan Hill failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

SHIRAKAWA, GEORGE, 2012/0662 (2013)

89512 - 10 counts
$50,000

George Shirakawa ("Shirakawa"), had been a member of the Santa Clara county Board of Supervisors since 2008, and previously served on a governing board of the East Side Union High School District. George Shirakawa for School Board and Shirakawa for Supervisor were Shirakawa's candidate controlled committees. As a Santa Clara county Supervisor, Shirakawa made expenditures that were not related to a political, legislative or governmental purpose.

SHIRVANIAN, KOSTI, KOMAR INVESTMENTS, CHINO INDUSTRIAL COMMONS, LLC, AND PACIFIC WASTE, INC, 2007/0113 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Kosti Shirvanian, Komar Investments, Chino Industrial Commons, LLC, and Pacific Waste, Inc. of Newport Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $19,500 in 2006.

SHISHIDO, MARC, 2006/0483 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Marc Shishido, a member of the City of Tracy Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

SHOPOFF, WILLIAM, THE SHOPOFF GROUP AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2008/0289 (2008)

84203 - 6 counts
$900

William Shopoff, The Shopoff Group and Affiliated Entities of Irvine failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $6,000.

SHOPOFF, WILLIAM, THE SHOPOFF GROUP AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2008/0289 (2008)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

William Shopoff, The Shopoff Group and Affiliated Entities of Irvine failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $38,115.02 that were due in 2004 and 2005.

SHORTER, ANDREA, 2012/0866 (2013)

87207 - 4 counts
$800

Andrea Shorter ("Shorter"), a member of the Commission on the Status of Women for the City and county of San Francisco. As a member of that commission, she was required by the Conflict of Interest Code to file Annual Statements of Economic Interests disclosing sources of income. In this matter, Shorter filed Annual Statements of Economic Interests for 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, but failed to report her income from the No on Proposition 8 Campaign in 2008, and failed to report her salary as the Director of Equality California, a nonprofit entity, on her 2009, 2010, and 2011 Annual Statements of Economic Interest.

SHROTMAN, PHILLIP, FRIENDS OF PHILLIP SHROTMAN LONG BEACH CITY COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, DIST. 5-2010, AND PHILLIP SHROTMAN, TREASURER, 2010/0927 (2011)

84206, 84200.5 & 84200 - 4 counts
$1,600

Phillip Shrotman, Friends of Phillip Shrotman Long Beach City College Board of Trustees, Dist. 5 -2010, and Phillip Shrotman, Treasurer, failed to timely file the Form 470 Supplemental, two pre-election reports, and one semi-annual campaign report.

SHUBIN, WILLIAM M., MARTHA SHUBIN, SABOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., DBA THRIFTY BEST PUMPING SERVICE, CENTRAL CALIFORNIA WASTE PAPER, INC., AND UNIVERSAL PLUMBING AND DRAIN LINE SERVICE, 1997/0454 (2000)

84200 - 3 counts
84203 - 3 counts
84300 - 15 counts
84301 - 15 counts
$70,000

William M. and Martha Shubin, residents of Fresno and owners of Sabor Environmental Services, Inc., dba Thrifty Best Pumping Service, Central California Waste Paper, Inc., and Universal Plumbing and Drain Line Service, laundered campaign contributions to candidates for the Fresno county Board of Supervisors in 1994 and 1996 and failed to file late contribution reports and campaign statements.

SIDES, ALBERT, 2009/0818 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Albert Sides, a member of the City of Chula Vista Board of Appeals and Advisors, failed to timely file a 2008 Statement of Economic Interests.

SIDHU, JASVIR, 2012/0865 (2013)

84200.5(b) & 84200.7(b) - 1 count
$2,000

Jasvir Sidhu was a successful candidate for the Sierra View Local Health Care Distrit Board of Directors in the election held on November 6, 2012. In this matter, Sidhu failed to file pre-election campaign statements covering the periods July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, due October 5, 2012 and October 1, 2012, through October 20, 2012, due October 25, 2012.

SIERRA TEL COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, 2005/0573 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Sierra Tel Communications Group of Oakhurst failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

SIERRA, RUBEN, 2009/0470 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$800

Ruben Sierra, a former legislative analyst for the California State Assembly, failed to timely file an assuming office and leaving office Statement of Economic Interests.

SIETSEMA, AGNES, 2004/0006 (2006)

87100 - 2 counts
$7,000

As a board member for the Winston City School Board, Agnes Sietsema made two governmental decisions in which she had a financial interest on September 8, 2003 and November 24, 2003.

SIGALA, MARCO, 1990/0943 (1993)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

Marco Sigala, former Los Banos Unified School District Assistant Superintendent, committed conflict-of-interest violations when he used his official position to influence a governmental decision affecting his economic interest. In 1990, after Sigala recommended that the board offer a teaching contract to his wife, he was directed to extend an offer of employment to her.

SIGNAL HILL PETROLEUM, 2013/0898 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Signal Hill Petroleum, failed to timely file a Major Donor Committee Campaign Statement (Form 461) for 2012.

SIGNATURE PROPERTIES, INC, 2001/0386 (2002)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$14,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Signature Properties, Inc., located in Pleasanton, which failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000, and failed to timely file major donor campaign statements in paper and electronic formats in 2000 and 2001.

SIGNATURE PROPERTIES, INC, 2002/0806 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Signature Properties, Inc., located in Pleasanton, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

SIGUE CORPORATION, 2004/0155 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$3,180

Sigue Corporation failed to properly disclose a late contribution in 2003.

SILICON VALLEY MANUFACTURING, 2000/0408 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Silicon Valley Manufacturing, located in San Jose, failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

SILVA, ALBERT, 1983/0019 (1984)

87100 - 1 count
$500

Richmond City Councilman Albert E. Silva committed conflict-of-interest violations when he participated in a series of votes on a development project proposed by real estate developer Carl Dame'. Silva should have disqualified himself from voting on Dame's project since he reported receiving gifts of three fishing trips from Dame' valued at $750 each (total value of $2,250) on his statement of economic interests.

SILVA, BRIDGET, 2003/0725 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Bridget Silva failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

SILVER, CAROL RUTH, FRIENDS OF SUPERVISOR CAROL RUTH SILVER, AND COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT SUPERVISOR CAROL RUTH SILVER, 1991/0305 (1992)

84104 - 2 counts
$2,000

Carol Ruth Silver, former San Francisco City and county Supervisor, and her campaign committees failed to retain source documents and bank statements for contributions received and expenditures made in 1988.

SIMANTOB, AMANOLLAH, ZACARIA SIMANTOB, SAID SIMANTOB, ATALOAH SIMANTOB, AND AMIR ARZILI, 1992/0279 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 11 counts
84302 - 2 counts
$25,000

Members of the Simantob and Shalomi family, owners of the Broadway Trade Center, formerly the May Company building in downtown Los Angeles' Garment District, laundered several contributions in the names of various individuals to candidates for Los Angeles City Council in 1991. In addition, Ataloah Simantob and Amir Arzili acted as intermediaries without disclosing the name of the actual contributor.

SIMMONS, CHUCK, 1994/0456 (1997)

87100 - 1 count
$1,000

Chuck Simmons, board member of the Amador county Fair Board, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions in 1993 when he used his official position to influence a decision in which he had a financial interest.

SIMMONS, GALE, 2011/0010 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Gale Simmons, a member of the Santa Clara county Child Abuse Council, failed to timely file her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests by the April 1, 2010, deadline.

SIMON SNELLGROVE AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2009/0321 (2009)

84200 - 1 count
$658

Simon Snellgrove and Affiliated Entities, a major donor committee, failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461.

SIMON, RENEE, RENEE SIMON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AND STERLING CLAYTON, 1980/0015 (1980)

84203 - 2 counts
84210 - 3 counts
84214 - 1 count
$1,500

State senatorial candidate Renee Simon of Long Beach and her campaign committee failed to file two late contribution reports. The committee also failed to properly report 12 contributions of $100 or more totaling $2,250 and two expenditures totaling $8,706.11.

SIMON, WILLIAM E., JR., BILL SIMON FOR GOVERNOR, AND WILLIAM R. TURNER, 2004/0489 (2006)

84105 - 7 counts
84203 - 9 counts
84211 & 84303 - 14 counts
84211 - 15 counts
$125,000

William E. Simon, Jr. was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in the November 5, 2002, general election. Bill Simon for Governor was the controlled committee of Mr. Simon. William R. Turner was the treasurer for Bill Simon for Governor. Respondents failed to: properly disclose late contributions; timely report required information for payments made to subvendors; disclose or timely disclose accrued expenses; send or timely send major donor notifications to contributors; and, disclose the lender of loans to Respondent Committee and the entity that pledged security for the line of credit from which the loans were made.

SIMON-WARGO, SANDY, 2003/0356 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Sandy Simon-Wargo failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests.

SIMPSON-GIPSON, PAULETTE, COMMITTEE TO ELECT PAULETTE FOR COMPTON KIDS, AND PAULETTE SIMPSON-GIPSON, TREASURER, 2012/0348 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Los Angeles county school board candidate Paulette Simpson-Gipson, the Committee to Elect Paulette for Compton Kids, and Paulette Simpson-Gipson, Treasurer, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period July 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012, with the county of Los Angeles.

SINADINOS, JOHN G, 2006/0599 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

John G. Sinadinos of Sacramento failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2003.

SINCLAIR, PETE, COMMITTEE TO ELECT PETE SINCLAIR, AND LORI LAUB, 1996/0146 (1998)

84211 - 1 count
$1,500

Pete Sinclair, successful candidate for the Woodside City Council in 1995, the Committee to Elect Pete Sinclair and its treasurer, Lori Laub, failed to report required information relating to the true identity of campaign contributions received.

SINGER, MARTIN D, 2004/0156 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Martin D. Singer failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

SINGLER-ERNSTER, INC. DBA ROUND TABLE PIZZA, 2006/0628 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Singler-Ernster, Inc. dba Round Table Pizza of Sebastopol failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

SINGLER-ERNSTER, INC. DBA ROUND TABLE PIZZA, 2006/0556 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Singler-Ernster, Inc. dba Round Table Pizza of Sebastopol failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $31,000 in 2004.

SINNOTT, LORIE, 2006/0354 (2010)

87207(a) - 1 count
$1,500

Lorie Sinnott, a member of the Menlo Park Planning Commission, failed to timely disclose a source of income on her 2004 annual Statement of Economic Interests filed on or about February 17, 2005.

SISKIYOU COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION AND HOYT BRADLEY, 2013/0323 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Siskiyou county Deputy Sheriff's Association and Hoyt Bradley, the committee's Treasurer, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due January 31, 2013.

SKAFF, DANIEL L, 2003/0427 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Daniel L. Skaff of Sonoma failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SKECHERS USA, INC., 2013/0885 (2013)

84200 & 84200.5 - 6 counts
$2,400

Skechers USA, Inc., failed to timely file Major Donor Reports (Form 461) disclosing 6 contributions made during the periods January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due on July 31, 2011; January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012; and July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, due October 5, 2012, with the City of Moreno Valley.

SKEEN, JOHN K, 1998/0427 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

John K. Skeen of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made to the Californians for Paycheck Protection, a ballot measure committee controlled by Governor Pete Wilson in support of Proposition 226, in 1998.

SKELTON, LOLA, 2012/0530 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Lola Skelton, as a Member of the Hughes-Elizabeth lakes Union School District Board, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

SKILLED HEALTHCARE, LLC, 2006/0309 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,361

Skilled Healthcare of Foothill Ranch failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $15,400 in 2004 and $16,100 in 2005.

SKYTT, EDWIN, 2005/0238 (2009)

87100 - 1 count
$4,000

Edwin Skytt, Solvang City Councilmember, voted on a project located within 500 feet of real property in which he had an economic interest.

SLATER-PRICE, PAM, 2010/0105 (2010)

87203 - 10 counts
$2,000

Pam Slater Price, San Diego county Supervisor, failed to report gifts of tickets on her 2006, 2007 and 2008 annual Statements of Economic Interests, valued in total at $1,292.

SLOAN, JAKE, 2012/0630 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Jake Sloan, as a Planning Commissioner for the county of Contra Costa Planning Commission, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

SMEAD, LARRY, 1998/0352 (1998)

84200 - 2 counts
$3,000

Larry Smead of Canaan, Connecticut, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements for contributions made to the California Civil Rights Initiative, a ballot measure committee in support of Proposition 209, in 1996.

SMITH, ANAFLOR Q, 2005/0121 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Anaflor Q. Smith of Woodside failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

SMITH, ARLO, ARLO SMITH FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND MICHAEL K. WONG, TREASURER, 1993/0332 (1996)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 7 counts
84211 - 1 count
84216 - 3 counts
84303 - 5 counts

85201 - 1 count
$25,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge's proposed decision in the matter of Arlo Smith, candidate for state Attorney General in 1990, and his committee, Arlo Smith for Attorney General, and Michael K. Wong, treasurer, who committed 18 campaign reporting violations.

SMITH, BETTY, 1995/0037 (1995)

87207 - 1 count
$2,000

Betty Smith, a director on the 50th District Agricultural Association Board of Directors, failed to report her employer as a source of income on her annual statement of economic interests in 1994.

SMITH, BOYD C, 2009/0369 (2009)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,200

Boyd C. Smith of Palo Alto, failed to timely disclose two late contributions totaling $28,000.

SMITH, DAVID, 2001/0663 (2002)

87200-87302 - 1 count
$300

David Smith, an Investment Management Consultant for the Public Employees Retirement System, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

SMITH, JULIE E, 2003/0685 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Julie E. Smith failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SMITH, KELLIE, 2009/0896 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Kellie Smith serves as a consultant for the Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee. Respondent Smith failed to report a gift from the Northern California Power Agency in the amount of $95.88 for event tickets on her 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

SMITH, MICHAEL, 2006/0613 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Michael Smith of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

SMITH, REED, 2005/0394 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Reed Smith of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2001.

SMITH, ROBERT, 1991/0587 (1992)

89515 - 1 count
$1,000

Robert Smith, Fresno City Councilman, improperly loaned $8,493 in campaign funds to his personal insurance business.

SMITH, RONALD AND FRIENDS OF RON SMITH, 2011/1053 (2012)

84200(a) - 1 count
$1,500

Ronald Smith, as a candidate for re-election to the West Basin Municipal Water District Board in the November 2, 2010 election, and his candidate controlled committee, Friends of Ron Smith, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements for the reporting periods January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011, by the August 1, 2011 due date, and July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, by the January 31, 2012 due date.

SMITH, TIMOTHY PETER, AND CAMPAIGN TO ELECT TIM SMITH, 1995/0327 (1998)

84104 - 6 counts
84211 - 6 counts
$18,000

Timothy Peter Smith, a member of the Sonoma county Board of Supervisors, and his controlled committee, Campaign to Elect Tim Smith, failed to maintain required records of purchases made on credit cards and failed to report expenditures and subvendor payments from 1993 to 1996.

SMITH, WESLEY, 2013/0686 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Wesley Smith, as the Superintendent of the Morgan Hill Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf and two meals totaling $195.34 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and two meals totaling $151.75 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

SMOLEY, SANDRA, 1986/0370 (1989)

87100 & 87103 - 8 counts
$13,500

Sacramento county Supervisor Sandra Smoley committed conflict-of-interest violations involving more than a dozen county decisions in 1985 and 1986 that significantly benefitted clients of her husband's architectural and planning firm, Carissimi-Rohrer, or the client's related business entities. While her husband's firm was not involved in any of the projects, the developers were known by the supervisor to be sources of income to her husband which resulted in community property income to her in excess of $250.

A prenuptial agreement between Supervisor Smoley and Walter Rohrer did not exempt her from disqualification as to clients of her husband's firm. Rather than consulting the Commission, Supervisor Smoley relied on the advice of private counsel in April 1986 which erroneously concluded that disqualification from the decisions was unnecessary because of the prenuptial agreement. That advice was reversed in July 1988 after the private counsel reviewed a full copy of the agreement.

Additionally, on her 1984 and 1985 statements of economic interests, Ms. Smoley reported that clients of Carissimi-Rohrer and Associates were sources of income through payments made to the firm.

SNEIDER, ARTURO AND BARBARA, 2003/0308 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Arturo and Barbara Sneider of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SNELLING PERSONNEL SERVICES, 2003/0324 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Snelling Personnel Services of Dallas, Texas, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SNIDER, PAUL H., AND FLORIN ROAD TOYOTA, 1988/0259 (1989)

84211 - 1 count
84301 - 1 count
$4,000

Paul H. Snider and one of his Sacramento auto dealerships failed to disclose six contributions totaling $2,925 on his major donor campaign statement for 1985. The contributions, made by affiliated business entities, brought his total contributions for the year to more than $40,000. Mr. Snider's dealership, Florin Road Toyota, also laundered a $250 contribution to Friends of John Doolittle through an office manager, who was reimbursed.

SNOOK, AL, AND SNOOK FOR MAYOR, FRIENDS OF AL "BIG AL,", 1998/0618 (2002)

84104 - 3 counts
$4,500

Al Snook, unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Garden Grove in 1998, and his controlled committee, Snook for Mayor, Friends of Al "Big Al," failed to maintain records necessary to prepare campaign statements in 1998.

SNYDER, ARTHUR, 1980/0019 (1982)

87100 - 5 counts
87207 - 5 counts
$14,000

Los Angeles City Councilmember Art Snyder violated the conflict-of-interest and disclosure requirements. Snyder should have disqualified himself from voting on five matters relating to the East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU). Additionally, he failed to disclose income received from a TELACU subsidiary through a company he owns and also failed to disclose the receipt of income he received personally from the investment of campaign funds. Snyder voted as a member of the Grants Committee on June 6, 1979, the same day he entered into a business agreement with a TELACU subsidiary that ultimately resulted in net income to him of approximately $30,000 during 1979 and 1980. The five grants in question totaled $2.2 million.

SNYDER, JAY, 2005/0550 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts

$2,250

Jay Snyder of New York, New York, failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

SNYDER, JAY, 2005/0710 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jay Snyder of New York, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

SNYDER, RICHARD A, 1987/0380 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

Richard A. Snyder of Los Angeles failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and late contribution report in connection with contributions totaling $155,300 in 1986. The late contribution report should have been filed for a $50,000 contribution made on October 22, 1986.

SNYDER, TRACY, 2005/0551 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Tracy Snyder of New York, New York, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

SNYDER, TRACY, 2005/0709 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Tracy Snyder of New York, New York, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

SOBEL, JOHN, 2009/0897 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

John Sobel, Legislative Director for Assemblymember Paul Cook, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests, a gift of Sacramento Kings tickets paid by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians and valued at $89.50.

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS, 2010/0606 (2011)

86115 - 14 counts
$14,000

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, a California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file fourteen lobbyist employer reports, from January 1, 2007 through March 31, 2010, resulting in a failure to report total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $200,000.

SOBRATO DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES, 2006/0453 (2006)

84200 - 4 counts
$2,168

Sobrato Development Companies of Cupertino failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $23,500 in 2002, $10,957 in 2004 and $16,802 in 2005.

SODARO, DONALD E, 1999/0401 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Donald E. Sodaro of Newport Beach failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

SOLANO, PAUL, 2013/0437 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Paul Solano, as a Member of the Basset Unified School District Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $115.46 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

SOLECTRON CORPORATION, 2004/0715 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Solectron Corporation of Milpitas failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

SONSINI, LARRY, 2003/0548 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Larry W. Sonsini failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SORCI, JOHN, JOSEPH FILICE, AND "JOHN SORCI FOR SUPERVISOR" COMMITTEE, 1997/0010 (1998)

84104 - 1 count
$2,000

John Sorci, mayor and city council member of the City of Santa Clara, and candidate for the Santa Clara county Board of Supervisors in 1994, his committee, "John Sorci for Supervisor," and its treasurer, Joseph Filice, failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to properly prepare campaign statements.

SOROS, GEORGE, 2005/0492 (2009)

84200(b) & 84605(b) - 1 count
84203(a) & 84605(b) - 1 count
$8,000

In October 2004, George Soros, a resident of New York, failed to timely disclose a $350,000 late contribution in a late contribution report. Respondent also failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

SOTELO, EDMUND, 2012/0029 (2012)

87300 & 87302 - 3 counts
89503(c) - 3 counts
87100 - 1 count
$12,500

Edmund Sotelo, City Manager for the City of Oxnard, received gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in 2007, 2008, and 2009, and failed to report these gifts on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting periods January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008; January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due April 1, 2009, and January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010. Additionally, he received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit from one source in 2007 and two sources in 2008. He impermissibly made, participated in the making, or influenced a governmental decision by approving a Revised Development Schedule regarding the RiverPark Project, an affiliated entity of J.F. Shea Co., & Affiliated Companies, which was the source of a gift that exceeded the annual gift limit.

SOTO, ANDRES, 2013/0098 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Andres Soto, as a Commissioner for the City of Richmond Planning Commission, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1 2011, through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

SOTO, LETICIA, 1999/0328 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Leticia Soto, member of the Madera Civil Service Commission, who failed to timely file an assuming office and a 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

SOTO, THOMAS, 2004/0637 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Thomas Soto, a member of the California Board of Corrections, failed to timely file a 2003 statement of economic interests.

SOTOA, ALIITAMA, 2010/0054 (2010)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$400

Aliitama Sotoa, Board of Ethics member, City of Chula Vista, failed to file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests by the deadline of October 1, 2009.

SOUMAKIAN, GABRIEL, 2013/0569 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Gabriel Soumakian, as the Superintendent of the Oxnard Union High School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: three meals totalling $179.99 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

SOUTH COAST EMERGENCY MEDICAL GROUP, INC, 2006/0637 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

South Coast Emergency Medical Group, Inc. of Huntington Beach failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $13,236 in 2004.

SOUTH PASADENANS FOR SAFE SCHOOLS, AND MARILYN ANDERSON, 1996/0201 (1997)

84200 & 84200.8 - 3 counts
$4,500

South Pasadenans for Safe Schools, a committee supporting Measure L in 1995, a school bond, and its treasurer, Marilyn Anderson, failed to timely file campaign reports.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ADVANCE TEAM, 1995/0464 (1997)

83116.5 & 84305 - 1 count
$1,500

Southern California Advance Team negligently caused or aided and abetted a violation of the Political Reform Act when it accepted funds from the Bicycle Club, a casino located in the City of Bell Gardens and whose controlling interests are held by the United States Government, to produce a mass mailing campaigning against legalized gambling in the city of Compton in 1993, but failed to disclose the Bicycle Club as the sender.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOOD SERVICES CORP/COASTLINE FOOD SERVICES CORP., AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2006/0535 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Southern California Food Services Corp/Coastline Food Services Corp., Affiliated Entities of Knoxville, Tennessee, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $27,000 in 2004.

SOUTHERN WINE AND SPIRITS OF CALIFORNIA, 1990/0212 (1991)

84200 - 3 counts
$4,750

Southern Wine and Spirits of California (Southern), a liquor and wine distributor, failed to timely file three major donor campaign statements. During 1987, Southern qualified as a major donor by making campaign contributions totaling $15,035 to state officeholders and political committees, and in 1988, contributed a total of $43,650.

SOUTHERN WINE AND SPIRITS OF CALIFORNIA, INC, 2005/0145 (2006)

84203 - 4 counts

84605 - 1 count
$20,000

Southern Wine and Spirits of California, Inc., a California corporation located in Union City and the largest wine and spirits distributor in California, qualified as a major donor committee in 2004. During the late contribution reporting period prior to the March 2, 2004 primary election, it made late contributions totaling $82,000, but failed to timely file late contribution reports in paper format and failed to timely file a late contribution report electronically.

SOUTHLAND MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION, 2005/0130 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Southland Motor Car Dealers Association of Long Beach failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

SOUTHLAND WINDOWS, INC, 2002/0775 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Southland Windows, Inc. of Garden Grove failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS - CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE SPONSORED BY SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, AND MARTIN E. DAHLQUIST, 2006/1107 (2009)

84211(k) - 1 count
$2,500

Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters - Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee sponsored by Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters was a general purpose recipient committee. Martin E. Dahlquist was the treasurer of Respondent Committee and Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters was the sponsor of Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to disclose a $100,000 contribution made on or about October 12, 2004, to Yes on 72, Save Your Healthcare: supported by nurses, doctors, unions, consumer advocates, on Respondent Committee's pre-election statement.

SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL OF UNITED FOOD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS, REGIONS 14 AND 15, AND PRESTON T. EPPERSOM, TREASURER, 1992/0735 (1993)

84200.7 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 3 counts
$7,800

Southwestern Regional Council of United Food and Commercial Workers, Regions 14 and 15, a sponsored committee, and its treasurer Preston T. Eppersom, failed to report two late contributions in 1990 totaling $12,500 to the campaigns of John Garamendi and Dianne Feinstein within twenty-four hours of making the contributions and also failed to timely file two pre-election statements.
Additionally, respondents did not report receipt of in-kind contributions in 1990 totaling $29,967 from the committee's sponsoring organization. Finally, respondents failed to report that the committee made two expenditures in 1990 totaling $13,000 which were contributions.

SPAHNN, L. SCOTT AND ASSOCIATES AND LESLIE SCOTT SPAHNN, 2005/0436 (2007)

84605 - 3 counts
86114 & 86117 - 3 counts
$6,400

L. Scott Spahnn and Associates, a registered lobbying firm, and Leslie Scott Spahnn, a registered lobbyist, failed to file three quarterly lobbying firm reports in paper format, and three quarterly lobbying firm reports electronically.

SPARKS, ANNA, ANNA SPARKS FOR 5TH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE, AND CITIZENS FOR LOCAL REPRESENTATION, 1984/0256 (1986)

84103 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
84211 & 84213 - 1 count
84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Humboldt county Supervisor Anna Sparks, the Anna Sparks for 5th District Supervisor Committee, and a local campaign committee, Citizens for Local Representation, committed several campaign disclosure violations. The Commission had previously rejected an administrative law judge's proposed decision and elected to decide the case themselves. The Commission found that Citizens for Local Representation was a committee controlled by Sparks and that all filings by that committee should have been signed and verified by Sparks. It also found that a last minute negative mailing sent during the 1982 supervisorial election should have identified the Anna Sparks Committee as the sender, instead of listing Citizens for Local Representation as the sender. Sparks and the Citizens for Local Representation Committee also failed to file timely disclosure statements during 1984 identifying contributors who financed Sparks' trip to the 1984 Republican National Convention.

SPENCE, DANIEL, 2003/0214 (2007)

87407 - 1 count
$3,500

Between November 21, 2001 and December 14, 2001, Daniel Spence, an employee with the Health and Human Services Agency Data Center, participated in making a governmental decision regarding a $345,600 contract between the Health and Human Services Agency Data Center and Shooting Star Solutions, Inc. at a time when he was negotiating, or had an arrangement concerning, prospective future employment with Shooting Star Solutions, Inc.

SPENCER, JO-ELLEN, 2011/0532 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jo-Ellen Spencer, Board or Commission member for the City of Oakland, failed to file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

SPERAW, OLIVER, SPERAW FOR STATE SENATE AND GEORGE MURCHISON, 1980/0014 (1980)

81011 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84210 - 3 counts
84214 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
84303 - 1 count
$1,500

State Senator Ollie Speraw committed violations when he was a candidate for the 31st Senate District in a special election to fill the vacancy of former Senator George Deukmejian.
Speraw and his campaign committee failed to timely file the second pre-election campaign statement, to report in-kind contributions, late contributions, expenditures of $6,588 to subvendors, and receipt of a cash contribution of $200.

SPERLING, JOHN G, 2005/0493 (2009)

84203(a) & 84605(b) - 1 count
84211(k) - 1 count
$6,000

In October 2004, John G. Sperling, a resident of Phoenix, Arizona, failed to timely disclose a $350,000 late contribution in a late contribution report. Respondent also failed to timely disclose contributions on a semi-annual campaign statement filed for the reporting period July 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

SPERLING, PETER, 2006/0614 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Peter Sperling of Phoenix, Arizona, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

SPERLING, PETER, 2010/0067 (2010)

84200(b) - 1 count
84605(a) - 1 count
$8,000

Peter Sperling, a resident of Arizona, did not properly report contributions totaling $6,000,000 (approximately 64% of the total monetary contributions received by the committee) to a committee primarily formed to support Proposition 7. Respondent failed to timely file a paper format semi-annual campaign statement, by the January 31, 2009 due date, for the reporting period July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and failed to file an electronic format semi-annual campaign statement, by the January 31, 2009, due date, for the reporting period July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008.

SPORTS MALL TASK FORCE AND GORDON REYNOLDS, TREASURER, 1996/0671 (1998)

84101 - 1 count
84204 - 1 count
$2,500

Sports Mall Task Force, an unregistered committee in the City of Campbell, and its treasurer, Gordon Reynolds, sent out mailers in support of two candidates and raised approximately $20,000 but failed to timely register as a committee after being advised by the city clerk that they may have qualified as a committee. In addition, they failed to file a late independent expenditure report during 1996.

ST. ANN HOSPICE HOME CARE, INC, 2004/0816 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
$400

St. Ann Hospice Home Care, Inc. of Glendale failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2003.

STADTLER, MATTHEW, 2011/1048 (2012)

84606 - 1 count
$200

Matthew Stadtler, a board member on the Los Angeles county San Gabriel Unified School District Governing Board, failed to file a Form 470, Campaign Statement - Short Form, in a timely manner for the reporting period January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, by the August 1, 2011, due date.

STADUM, ROBERT, 2006/1158 (2010)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Robert Stadum, a member of the Hi-Desert Water District Board of Directors, made a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest.

STAJNER, IZTOK, 2011/0981 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Iztok Stajner, a member of the Discovery Charter School in the county of Santa Clara, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

STAMEROFF, NICHOLAS, 1988/0382 (1990)

87402 - 2 counts
$4,000

Nicholas Stameroff, a former state auditor, violated the "revolving door" restrictions in 1987 when, as a private auditor, he represented two taxpayers in cases on which he worked while employed by the state Board of Equalization. Stameroff, while employed by the state Board of

Equalization, conducted a business tax audit of the DeMarco U Save Super Market in Santa Rosa in 1986. The audit resulted in an additional $30,000 tax assessment against the market. Stameroff, within a month of leaving state service in March 1987, offered to represent market owner Joseph DeMarco in an appeal of the $30,000 assessment to the state Board of Equalization. He subsequently used the volunteer services of his brother, George, to proceed with the appeal although he prepared the documents used by his brother. The second violation involved a state audit of the Diet Center of Petaluma in January 1986. While with the state Board of Equalization, Stameroff was disqualified from the assignment after finding that his brother had prepared the company's tax returns. Three months after leaving state service, Stameroff was retained by the owner of Diet Center of Petaluma to represent her in an appeal of the taxes assessed by the state Board of Equalization. The assessment had been based on an issue discovered by Stameroff as a state tax auditor. Nicholas Stameroff, a former state auditor, violated the "revolving door" restrictions in 1987 when, as a private auditor, he represented two taxpayers in cases on which he worked while employed by the state Board of Equalization. Stameroff, while employed by the state Board of Equalization, conducted a business tax audit of the DeMarco U Save Super Market in Santa Rosa in 1986. The audit resulted in an additional $30,000 tax assessment against the market. Stameroff, within a month of leaving state service in March 1987, offered to represent market owner Joseph DeMarco in an appeal of the $30,000 assessment to the state Board of Equalization. He subsequently used the volunteer services of his brother, George, to proceed with the appeal although he prepared the documents used by his brother. The second violation involved a state audit of the Diet Center of Petaluma in January 1986. While with the state Board of Equalization, Stameroff was disqualified from the assignment after finding that his brother had prepared the company's tax returns. Three months after leaving state service, Stameroff was retained by the owner of Diet Center of Petaluma to represent her in an appeal of the taxes assessed by the state Board of Equalization. The assessment had been based on an issue discovered by Stameroff as a state tax auditor.

STANDARD PACIFIC CORPORATION, 1998/0482 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Standard Pacific Corporation of Costa Mesa failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

STANFORD FINANCIAL GROUP COMPANY, 2002/0779 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Stanford Financial Group Company of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

STANLEY BLACK AND BLACK EQUITIES, 2006/0091 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$586

Stanley Black and Black Equities of Beverly Hills failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

STANLEY, CHRISTIE, 2007/0112 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Christie Stanley, Assistant District Attorney for the county of Santa Barbara, failed to timely disclose information regarding an investment interest on her 2002 annual statement of economic interests, filed on or about March 21, 2003.

STARBUCKS COFFEE COMPANY, 2011/0087 (2011)

86115 - 1 count
$200

Lobbyist employer Starbucks Coffee Company failed to timely file one quarterly statement for the reporting period of July 1, 2010, through September 30, 2010. During this time, Starbucks Coffee Company spent $22,500 on lobbying activity.

STARRH & STARRH COTTON GROWERS, 2001/0040 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Starrh & Starrh Cotton Growers of Shafter failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

STARS BEHAVIORAL HEALTH GROUP, 2005/0574 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,809

Stars Behavioral Health Group of Oakland failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA, 1997/0125 (1998)

83116.5 & 86205 - 1 count
$2,000

The State Bar of California, a public corporation established in the judicial branch of government for the purpose of performing governmental functions in the administration of justice, entered into a contract with a lobbyist which included a bonus clause contingent upon the enactment of proposed legislation.

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES, 2006/0398 (2006)

84605 - 1 count
$2,500

State Farm Insurance Companies qualified as a major donor committee in the first six months of 2005, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement electronically.

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES, 2006/0704 (2007)

84605 - 1 count
$3,000

State Farm Insurance Companies failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement electronically.

STATE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE - JUNIOR LEAGUES OF CALIFORNIA AND PENBERA, WENDY, 2010/0366 (2012)

86115, 86117 & 84605 - 2 counts
$2,000

State Public Affairs Committee - Junior Leagues of California, a California lobbyist employer, and Wendy Penbera, the Responsible Officer, failed to timely file two Lobbyist Employer Reports between October 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $11,708.27.

STEAMFITTERS & REFRIGERATION U.A. LOCAL 250 P.A.C

, 2005/0253 (2006)

84203 - 9 counts
$1,800

Steamfitters & Refrigeration U.A. Local 250 P.A.C. of Gardena failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $6,500 in 2001 and $5,500 in 2002.

STEFFAN, LAURENCE, AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT LAURENCE H. STEFFAN EL DORADO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE DEPARTMENT 2, 1998/0330 (1999)

84104 - 1 count
$1,500

Laurence Steffan, an unsuccessful candidate for El Dorado county Superior Court Judge Department 2 in 1996 and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Laurence H. Steffan an El Dorado county Superior Court Judge Department 2, failed to maintain records necessary to prepare campaign statements whereby a mandatory audit of Steffan's campaign could be conducted.

STEIN, HELEN, 1984/0132 (1985)

84101 - 1 count
87200 - 1 count
$500

Helen Stein, a campaign treasurer for the Westside United Democratic Campaign Committee, failed to file campaign disclosure reports.

STEINBRECHER & ASSOCIATES, 2001/0041 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

Steinbrecher & Associates of Encino failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

STEPHANIE AND CARTER MCCLELLAND FOUNDATION, 2001/0045 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

The Stephanie and Carter McClelland Foundation of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

STERMAN, JEFFREY, 2005/0467 (2005)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Jeffrey Sterman, a member of the San Francisco Health Plan Governing Board, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

STERN, HUNTER, 2010/1039 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Hunter Stern, a member of the Marin county Workforce Investment Board, failed to timely file his 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

STERN, MARC, 1999/0377 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

Marc Stern of Los Angeles failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement and a late contribution report disclosing a contribution made to the Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism in 1998.

STEVENS, CHRISTOPHER, CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITIES, LLC AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2006/0261 (2000)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Christopher Stevens, Cambridge Communities, LLC and affiliated entities of Sacramento failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements in 2004 and 2005.

STEVENS, MIKE, ET AL., 2013/0240 (2013)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

Mike Stevens, Committee to Re-Elect Councilman Mike Stevens 2013, and Mike Stevens as treasurer, failed to timely file the second pre-election Form 460 Campaign Statement covering the period February 17, 2013, through March 16, 2013, due March 21, 2012, with the City of Inglewood.

STEWARD, DEBRA, 2003/0726 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Debra Steward failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

STEWART, RUSSELL, 2004/0497 (2004)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Russell Stewart failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

STEYER, THOMAS, 2002/0717 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Thomas Steyer of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

STINCHCOMBE, KAI, AND VOTE FOR KAI - ASSEMBLY 2010, 2010/0652 (2012)

84200(a) - 2 counts
$4,000

Kai Stinchcombe was a candidate for California State Assembly District 21 in the June 8, 2010, primary election; however, he withdrew as a candidate in approximately December 2009. Vote for Kai - Assembly 2010 (Respondent Committee) was Respondent Stinchcombe's candidate controlled committee. At all relevant times, Respondent Stinchcombe was the treasurer of Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting period of July 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, by the February 1, 2010, due date, and for the reporting periods of January 1, 2010, through June 30, 2010, due on or before August 2, 2010, and July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due on or before February 1, 2011.

STOKER, MIKE, STOKER FOR ASSEMBLY 2012, AND TRENT BENEDETTI, 2012/0090 (2012)

84211(f) - 2 counts
84211(k) - 1 count
85316(a) - 1 count
$6,000

Mike Stoker ran for State Assembly in 2010 but lost in the General Election. Stoker for Assembly 2012 is Mr. Stoker's campaign committee and Trent Benedetti was the committee's treasurer at all times relevant in this case. In 2010, they failed to timely report contributor occupation and employer information on a total of 23 contributions of $100 or more. They also failed to report 12 campaign expenditures of $100 or more and accepted four campaign contributions after the election which exceeded the net debts outstanding from the campaign.

STONE, AUBRY, 2008/0028 (2009)

87300 & 87302(b) - 1 count
$600

Aubry Stone, a member of the California Commission on Economic Development, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests.

STONE, JEFFREY E. AND COMMITTEE TO ELECT JEFF STONE-66TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 2002/1065 (2006)

84104 - 1 count
$2,000

Jeffrey E. Stone was an unsuccessful candidate for the California State Assembly, 66th District in the March 7, 2000 primary election. Committee to elect Jeff Stone-66th Assembly District was his controlled committee. Respondents failed to maintain detailed accounts, records, bills and receipts that were necessary to prepare an odd-year campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 1999 through September 30, 1999, filed on or about October 12, 1999.

STONER, JOET, 2006/1065 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$460

Joet Stoner, while serving as a council member for the City of Arvin, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $550, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

STONEWALL DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF GREATER SACRAMENTO/CROUCH, WILLIAM GUY/WELTON, CHRISTOPHER, 2012/0103 (2013)

84104 & 18401 - 1 count
84200.5(d) & 84200.7(b) - 1 count
84204.5 - 1 count
$5,000

Stonewall Democratic Club of Greater Sacramento qualified as a county general purpose committee in 2002, and in 2003 qualified as a state general purpose committee. From July 17, 2006 through Jully 22, 2008, William Guy Crouch was treasurer of Respondent Committee, and from July 23, 2008 through July 12, 2011, Christopher Welton was treasurer of Respondent Committee. This matter was referred to the Enforcement Division as the result of an FTB audit. In this matter, Respondents failed to maintaint he detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare campaign statements for reporting periods in calendar year 2008, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement by the October 23, 2008 due date, for the reportin gperiod of October 1 through October 18, 2008, and failed to file a ballot measure contribution report within 10 business days of making a contribution on October 8, 2008 totaling $5,000 or more to support or oppose the qualification or passage of a single state balllot measure.

STONEWALL YOUNG DEMOCRATS OF SAN DIEGO AND RYAN DARSEY, 2012/0821 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Stonewall Young Democrats of San Diego and its Treasurer, Ryan Darsey, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012, due July 31, 2012, with the county of San Diego Registrar of Voters.

STOOS, JOHN, 1985/0252 (1986)

82039 - 1 count
$500

John Stoos, a former Western Regional Director of American Life Lobbying, Inc., qualified as a lobbyist in 1984 and failed to register or file lobbyist reports with the

Secretary of State in connection with his activities concerning abortion legislation.

STOP DANNEMEYER/NO ON 102, AND ROBERT WARD, TREASURER, 1990/0530 (1991)

84203 - 4 counts
$2,000

Stop Dannemeyer/No on 102, a campaign committee, and Robert Ward, its treasurer, failed to file late contribution reports for contributions totaling $10,500 received during the last two weeks before the 1988 election.

STRADLING, YOCCA, CARLSON & RAUTH APC, 2001/0238 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Stradling, Yocca, Carlson & Rauth APC of Newport Beach failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS ADVISORS AND FRANK MOLINA, 2009/0807 (2011)

86113 & 86114 - 12 counts
$30,000

Frank Molina, a registered California lobbyist and Strategic Solutions Advisors, a California lobbying firm, failed to timely file quarterly lobbyist and lobbying firm reports from January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2009.

STRICKLAND, AUDRA, 2009/0899 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Audra Strickland failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of concert tickets from Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians valued at $89.50.

STRONG, WILLIAM L. AND SHELBY C, 2006/0849 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$800

William L. and Shelby C. Strong of Rancho Santa Fe failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $15,000.

STRUTHERS, NEIL, 2011/0982 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Neil Struthers, a Santa Clara county Workforce Investment board member, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, by the April 1, 2011, due date.

STS VENTURES LLC AND MATT GRAY, 2011/0086 (2011)

86115 - 2 counts
$400

Lobbyist employer STS Ventures LLC failed to timely file two reports of lobbyist employer for the reporting periods ending September 30, 2010, and December 31, 2010.

STUART, BRUCE, 2000/0501 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Bruce Stuart of Beverly Hills failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

STURDEVANT LAW FIRM, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, 2005/0712 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Sturdevant Law Firm, A Professional Corporation of San Francisco, failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $150,000.

SUDA, TATSUYA, 2010/1007 (2011)

87300 - 4 counts
$14,000

Tatsuya Suda, Professor of Computer Science and a principal investigator with the University of California, Irvine, failed to disclose on the Statement of Economic Interests he filed in conjunction with an application for a research project, his interests in a non-governmental funding source that provided grants for his projects.

SUDBERRY, THOMAS W., JR. AND SUDBERRY PROPERTIES, 2007/0198 (2007)

84200 - 2 counts
$953

Thomas W. Sudberry, Jr. and Sudberry Properties, Inc. of San Diego failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $39,175 in 2005.

SUDHAKAR COMPANY, INC, 2003/0554 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Sudhakar Company, Inc. failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

SUE ASSOCIATES AND AMY SUE, AKA ON-MEI SIN, 1990/0813 (1993)

84302 - 46 counts
$40,000

Sue Associates, an Oakland-based architecture and planning firm, and co-owner Amy Sue, committed campaign disclosure violations by acting as intermediaries when they laundered campaign contributions made to four candidates for Oakland City Council totaling $56,000. The true source of these contributions was William Dallas and his firm, Lucas Dallas, Inc., who were involved in a multi-million dollar development proposal with the City of Oakland. Sue Associates had a written agreement with

Lucas Dallas, Inc., to handle the architectural work if the project went forward.

SULLIVAN SOLAR POWER, 2012/0834 (2013)

86115, 86117, & 84605 - 4 counts
$4,000

Sullivan Solar Power, a California lobbyist employer, and Daniel Sullivan, Sullivan Solar Power's President and Responsible Officer, failed to timely file Lobbyist Employer Reports (Form 635) covering the periods October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $90,000.

SULLIVAN, CHRIS T, 2005/0810 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Chris T. Sullivan of Tampa, Florida, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, 1999/0619 (2000)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$500

John Sullivan, member, Half Moon Bay Planning Commission, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

SUN HEALTHCARE GROUP, 1999/0376 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Sun Healthcare Group, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement for contributions made to Dave Stirling for Attorney General Exploratory Committee; Friends of Dave Cox Committee; Dickerson for Assembly Committee; Californians for Gray Davis Committee; Lungren Committee for Common Sense Conservatism; and Pat Bates for Assembly Committee in 1998.

SUN, ZEHRA, 2011/0812 (2012)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Zehra Sun has been a member of the San Marino-Crowell Public Library Board of Trustees since March 15, 2010. Respondent failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting period, due April 1, 2011.

SUNOVION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND ANTHONY MAGNETTI, 2012/0963 (2013)

84200(a) - 1 count
$523

Sunovion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and its responsible officer, Anthony Magnetti, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,422 in 2012.

SUNRIDER CORPORATION, DBA SUNRIDER INTERNATIONAL, 1990/0575 (1992)

84300 & 84301 - 11 counts
$22,000

Sunrider Corporation, a health and beauty care manufacturer, laundered 11 campaign contributions in 1990 to Angela “Bay” Buchanan, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and Matthew Fong, Republican candidate for State Controller.
Sunrider Corporation is owned by Tei-Fu Chen and his wife. The Chens also own and operate T. F. Chen Products.
On May 7 and 8, 1990, five Sunrider distributors and the sister of Mrs. Chen’s executive assistant wrote checks totaling $5,000 to Buchanan for Treasurer, all of whom were reimbursed for their contributions by Sunrider.
On September 25, 1990, five Sunrider distributors made contributions of $3,500 to the Matthew Fong for Controller Committee. All five were reimbursed by Sunrider.

SUPERIOR NISSAN OF CARSON, MISSION HILLS, PUENTE HILLS AND RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA, 2006/0536 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Superior Nissan of Carson, Mission Hills, Puente Hills and Rancho Santa Margarita, located in Newport Beach, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

SUPPORT OUR SCHOOLS, AND FREDDA MILLER, 1997/0494 (2001)

84200.5 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
84211 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$6,000

Support Our Schools, a committee primarily formed in 1996 to support the qualification and passage of Measure A, a Calaveras Unified School District bond measure, and its treasurer, Fredda Miller, failed to file pre-election campaign statements and a late contribution report and failed to disclose contributors of $100 or more on its first pre-election statement in 1997.

SUTTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE/ELLIOT, STEPHEN, 2013/0535 (2013)

84200 & 84200.5 - 3 counts
$600

Sutter County Republican Central Committee, and its Treasurer, Stephen Elliot, failed to timey file three campaign statements covering the periods January 1, 2012, through June 30, 2012, due on July 31, 2012, July 1, 2012, through September 30, 2012, due on October 5, 2012, and October 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due January 31, 2013, with the Secretary of State.

SUTTER HEALTH, 1997/0581 (1998)

84200 - 1 count

$1,500

Sutter Health, a non-profit corporation, contributed $75,000 to a statewide committee in support of an initiative on the November 1996 ballot and failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement reporting this contribution.

SUTTER HEALTH CENTRAL, 1997/0581 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Sutter Health Central and its affiliated entities contributed $19,760 to a statewide committee in support of an initiative on the November 1996 ballot and failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement reporting the contributions.

SVANDA, GARY, 2009/0706 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Madera City Councilmember Gary Svanda failed to disclose on his 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests a gift of travel from the Forthfork Mono Indian Tribe, in connection with testimony before the U. S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs valued at $2,160.99.

SWA GROUP, 1996/0036 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 25 counts
$40,000

The SWA Group, a planning and landscape architecture firm, laundered a total of 25 campaign contributions to candidates for the San Joaquin county Board of Supervisors from 1992-1995.

SWEELEY, SUSAN, 2013/0387 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Susan Sweeley, as a Member of the Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $187.15 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

SWETTE, BRIAN, 2010/0901 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

Brian Swette of Pebble Beach, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing a contribution totaling $25,900 in 2009.

SWETTE, KELLY, 2010/0902 (2010)

84200(a) - 1 count
$400

Kelly Swette of Pebble Beach, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing a contribution totaling $14,100 in 2009.

SYNERGICS TELEMETRY, LLC, 2002/0718 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,300

Synergics Telemetry, LLC, a limited liability corporation engaged in the telecommunications business, headquartered in Annapolis, Maryland, failed to disclose two late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports in 2002.

SYNTEX USA LLC, 2004/0797 (2005)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Syntex USA LLC of Palo Alto failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

TABOR, DANIEL K., TABOR FOR MAYOR 2010, AND KRISHNA TABOR, TREASURER, 2010/1025 (2012)

84200.5 - 6 counts
84200 - 1 count
84203(a) & 84203(b) - 1 count
$32,000

Daniel K. Tabor was a candidate for mayor of the City of Inglewood in the June 8, 2010, special election, the August 31, 2010, run-off election, the November 2, 2010, general election, and the January 11, 2011, run-off election. Tabor for Mayor 2010 was his candidate-controlled committee, and Krishna Tabor was the committee's treasurer. They failed to timely file preelection statements for the March 18, 2010, through May 22, 2010, the July 1, 2010, through August 14, 2010, the August 15, 2010, through September 30, 2010, the October 1, 2010, through October 16, 2010, the October 17, 2010, through November 27, 2010, and the November 28, 2010, through December 25, 2010, reporting periods; failed to timely file a semiannual statement for the May 23, 2010, through June 30, 2010, reporting period; and failed to file late contribution reports within 24 hours of receiving nine late contributions, totaling approximately $29,500, between August 15, 2010, and January 10, 2011.

TADINA, FREIDA, 1996/0424 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$1,000

Freida Tadina, member of the Mount Shasta Planning Commission, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by using her official position to influence a planning commission recommendation involving the zoning of an area which included her property in 1996.

TAISEI CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION, 2003/0428 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Taisei Construction Corporation of Cypress failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS AMERICA; STEVEN KERMISCH, 2012/0762 (2012)

84200(a) - 1 count
$1,043

The Takeda Pharmaceuticals America and Steven Kermisch, the responsible officer, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $64,342 in 2011.

TALTY, JOHN PAUL AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0459 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$1,020

John Paul Talty and affiliated entities of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

TAN, TUN S, 1996/0541 (1997)

84308 - 1 count
$1,500

Tun S. Tan, a Los Altos Hills resident, made a contribution to a Los Altos Hills Planning Commissioner and candidate for Los Altos Hills City Council only 24 days after the commissioner voted on Tan's project involving a site development permit.

TAXPAYERS AGAINST CRIME AND VIOLENCE, SAMUEL SAMSON AND DONALD ALLEN, 1983/0365 (1986)

84200 - 1 count
84206 - 1 count
84211 - 3 counts
84306 - 1 count
$10,000

Taxpayers Against Crime and Violence was formed in 1983 to support a proposed increase in local property taxes to fund a new Santa Clara county jail. The committee raised over $114,000 to support Measure A before the November 8, 1983, election, but failed to file any disclosure statements until a week after the election.
The committee treasurer Samuel Samson, a certified public accountant, failed to keep adequate records of the committee transactions and did very little to determine the reporting deadlines and disclosure requirements of the law.
Donald Allen, the committee chairman, failed to inform Samson until August 1984 of a $4,000 loan received on the eve of the election.

TAXPAYERS AGAINST FRIVOLOUS LAWSUITS, 1998/0137 (1998 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84211 - 2 counts
$4,000

Taxpayers Against Frivolous Lawsuits, a committee primarily formed to oppose Proposition 211 in the November 1996 general election, failed to disclose accrued expenses during the first and second pre-election periods.

TAXPAYERS FOR BETTER EDUCATION PAC AND F. LAURENCE SCOTT, JR, 1999/0092 (1999)

84203 - 2 counts
$2,000

Taxpayers for Better Education PAC, a general purpose committee formed in 1996, and its treasurer, F. Laurence Scott, Jr., failed to file late contribution reports for eleven contributions made during late reporting period.

TAXPAYERS FOR COMMON SENSE, WITH MAJOR FUNDING FROM THE ALCOHOL BEVERAGE INDUSTRY AND THE BEER INSTITUTE, A COMMITTEE AGAINST PROPOSITION 134 AND RICHARD MANTER, TREASURER, 1992/0514 (1994 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84211
84303
$85,000

Taxpayers for Common Sense, a campaign committee funded primarily by the alcoholic beverage industry to oppose Proposition 134 and its treasurer Richard Manter failed to accurately itemize $5 million in advertising expenditures to subvendors on its disclosure statements during 1990. The committee also failed to promptly report a $97,000 in-kind contribution.

TAXPAYERS TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN SPENDING, 1989/0350 (1992)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Taxpayers to Limit Campaign Spending was a committee primarily formed to support Proposition 68 in the June 1988 primary election. It failed to file a late contribution report listing six late contributions that it had received totaling $32,000.

TAYLOR WOODROW HOMES, 1998/0484 (1999)

84200 - 1 count
$1,250

Taylor Woodrow Homes of Laguna Hills failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for a contribution made to Lungren for Governor, a controlled committee, in 1998.

TAYLOR, BRUCE, 1999/0620 (2000)

87203 - 1 count
$500

Bruce Taylor, member of the Sanger City Council, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

TAYLOR, J. HOLLEY, 2007/0288 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

J. Holley Taylor of Gainesville, Florida, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

TAYLOR, PALMER, 2007/0493 (2007)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Palmer Taylor, Associate Vice Chancellor, Health Sciences, University of California, San Diego, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

TAYLOR, RON, 2013/0661 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Ron Taylor, as the Superintendent for the Feather River Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $153.86 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, 2010/0590 (2011)

87300 - 4 counts
$12,000

William Taylor, Clinical Professor of Surgery and a principal investigator with the University of California, San Diego, failed to disclose on the Statement of Economic Interests he filed in conjunction with an application for a research project, his interests in a non-governmental funding source that provided grants for his projects.

T-BIRD RESTAURANTS COMMITTEE OPPOSING PROPOSITION 72, AND MIKKEL CHRISTENSEN, 2005/0806 (2008)

84101 - 1 count
84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
85309 - 1 count
$6,000

T-Bird Restaurant Group, Inc. located in La Jolla, received $2,000 contributions from 57 of its 60 franchise restaurants. The $114,000 collected was then contributed the next day to Californians Against Government Run Healthcare, A Committee Against Proposition 72 for the November 2, 2004 election. T-Bird registered as a sponsored, primarily formed ballot measure committee under the name T-Bird Restaurants Committee Opposing Proposition 72 with Mikkel Christensen listed at all times as the treasurer. Respondents failed to file a statement of organization within 10 days of qualifying as a committee, failed to timely file a pre-election campaign statement, and failed to disclose 32 contributions of $1,000 or more within 24 hours of receipt in an online campaign report.

TBP ARCHITECTURE, 2003/0349 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,468

TBP Architecture of Newport Beach failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

TC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC, 2006/0367 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

TC Construction Company, Inc. of Santee failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $2,500 in 2004.

TED JONES FORD, INC., DBA KEN GRODY FORD, 2006/0300 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Ted Jones Ford, Inc., dba Ken Grody Ford of Buena Park failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $16,250 in 2004.

TEMPLEMAN, EDWARD J, 2004/0157 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Edward J. Templeman failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

TERLET, ARIANE, DDS, 2003/0860 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Ariane Terlet failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

TESTA, ALFRED, 1999/0794 (2000)

87203 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Alfred Testa, a pro tem judge for the Los Angeles Municipal Court, who failed to timely file a 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

THAI, CHUONG, 2013/0733 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Chuong Thai, as the Director of Finance/Treasurer for the City of South Pasadena, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $106.72 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

THE SURPLUS LINE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA AND JOY ERVEN, 2012/0835 (2013)

86115, 86117, & 84605 - 1 count
$1,000

The Surplus Line Association of California, a California lobbyist employer, and The Surplus Line Association of California's Responsible Officer, Joy Erven, failed to timely file the Lobbyist Employer Report Form 635 covering the period January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012, due April 30, 2012, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $50,000.

THEBAULT, J. BRIAN, 2003/0587 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

J. Brian Thebault failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

THERMO ECOTEK CORPORATION, 1998/0727 (1999)

84200 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count

$5,000

Thermo Ecotek Corporation, located in Waltham, Massachusetts, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in 1997 and 1998 and failed to timely file a late contribution report in 1998.

THOMAS CURTIS, M.D., INC, 2006/0311 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Thomas Curtis, M.D., Inc. of Van Nuys failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

THOMAS D. HORMEL TRUST, 2007/0716 (2008)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Thomas D. Hormel Trust of Pacific Palisades failed to timely file two semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $35,000.

THOMAS D. HORMEL TRUST, 2007/0715 (2008)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Thomas D. Hormel Trust of Pacific Palisades failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

THOMAS, C. ANTHONY, AKA TONY THOMAS, 2003/0490 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$800

C. Anthony Thomas aka Tony Thomas of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

THOMASON, JON COLBURN, 1996/0037 (1997)

84300 & 84301 - 39 counts
84200 - 3 counts
$84,000

Jon Colburn Thomason, a Fresno developer, laundered 39 campaign contributions from 1990 through 1993 to various Fresno city and county officials and failed to file major donor campaign statements.

THOMPSON, DEBBIE, 2006/1044 (2010)

87300 & 87302(b) - 1 count
$5,000

Debbie Thompson served with SMUD as an Energy Specialist, Energy Specialist I, and Energy Specialist II. The positions of Energy Specialist I and II are designated positions in the SMUD Conflict of Interest Code. Debbie Thompson failed to file a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests for her position as Energy Specialist I.

THOMPSON, FRANCINE AND CARL, 2004/0158 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,800

Francine and Carl Thompson failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

THOMPSON, MARK, 1992/0071 (1997)

83116.5 & 84102 - 1 count
83116.5 & 84200 - 1 count
83116.5 & 84203 - 1 count
86116.5 & 84204 - 1 count
$6,000

Mark Thompson, Chief of Staff to Assemblyman Paul Horcher, and who initiated the formation of the Southern California Taxpayers Committee (SCTC), a controlled committee of Assemblyman Paul Horcher, whose sole purpose was to produce and send a negative political mailer in 1991, caused SCTC's failures to properly disclose information about the controlling candidate on its statement of organization, to timely and properly file a late independent expenditure report, to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 1991, and to file a late contribution report.

THOMPSON, MARK, 2009/0025 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Mark Thompson, an alternate commissioner of the California Pepper Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

THOMPSON, MICHAEL R, 1996/0149 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Michael R. Thompson, Southern Regional Manager for Granite Construction Company located in Riverside county, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in 1996 to disclose a loan he made that was used to gather signatures for a statewide gaming initiative.

THOMPSON, STACY, 2011/0533 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Stacy Thompson, an Oakland Head Start board member, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, due April 1, 2010.

THOMSON, BERNARD HERSCHEL, AKA SKIP THOMSON, 1996/0497 (1998)

89510 & 89513 - 1 count
84211 - 1 count
$4,000

Bernard Herschel Thomson, aka Skip Thomson, a member of the Solano county Board of Supervisors, received excessive loan repayments from his controlled committee in 1995. Thomson also failed to correctly report the balance of cash and cash equivalents on hand at the beginning and the end of the reporting period on his campaign statements in 1994 and 1995.

THOROUGHBRED OWNERS OF CALIFORNIA PURSE SUPPORT FUND, 2007/0181 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Thoroughbred Owners of California Purse Support Fund of Del Mar failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $50,000.

THORSTENSON, SANDY, 2013/0642 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Sandy Thorstenson, as the Superintendent of the Whittier Union High School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $130.30 on her 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; and two meals totaling $163.38 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

THOUSAND OAKS TOYOTA, 2006/0312 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Thousand Oaks Toyota of Thousand Oaks failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

THURMOND, KARL, 2003/0861 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Karl Thurmond failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

TIDES FOUNDATION, 2004/0088 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Tides Foundation of San Francisco failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

TIG SPECIALTY INSURANCE, 2002/1048 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

TIG Specialty Insurance of Irving, Texas, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

TIM RAZZARI MOTORS, INC., RAZZARI NISSAN, INC., RAZZARI DODGE, INC., AND RAZZARI VISALIA, INC, 2006/0451 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Tim Razzari Motors, Inc., Razzari Nissan, Inc., Razzari Dodge, Inc., and Razzari Visalia, Inc. of Merced failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2003.

TIME WARNER, INC. AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2007/0717 (2008)

84203 - 19 counts
$4,950

Time Warner, Inc. and Affiliated Entities of New York, New York, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $33,000.

TITO, DENNIS A, 2002/0720 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Dennis A. Tito of Pacific Palisades failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

TME - AFSCME LOCAL 1117 POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 2002/0158 (2006)

84305 - 2 counts
$4,500

TME - AFSCME Local 1117 Political Action Committee, a state general purpose recipient committee sponsored by TME-AFSCME Local 1117 of Torrance sent two campaign mailers to Torrance voters prior to the March 5, 2002 Torrance municipal election that did not contain proper sender identification.

TODD-GALLARDO, ELIZABETH, 2007/0544 (2010)

84200 - 3 counts
$7,500

Elizabeth Todd-Gallardo, a member of the Sausalito/Marin City School District Board of Trustees from November 2006 to November 2008, failed to file three consecutive semi-annual campaign statements by their July 31, 2007, January 31, 2008, and July 31, 2009, due dates.

TOGNAZZINI, TERRY AND RR TOG, L.P., D.B.A. RED ROOF INNS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 2003/0617 (2005)

84301 - 18 counts
$68,000

Terry Tognazzini, who has franchise agreements with the Accor hotel group, owns and operates numerous hotel properties in Southern California. One of Tognazzini's companies is RR Tog, L.P., doing business as Red Roof Inns Southern California. In 2002, Terry Tognazzini and Red Roof Inns Southern California made campaign contributions to local candidates and officials in the names of the employees of Red Roof Inns Southern California, instead of the company's own name.

TOM GILMORE & ASSOCIATES, LLC,, 2002/1049 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
$7,000

Tom Gilmore & Associates, LLC failed to disclose two late contributions in properly filed late contribution reports and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

TOM MURPHY AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0469 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$793

Tom Murphy and affiliated entities of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

TONG, JAMES, 1991/0376 (1993)

84301 - 2 counts
$4,000

James Tong, a businessman who works in the City of Fremont, laundered $99 contributions made in support of Fremont mayoral candidate Bill Ball and city council candidate Gary Mello in 1989.

TONG, JAMES AND CHARTER PROPERTIES, 2006/0615 (2006)

84200 - 5 counts
84605 - 3 counts
$26,000

James Tong and Charter Properties qualified as a major donor committee in the first six months of 2002, 2004 and in the second six months of 2005, and failed to file eight semi-annual campaign statements for those periods of time.

TONG, SHONG-CHING, 2010/0449 (2011)

84200.5(g)(2) & 84200.8 - 1 count
84203.5 - 2 counts
84204 - 1 count
84200(b) - 1 count
84305(a) & (b) - 1 count
$5,250

Respondent made independent expenditures in opposition to a candidate for Arcadia City Council in the election that was held on April 13, 2010. In so doing, he became an independent expenditure committee, but he failed to file: (i) a pre-election statement by the due date of April 1, 2010; (ii) two supplemental independent expenditure reports by the due dates of April 1, 2010, and August 2, 2010; (iii) a late independent expenditure report by the due date of April 7, 2010, and (iv) a semi-annual statement by the due date of August 2, 2010. Also, on or about April 6, 2010, Respondent sent a mass mailing without displaying the name, address, and city of the sender on the outside of each piece of mail.

TONY STRICKLAND FOR STATE SENATE, 2008/0681 (2010)

84305 - 1 count
$3,000

Tony Strickland, a member of the California State Senate, and his candidate-controlled committee, Strickland for State Senate, sent out a mass mailing without the name of the Respondent's committee on the outside of the mailing.

TORINO, BRETT, 1990/0341 (1995)

84300 & 84301 - 9 counts
$15,000

Brett Torino, a real estate developer from Las Vegas, Nevada, laundered contributions in the names of individuals associated with his business partners and their employees to Carl Guardino's unsuccessful campaign for Santa Clara county Board of Supervisors in 1990.

TORJESEN, JOHN C. AND JOHN C. TORJESEN & ASSOCIATES, 2006/1160 (2009)

84200(b) - 2 counts
$5,000

John C. Torjesen and John C. Torjesen & Associates, PC, qualified as a "major donor committee" under the Act. Respondents failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements.

TORLAKSON, TOM, 2009/0901 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Tom Torlakson failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a ticket to the Sacramento Kings from AT&T valued at $120.99.

TORLAKSON, TOM, TOM TORLAKSON FOR SENATE, AND MICHAEL PASTRICK, 2000/0358 (2001)

84203 - 1 count
$1,750

Tom Torlakson, a successful candidate for senate, Tom Torlakson for Senate, his controlled committee, and Michael Pastrick, its treasurer, failed to timely file a late contribution report in 2000.

TOROK, DEBBIE, 2013/0388 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Debbie Torok, as a Member of the Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School Governing Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $187.15 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $133.41 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

TORR, MICHAEL L, 2001/0626 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$1,000

Michael Torr, member of the governing board of the Sweetwater Springs Water District in Sonoma county, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

TORR, MICHAEL L, 2004/0589 (2007)

87300 - 2 counts
$6,000

Michael Torr, a designated employee of the Sweetwater Springs Water District, failed to timely file an annual statement of economic interests for 2003 and 2004.

TORRANCE EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS INC, 2006/0940 (2007)

84200 - 1 count

$800

Torrance Emergency Physicians, Inc. of Redondo Beach failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,000.

TORRES, ANDRES R, 2000/0192 (2000)

87200 - 1 count
$500

Andres R. Torres, a planning commissioner in the City of San Fernando, failed to timely file an assuming office statement of economic interests in 1999.

TORRES, ARMIDA, 2009/0816 (2010)

87300 & 87302(b) - 2 counts
$4,000

Armida Torres, Commissioner of the Chula Vista Growth Management Oversight Commission, failed to file an assuming office Statement of Economic Interests due May 21, 2009, and an annual Statement of Economic Interests for 2009 due April 1, 2010.

TORRES, ART AND FRIENDS OF ART TORRES COMMITTEE, 1989/0188 (1989)

84211 - 1 count
84213 - 1 count
$4,000

A mandatory state audit of the Art Torres Committee found that at least 62 contributors of $100 or more failed to be properly disclosed on campaign statements filed for the first six months of 1985. The failure to itemize 62 campaign contributions resulted in $37,950 going unreported on the committee's statement. The unitemized and unreported contributions accounted for approximately 29% of the total contributions received by the committee for that period. Senator Torres failed to adequately ensure that his committee treasurer used reasonable diligence in preparing the campaign statement, resulting in a violation of the law.

TORRES, HELEN, 2009/0049 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Helen Torres, Commissioner for California Volunteers, failed to timely file a 2007 Statement of Economic Interests.

TORRES, MARISELA, 2000/0576 (2001)

87203 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Marisela Torres, a San Fernando City Planning Commissioner, who failed to timely file her 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

TORRES, RAFAEL, 2002/0455 (2004)

87202 - 1 count
87203 - 2 counts
$5,000

Rafael Torres failed to timely file an assuming office, 2001 annual, and 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

TORRES, RICHARD, 2006/1066 (2009)

89503 - 1 count
$426

Richard Torres, while serving as city administrator for the City of Montebello and an administrative committee member for the Southeast Animal Control Authority, accepted a gift from a single source in the amount of $516, exceeding the $360 gift limit for 2005.

TORRES, SAL, FRIENDS OF SAL TORRES, AND LESLIE TORRES, TREASURER, 2011/0234 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Sal Torres, his candidate controlled committee, Friends of Sal Torres, and Leslie Torres, the committee's treasurer, failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting periods of July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011; and July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

TORRES, SAL/FRIENDS OF SAL TORRES/TORRES, LESLIE, 2013/0064 (2013)

84200(a) - 1 count
$1,000

Sal Torres, a candiate for re-election to the Daly City Council in the November 6, 2012 election, and his candidate controlled committee, Friends of Sal Torres, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement covering the period October 21, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due January 31, 2013.

TORRICO, ALBERTO, ET AL., 2011/0944 (2013)

84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
$1,000

Alberto O. Torrico, an unsuccessful candidate for Attorney General in the June 8, 2010 Statewide Primary Election, Alberto Torrico for Attorney General 2010, his candidate controlled committee, and James R. Santos, the committee's treasurer, failed to timely report subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $465,531 on Form 460 Campaign Statements filed for the reporting periods ending March 17, 2010, May 22, 2010, and June 30, 2010.

TOSTE, PAUL, 1995/0397 (1999)

87100 - 2 counts
$3,000

Paul Toste, a Kerman City Councilman, participated and voted in governmental decisions in 1995 to approve development of a parcel of property located adjacent to his commercial property in Kerman.

TOUHEY, MICHAEL, TOUHEY FOR UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MWD- (DIV 4) 2012, AND DEBBIE TOUHEY, 2013/0017 (2013)

84200.5 - 1 count
$200

Michael Touhey, Touhey for Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD-(Div 4) 2012, and its Treasurer, Debbie Touhey, failed to timely file the pre-election Form 460 campaign statement covering the period October 1, 2012 through October 20, 2012, due on October 25, 2012, with the Los Angeles county Registrar of Voters.

TOVAR, FRED, 2013/0349 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Fred Tovar, as a Member of the Gilroy Unified School District Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: two meals totaling $217.58 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

TOVAR, IRENE, 1994/0584 (1996)

84200 - 14 counts
$10,371

Irene Tovar, a former candidate for the Los Angeles City Council, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements from 1993-1996.

TOWNSEND, ARNOLD, 1989/0394 (1991)

87302 - 1 count
$2,000

Arnold Townsend, associate consultant with the Assembly, failed to timely file a statement of economic interests despite repeated notices of his reporting obligations. Townsend ignored numerous warnings and opportunities to voluntarily comply and did not file his annual statement of economic interests until seven months after the deadline.

TOWNSEND, ARNOLD, 1990/0905 (1992)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

Arnold Townsend, an associate consultant with the Assembly, failed to timely file an annual and leaving office statement of economic interests.

TOWNSEND, GARY, 2012/0291 (2012)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Gary Townsend, Chief Deputy Assessor for the county of Los Angeles, failed to disclose an interest in a source of income on his Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

TOWNSEND, MONROE S., JR, 1995/0216 (1996)

84300 & 84302 - 4 counts
$6,000

Monroe S. Townsend, Jr., worked for Ahmanson Commercial Development Co. and was involved in development project in San Francisco known as the "Pacific Center." In 1992, Townsend submitted a company check to the Committee to Elect Frank Jordan and acted as an intermediary in attributing the check as contributions from four other individuals.

TOWNSEND-MERINO, KATIE, 2011/0031 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Katie Townsend-Merino, Vice-President of the Foothill-DeAnza Community College District, failed to timely file her 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

TRADITIONAL VALUES COALITION, 1992/0330 (1992)

84300 - 1 count
$2,000

Traditional Values Coalition, a conservative lobbying group, made a $6,000 contribution to San Franciscans for Common Sense Against Proposition K using a cashier's check that did not have their name on it. This check was reported as an anonymous contribution by San Franciscans for Common Sense Against Proposition K.

TRADITIONAL VALUES COALITION AND REV. LOUIS P. SHELDON, 1999/0084 (2001)

86110 - 1 count
86113 - 1 count
86115 - 1 count
$1,000

Traditional Values Coalition, a non-profit legislative action group in Anaheim and qualified lobbyist employer, and its founder and Chairman, as well as compensated lobbyist, Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, failed to timely file lobbying disclosure reports and failed to maintain records in 1996.

TRAINA, TREVOR D, 2003/0429 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Trevor D. Traina of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

TRAN, BRUCE Q./BRUCE TRAN FOR MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER 2010, 2012/0180 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Bruce Q. Tran, an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of the City of Westminster in the November 2, 2010 election, and his controlled committee, failed to timely file a form 460 Recipient Committee Campaign Statement covering the period October 17, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011.

TRANSCORE, INC, 2001/0559 (2003)

86117 - 1 count
$2,000

Transcore, Inc., a national ground transportation services company headquartered in Pennsylvania, failed to timely file a quarterly lobbyist employer report in 2000.

TRAPAC, INC, 2007/0775 (2008)

84200 - 1 count
$400

TraPac, Inc. qualified as a major donor committee in the second half of 2006, but failed to timely file a major donor statement, Form 461, on January 31, 2007.

TRAVIS, NICHOLAS, 2011/0937 (2011)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Nicholas Travis, City of Sunnyvale Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, by the April 1, 2011, due date.

TREADWAY, PAUL, AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT PAUL A. TREADWAY, 2000/0183 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Paul Treadway, an elected member of the governing board of the Chaffey Community College District in San Bernardino county, and his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Paul A. Treadway, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2000.

TRETTEN, RUDIE, 1989/0088 (1991)

87100 - 1 count
87300 - 1 count
$1,500

Rudie Tretten, Laguna Salada School District Board Member, committed violations of the conflict-of-interest provisions concerning a lease approval involving Pacifica Community Television, Inc., (PCT) who was a source of income to him. Dr. Tretten made loans to PCT and then failed to report the repayments on his annual statement of economic interests.

TRIAS, TONY AND TONY TRIAS FOR ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE, 1988/0489 (1991)

84200.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Tony Trias, a Republican candidate in the 46th assembly race in the November, 1988 election, and the Tony Trias for Assembly Committee, failed to timely file two pre-election campaign statements and a late contribution report.

TRIMARK PACIFIC HOMES, 2003/0430 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Trimark Pacific Homes of Westlake Village failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

TRIPP, DAVID, 2011/0839 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

David Tripp, a board member for the California Independent Living Council, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the reporting period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, by the April 1, 2011, due date.

TRIUMPH MORTGAGE, INC, 2005/0816 (2006)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Triumph Mortgage, Inc. of Irvine failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling $10,000.

TRIUMPH MORTGAGE, INC, 2005/0815 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Triumph Mortgage, Inc. of Irvine failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

TRUJILLO, LARRY, 2009/0287 (2009)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Larry Trujillo, Commissioner for the Mental Health Oversight Commission, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests with the FPPC's Technical Assistance Division.

TSAO, MIRANDA, 2004/0163 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$5,000

Miranda Tsao failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement.

TSE FAMILY ASSOCIATION, YIM N. LOUIE, AKA LOUIE DEAR, YIM NUN LOUIE DER, AND LOUIE DER, PRESIDENT, GWING DER, TREASURER, AND KAI MING DEAR, AKA RONALD DEAR, 1994/0460 (1995)

84301 - 7 counts
84302 - 9 counts
$28,800

Tse Family Association, located in San Francisco, Yim N. Louie, aka Louie Dear, Yim Nun Louie Der, and Louie Der, president, and Gwing Der, treasurer, laundered contributions in the names of relatives and other individuals to the 1991 mayoral campaign of Tom Hsieh. Kai Ming Dear acted as an intermediary for these and other illegal contributions.

TUCKER, CURTIS, JR, 1991/0605 (1993)

89517 - 6 counts
$10,000

Assemblyman Curtis Tucker, Jr., violated the "personal use" provisions when he used campaign funds to pay for

rent on a Sacramento apartment in 1990, which was rented in his name. During that time, Tucker also received an assembly per diem for housing which he used for other expenses.

TUCKER, CURTIS, JR, 1994/0185 (1996)

89517 - 5 counts
$10,000

Assemblyman Curtis Tucker, Jr., violated the "personal use" provisions by using campaign funds to pay rent on his apartment/house rental in Sacramento.

TULARE COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1994/0536 (1997)

84200 & 84200.5 - 5 counts
84203 - 1 count
$8,000

Tulare county Deputy Sheriff's Association Political Action Committee failed to file and timely file campaign statements from 1992 through 1994.

TULE RIVER INDIAN TRIBE, 2010/0608 (2011)

86115 - 7 counts
$7,000

Tule River Indian Tribe, a California lobbyist employer, failed to timely file seven lobbyist employer reports, from January 1, 2007 through September 30, 2007, and from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, resulting in a failure to report total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $58,500.

TUMAMAIT-STENSLIE, JULIE, 2010/1104 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, a commissioner of the Native American Heritage Commission, failed to file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

TUNEUP MASTERS, INC. OF DELAWARE, 1987/0368 (1988)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,000

Tuneup Masters, Inc. of Delaware failed to timely file two major donor campaign statements for contributions totaling $19,000 in 1986.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND JOANN M. RASCON, TREASURER, 2011/0285 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

The Tuolumne county Democratic Central Committee, and its treasurer, Joann M. Rascon, failed to timely file one semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, JO DAY, TREASURER, AND CHARLES DAY, CHAIRMAN, 2010/0638 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Tuolumne county Republican Central Committee was a state general purpose committee with Respondent Jo Day serving as treasurer, and Charles Day serving as chairman. Respondents failed to file two semi-annual campaign statements in a timely manner, one for the reporting period January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2008, due July 31, 2008, and one for the reporting period July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, due February 2, 2009.

TURLEY, PAUL, 2007/0025 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Paul Turley of Granada Hills failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 2005/0123 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Turner Construction Company of Oakland failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

TURNER, JEROLD L., COMMITTEE TO ELECT JEROLD L. TURNER SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, AND JOSEPH F. ETIENNE, TREASURER, 1994/0240 (1995)

84203 - 2 counts
84211 & 84303 - 1 count
$2,500

Jerold L. Turner, successful candidate for Judge of the Kern county Superior Court in 1992, his committee, and its treasurer, Joseph F. Etienne, failed to file late contribution reports for $11,850 and did not report subvendor expenditures amounting to $15,208 on campaign reports.

TURNER, LYLE, 2002/1050 (2003)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,728

Lyle Turner of Rancho Santa Fe failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

TURNER, RALPH, 1997/0660 (1998)

84300 & 84301 - 3 counts
$5,400

Ralph Turner, owner of a manufacturing company located in Ramona, made contributions in the names of others to the campaign of San Diego county Supervisor Dianne Jacob in 1995 without disclosing the true source of the funds.

TURNER, SAM, 2008/0704 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$200

Sam Turner, Sonoma Traffic Safety Committee member, failed to timely file a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

TUTOR, RONALD N, 2002/0721 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Ronald N. Tutor of Hidden Hills failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

TWIN MED, INC, 2003/0553 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Twin Med, Inc. failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

U.S. BANCORP, 2005/0575 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

U.S. Bancorp of Minneapolis, Minnesota, failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

UAW REGION 6 POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND HOWARD DICKERSON, TREASURER, 1992/0067 (1994)

84203 - 2 counts
84211 - 7 counts
$18,000

UAW Region 6 is a regional division of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Workers of America, an international labor union. Its political action committee and its treasurer, Howard Dickerson, failed to timely report campaign contributions made in 1990 amounting to $57,000. In addition, late contribution reports were not filed for contributions made of $25,000.

UFCW REGION 8 STATE COUNCIL, 2000/0513 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

UFCW Region 8 State Council of North Hollywood failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

ULLOA, JUAN, ULLOA FOR JUDGE COMMITTEE, AND HENRY MONROY, JR, 1996/0077 (1997)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$3,500

Juan Ulloa, a successful candidate for Imperial county Superior Court Judge in the 1994 election, and his committee, Ulloa for Judge Committee, and its treasurer, Henry Monroy, Jr., a certified public accountant, failed to maintain adequate records for loans received and for occupation and employer information for contributions received, received cash contributions, and failed to timely report a late contribution received. These violations were uncovered through a Franchise Tax Board audit of the committee.

ULLRICH, WILLIAM, 1990/0614 (1992)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

William Ullrich, Bradbury City Planning Commissioner, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he participated in approving an application to subdivide property in Bradbury owned by parties to whom he had entered into an agreement with respect to real property located elsewhere in Duarte.

ULTRAMAR DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION, 2005/0876 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corporation of Mill Valley failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

UMAX TECHNOLOGIES, 1999/0394 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Umax Technologies, located in Fremont, failed to timely file a major donor campaign statement in 1998.

UMB CORPORATION, 2003/0457 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$904

UMB Corporation of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic format in 2000.

UMBERG, TOM, TOM UMBERG FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND SUSAN NAPLES, TREASURER, 1996/0610 (1998)

84203 - 5 counts
$9,000

Tom Umberg, candidate for Attorney General in 1994, his controlled committee, Tom Umberg for Attorney General, and its treasurer, Susan Naples, failed to file five late contribution reports in 1994.

UNION OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS & DENTISTS MEDICAL DEFENSE FUND ELECTORAL, AND PETER A. STATTI, M.D, 2001/0399 (2002)

84211 - 2 counts
$2,000

Union of American Physicians & Dentists Medical Defense Fund Electoral, a general purpose recipient committee in Oakland, and its treasurer, Peter A. Statti, M.D., failed to itemize individual contributions on campaign statements filed in 1997 and 1998.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST LEGISLATIVE MINISTRY ACTION NETWORK PAC; SILVIO NARDONI, TREASURER, 2010/0241 (2010)

84203 - 1 count
$1,092

Unitarian Universalist Legislative Ministry Action Network PAC and its treasurer, Silvio Nardoni, failed to timely file a late contribution report.

UNITED ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION FUND, AND MARTIN J. MADDALONI, TREASURER, 2001/0244 (2002)

84203 - 2 counts
$4,000

United Association Political Action Fund, a general purpose committee sponsored by the United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, and its treasurer, Martin J. Maddaloni, failed to file two late contribution reports in 1998.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE AND WILLARD MURRAY, 1988/0400 (1992)

84218 - 6 counts
84220 - 16 counts
84305.5 - 9 counts
$16,700

The Commission accepted an administrative law judge's findings that Assemblyman Willard Murray, treasurer and executive officer of the United Democratic Campaign Committee, failed to file campaign statements in 1988 and 1989 disclosing payments for the production of slate mailers; failed to file late payment reports for payments for slate mailers received during the final two weeks before the June and November 1988 elections; and failed to put correct sender identification and/or "notice to voters" information on slate mailers.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, WILLARD MURRAY, AND KEVIN MURRAY, TREASURER, 1994/0685 (1998)

84218 - 8 counts
84220 - 12 counts
84305.5 - 5 counts
$38,000

The Commission rejected the proposed decision of an administrative law judge and issued its Decision and Order against United Democratic Campaign Committee, a slate mailer organization, Willard Murray, its founder and managing editor, and Kevin Murray, its treasurer, who failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements, failed to timely report receipt of late payments, and failed to designate with an asterisk candidates and ballot measures which paid to appear in a slate mailer.

UNITED DEMOCRATS OF VALLEJO AND JOHN R. LEWIS, TREASURER, 2010/0320 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

United Democrats of Vallejo with John R. Lewis as treasurer failed to file a semiannual statement, for the reporting period ending December 31, 2009.

UNITED FACULTY OF GROSSMONT CUYAMACA PAC AND MELVIN AMOV, 200/0595 (2003)

84200 - 4 counts
$4,000

United Faculty of Grossmont Cuyamaca PAC of El Cajon, a county general purpose recipient committee, and its treasurer, Melvin Amov, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements in 1998 and 1999.

UNITED FACULTY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (PAC) NORTH ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT AND QUEEN PETERSON, 2012/0961 (2013)

84200.5 & 84203.5 - 2 counts
$400

United Faculty Political Action Committee (PAC) North Orange county Community College District and its Treasurer, Queen Peterson, failed to timely file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period July 1, 2012 through October 20, 2012, as well as the Supplemental Independent Expenditure Report covering the period October 17, 2012, both due October 25, 2012, with the Orange county Registrar of Voters.

UNITED FOOD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS ISSUE EDUCATION FUND, JOHN PEREZ, AND JOHN SPERRY, 2001/0388 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
84203.5 - 3 counts
84204 - 8 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$23,000

United Food and Commercial Workers Issue Education Fund, a state general purpose committee, and its treasurers, John Perez and John Sperry, failed in 1998 and 2000 to timely disclose eight late independent expenditures, failed to timely file three supplemental independent expenditure reports, failed to properly report contributions received of $100 or more on a pre-election campaign statement, failed to properly disclose miscellaneous receipts on a pre-election campaign statement, and failed to timely disclose a late contribution.

UNITED FOOD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS LOCAL, 198/0451 (1992)

84203 - 1 count
84203.5 - 2 counts
84204 - 1 count
$6,500

The United Food and Commercial Workers Local 135, located in San Diego, failed to timely file two independent expenditure reports, one late independent expenditure report, and one late contribution report in 1989 and 1990 to disclose their support of local candidates.

UNITED PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LOCAL 790 COPE, NON-CANDIDATE COMMITTEE, UNITED PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LOCAL 790 COPE, CANDIDATE COMMITTEE, AND JOSEPHINE MOONEY, 2001/0248 (2003)

84203 - 3 counts
$1,500

United Public Employees Local 790 COPE, Non-Candidate Committee, United Public Employees Local 790 COPE, Candidate Committee, both state general purpose recipient committees headquartered in Oakland, and its treasurer, Josephine Mooney, failed to disclose three late contributions in 1998.

UNITED RENTALS, INC, 2003/0431 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,300

United Rentals, Inc., located in Greenwich, Connecticut, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY FOUNDATION, 2006/0313 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

University of California Berkeley Foundation failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

UNLIMITED CONSTRUCTION AND PAUL LITSCHER, 1999/0273 (2000)

84301 - 19 counts
$34,200

Unlimited Construction, located in Ontario, and its owner, Paul L. Litscher, laundered campaign contributions to three candidates for the Ontario City Council from 1995 through 1996.

UPTON, JOHN, WILLIAM CONLON, AND THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT JOHN UPTON, 1997/0367 (1998)

84203 - 1 count
84211 - 2 counts
84300 - 1 count
$4,500

John Upton, a successful candidate for supervisor in El Dorado county in 1994, the Committee to Elect John Upton, and its treasurer, William Conlon, accepted cash contributions of $100 or more totaling $1,000, failed to list expenditures for subvendors, failed to file late contribution reports, and failed to list occupation and employer information for contributors. An audit was conducted by the Franchise Tax Board for the years 1990 through 1994.

URANGA, ROBERT, 2013/0561 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Robert Uranga, as a Member of the Long Beach Community College Board, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: golf and two meals totaling $406.35 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

URIBES, MARTHA, 2002/0106 (2003)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Martha Uribes, former executive secretary for the Assembly and later press secretary for the State Senate, failed to file both an assuming office and leaving office statement of economic interests in 2001.

USCB, INC, 2006/0178 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

USCB, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $11,600 in 2004.

USSERY, WILFRED, WIL USSERY FOR BART, AND MAXINE USSERY, 1992/0012 (1994)

84200 - 5 counts
84200.7 - 1 count
$11,500

Bay Area Rapid Transit Director Wilfred Ussery, his controlled committee Wil Ussery for BART, and treasurer for the committee, Maxine Ussery, failed to timely file six campaign reports covering 1989 through 1992.

UTT, ROGER, AND ROGER UTT CAMPAIGN SAN DIEGO CITY COUNCIL, 1994/0152 (1995)

84200 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Roger Utt, a candidate for San Diego City Council, and his committee, who failed to file two campaign statements in 1993 and 1994 despite numerous requests from the filing officer and the Commission.

V. EMAILING COMPANY, 2005/0133 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$1,785

V. EMailing Company of Washington, D.C., failed to file a late contribution report in 2004.

VAIL DRILLING COMPANY, 2006/0464 (2009)

84200(b) & 84605(a) - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$6,500

Vail Drilling Company, a major donor committee, failed to timely disclose a $500,000 late contribution made in connection with a November 2005 election; and failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement for the reporting period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005.

VALANI, BADRU, 2012/0430 (2012)

85301(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Badru Valani contributed in excess of the $3,900 contribution limit to a candidate for elective state office by contributing $5,500 to State Assembly candidate Robert Livengood's unsuccessful 2010 primary election campaign.

VALDES, CHARLES P., COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT CHUCK VALDES, AND BILLY J. HUGHES, 2007/0391 (2009)

85301(a) - 5 counts
$12,500

Charles P. Valdes, a member of the California Public Employees Retirement Board, Committee to Re-Elect Chuck Valdes, and Billy J. Hughes, Treasurer for the Committee to Re-Elect Chuck Valdes, accepted contributions in excess of the $3,300 contribution limit.

VALENTE, LARRY, AND FRIENDS OF LARRY VALENTE COMMITTEE, 1988/0552 (1989)

84305 - 1 count
$1,500

Larry Valente, a candidate for Poway City Council in 1988, failed to provide proper sender identification on a mass mailing entitled "Republican Update," which was sent near the end of his campaign and paid for by the Valente committee. The mailer, entitled "Republican Record," was designed to resemble a mailer sent by the San Diego Republican Party and featured the same logo, colors, and type used by this group. The front of the Valente mailer stated "Correction Material Please Insert in Republican Record" and was designed to mislead the voters into believing this was an official endorsement.

VALI COOPER & ASSOCIATES, INC, 2002/0326 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Vali Cooper & Associates, Inc. of Pt. Richmond failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

VALLES, JUDITH, 2009/0809 (2010)

89503 - 2 counts
$400

Judith Valles, former mayor of the City of San Bernardino, acceptance of membership dues from Arrowhead country Club, exceeded the 2004 gift limit of $340 and the 2005 gift limit of $360.

VALLEY HARVESTING & PACKING, INC. AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES INCLUDING FRESH HARVEST, INC, 2006/0347 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Valley Harvesting & Packing, Inc. and affiliated entities including Fresh Harvest, Inc. of Heber failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $6,000 in 2004.

VALLEY PATHOLOGY MEDICAL ASSOCIATES, INC, 2006/0566 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Valley Pathology Medical Associates, Inc. of La Jolla failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

VALLEY RADIOLOGY CONSULTANTS MEDICAL GROUP, INC, 2006/0563 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$900

Valley Radiology Consultants Medical Group, Inc. of Escondido failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $50,000 in 2004.

VALLEY VIEW CASINO, 2003/0342 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Valley View Casino of Valley Center failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

VAN DE HOEK, ROBERT, AND VAN DE HOEK FOR MALIBU COUNCIL, 2001/0098 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Robert Van de Hoek, an unsuccessful candidate for a partial term on the Malibu City Council in 2000, and his controlled committee, Van de Hoek for Malibu Council, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2001.

VAN KONYNENBURG, CLAIRE A, 2007/0289 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Claire A. Van Konynenburg of Pacific Palisades failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

VAN KONYNENBURG, D. MICHAEL, 2007/0301 (2007)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

D. Michael Van Konynenburg of Pacific Palisades failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $10,000.

VAN KONYNENBURG, D. MICHAEL, 2007/0323 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

D. Michael Van Konynenburg of Pacific Palisades failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $13,000 in 2006.

VAN VALKENBURG, REX, 2007/0453 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Rex Van Valkenburg, West Sacramento Redevelopment Project Area Committee member, failed to timely file his 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

VAN VELSON, TROY, 2011/0938 (2011)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Troy Van Velson, City of Corcoran Planning Commissioner, failed to file a Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, by the April 1, 2011.

VAN WAGNER COMMUNICATIONS, LLC, 2003/0432 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Van Wagner Communications, LLC of Studio City failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

VAN WINGERDEN, WALTER, 2000/0759 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Walter Van Wingerden, California Cut Flower Commissioner, failed to timely file a 1999 annual statement of economic interests.

VANDERVOORT, J. JOSEPH, 1989/0471 (1990)

84301 - 5 counts
$10,000

J. Joseph Vandervoort, a former Butte county public defender, laundered five campaign contributions through employees to a supervisor in August 1988. Vandervoort, at the time of the violation, was a contract public defender. He reimbursed five employees in his law office who had made contributions totaling $450 to incumbent Haskel "Bank" McInturf.

VAQUERO ENERGY, INC, 2006/0314 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Vaquero Energy, Inc. of Bakersfield failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

VARDIABASIS, DEMOSTHENES, 2010/1108 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Demosthenes Vardiabasis, a commissioner of the Economic Development Commission, failed to file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

VARELA, JOHN, 1996/0142 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$1,500

John Varela, Morgan Hill City Councilman, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted on a decision to allocate grant funds to a non-profit organization that was a source of income to his wife in 1993, 1994, and 1995.

VARGAS, JUAN, VARGAS 2000, AND DEANNA LIEBERGOT, 2001/0699 (2005)

84105 - 1 count
84203 - 3 counts
$6,000

Juan Vargas, a successful candidate for assembly, 79th District, and his controlled committee, Vargas 2000, and its treasurer, Deanna Libergot, failed to disclose late contributions in 2000, and failed to send major donor notification letters to contributors of $5,000 or more in 1999 and 2000.

VASCONCELLOS, JOHN, FRIENDS OF JOHN VASCONCELLOS, AND GLORIA ROSE OTT, TREASURER, 1994/0187 (1995)

84203 - 5 counts
84211 - 7 counts
$15,000

John Vasconcellos, member of the assembly, his controlled committee and its treasurer Gloria Rose Ott, failed to timely file late contribution reports for contributions received totaling $95,058. The campaign also under reported payments made to its treasurer by $42,500.

VASQUEZ, EDWARD, 2013/0714 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Edward Vasquez, as the Director of the Central Basin Municipal Water District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $122.32 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

VASQUEZ, JOHN, 1988/0140 (1999)

87202 & 87203 - 1 count
$750

John Vasquez, an appointed Solano county Planning Commissioner, failed to file a statement of economic interests in 1987.

VASQUEZ, JONATHAN, 2013/0728 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Jonathan Vasquez, as the Superintendent of the Los Nietos School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $132.92 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

VASQUEZ-RAMOS, ARMANDO, 1988/0293 (1990)

87300 - 2 counts

$2,000

Armando Vasquez-Ramos, a commissioner of the California State University and Colleges Headquarters Building Authority in Long Beach, failed to file 1987 and 1988 annual statements of economic interests.

VASQUEZ-RAMOS, ARMANDO, 1990/0643 (1991)

87300 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Armando Vasquez-Ramos, former commissioner with the California State University and Colleges Headquarters Building Authority in Long Beach, who failed to file a 1989 annual statement of economic interests by the April 1, 1990, deadline and a leaving office statement of economic interests within 30 days of leaving office.

VAZQUEZ FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT 2010; ELIZABETH VAZQUEZ; CARLOS M. SOLORZANO, JR, 2011/1061 (2012)

84200 - 2 counts
$400

Vazquez for National School District 2010, Elizabeth Vazquez and Carlos M. Solorzano, Jr., Treasurer, failed to file two semiannual campaign statements in a timely manner for the reporting periods of January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011, and July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, due January 31, 2012.

VEATCH, HENRY, 2006/0084 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Henry Veatch made a governmental decision as a member of the Alpine county Board of Supervisors to allocate funding to one of his sources of income, the Alpine Children's Center.

VELLANOWETH, FERNANDO, 2000/0066 (2001)

89512.5 - 35 counts
$35,000

Fernando Vellanoweth of Sacramento and treasurer of the Workers' Compensation Defense Attorneys' Association Education Fund (PAC) and assistant treasurer for the Los Angeles Court Reporters PAC (LAPAC) from 1982 to 1996, caused PAC and LAPAC to make expenditures of campaign funds which conferred a substantial personal benefit on him between 1993 and 1996.

VENTURA BLUE COMMITTEE AND SANDRA KINSLER, 2012/0506 (2012)

84305.5(a)(2), (4) - 1 count
$1,500

Ventura Blue Committee is a slate mailer organization. Sandra Kinsler was, at all time relevant in this matter, the treasurer of the organization. They sent out a slate mailer that did not contain the "Notice to Voters" language required by Government Code section 84305.5, subdivision (a)(2) and did not include asterisks to indicate those candidates who paid to appear on the mailer.

VENTURA COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION/CARR, MARY, 2013/0308 (2013)

84200 - 8 counts
$1,600

Ventura County Medical Association PAC, and its Treasurer, Mary Carr, failed to timely file eight consecutive recipient committee campaign disclosure statements from January of 2009, through December of 2012.

VENTURE CATALYST INCORPORATED, 2000/0418 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Venture Catalyst Incorporated of San Diego failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

VERBOON, MILSTEIN & PETER, 2005/0576 (2006)

84203 - 12 counts
$3,300

Verboon, Milstein & Peter of Santa Monica failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $22,000 in 2004.

VERDUGO, DENNIS, 2007/0755 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$2,500

Diana Verdugo, a designated employee of the Department of Consumer Affairs as a member of the California Department of Consumer Affairs, Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board failed to timely file her 2006 Statement of Economic Interests.

VERDUGO, DIANA, 2006/0985 (2007)

87302 - 1 count
$100

Diana Verdugo, Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology board member, failed to timely file her 2005 annual statement of economic interests.

VERNER, LIIPFERT, BERNHARD, MCPHERSON & HAND, CHARTERED, 2003/0433 (2003)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson & Hand, Chartered of Washington, D.C., failed to file major donor campaign statements in 2002.

VIDLER WATER COMPANY, INC, 2001/0046 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Vidler Water Company, Inc. of La Jolla failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

VILLAFRANCA, ANTHONY, AND FRIENDS TO ELECT TONY VILLAFRANCA, 1999/0297 (2002)

84101 - 1 count
84200 - 1 count
$1,200

Anthony Villafranca, unsuccessful candidate for National City City Council, and his controlled committee, Friends to Elect Tony Villafranca, failed to timely file a statement of organization and a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

VILLAGE BUILDERS 98 AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2003/0468 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Village Builders 98 and affiliated entities of San Francisco failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

VILLANUEVA, DANIEL D, 2003/0495 (2003)

84200 & 84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Daniel D. Villanueva of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in paper and electronic formats in 2002.

VILLANUEVA, DANIEL D, 2004/0159 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Daniel D. Villanueva failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

VILLANUEVA, DANNY, 2013/0877 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Danny Villanueva, as the Assistant Director of Business Advisory Services for the Los Angeles county Office of Education, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $409.12 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

VILLARAIGOSA, ANTONIO, 2010/0579 (2011)

87203 - 21 counts
$21,000

Antonio Villaraigosa, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, failed to report 21 gifts, each in the amount of fifty dollars or more on his 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 annual Statements of Economic Interests, which were due by April 1 of each subsequent year.

VILLASENOR, MARIA, 2002/0403 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Maria Villasenor, Civic Arts Commission member, City of Berkeley, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

VILLINES, MICHAEL, 2009/0903 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Assemblymember Michael Villines failed to report a gift of tickets to a Sacramento Kings game, refreshments, and a parking pass paid by AT&T and valued at $256.98 on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests.

VINCENT, EDWARD, 1987/0127 (1990)

84203 - 3 counts
84211 - 4 counts
84305 - 1 count
$16,000

Inglewood Mayor Edward Vincent committed campaign disclosure violations in connection with an April 1987 local election. Four violations involved Vincent's failure to disclose contributions made by his committee in support of a local ballot measure, Proposition 1, which would have nearly tripled the mayor's $18,000 salary. The contributions totaling more than $2,300 to the "Yes on Proposition 1 Committee" resulted from payments for the production and distribution of two mass mailings, urging passage of the unsuccessful local ballot measure. Two violations involved Vincent's failure to disclose contributions made during the 1987 election of Ervin "Tony" Thomas, a candidate for Inglewood City Council. The contributions of more than $7,500 resulted from payments for the production and distribution of seven mailers in support of Thomas. The contributions included a payment of more than $2,000 during the late contribution period. Another violation involved Vincent's failure to provide the required sender identification on a mass mailing from the Inglewood mayor's office.

VINCENT, EDWARD, 1995/0186 (1996)

89505 - 2 counts
$2,000

Edward Vincent, mayor of Inglewood and alternate commissioner on the California Coastal Commission and commissioner on the California World Trade Commission, exceeded the gift limit in 1994.

VINEYARD, RICHARD, 1990/0205 (1991)

84211 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
84305 - 2 counts
$8,000

Richard Vineyard, candidate for Hawaiian Gardens City Council, committed violations of the mass mailing provisions in connection with two mailers which failed to identify him as the sender. In order to conceal his connection to the mailer, Vineyard paid for the mailer in cash and failed to report the mailer expenditures on his campaign statements.

VINTZE, ROGER, 2010/0532 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Roger Vintze, Senior Hazardous Substance Scientist for the Department of Toxic Substances, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

VIRAG, WAYNE, 2006/0339 (2009)

87206 - 2 counts
87300 - 1 count
$2,600

Wayne Virag, former director of the Siskiyou county Planning Department, failed to disclose interests in real property on his 2004 and 2005 Statements of Economic Interests, and failed to file a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests.

VISA U.S.A., INC, 2007/0278 (2007)

84203 - 2 counts
$3,750

Visa U.S.A., Inc. of Washington, DC, failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $25,000.

VISIONQUEST INDUSTRIES, INC, 2002/0724 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Visionquest Industries, Inc. of Irvine failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

VITAS INNOVATIVE HOSPICE CARE AND RONALD FRIED, 2011/0133 (2012)

86115 - 2 counts
$600

Vitas Innovative Hospice Care, a registered California lobbyist employer, and Ronald Fried, Senior Vice President and responsible filing officer, failed to file Lobbyist Employer Reports in a timely manner for reporting periods July 1, 2010, through September 30, 2010, due by November 1, 2010, and October 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due January 31, 2011.

VOLLERING, ANTHONY, 2010/0541 (2010)

87300 - 3 counts
$600

Anthony Vollering, an alternate commissioner for the Cut Flower Commission, failed to timely file an assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests, a 2008 annual Statement of Economic Interests, and a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

VOTER GUIDE SLATE MAIL AND BEVERLY SEEDBORG, 2009/0209 (2011)

84218(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Voter Guide Slate Mail, a slate mailer organization, and Beverly Seedborg, treasurer of Voter Guide Slate Mail received $111,286 and expended $342,785 to produce slate mailers during the semi-annual reporting period of October 19, 2008, through December 31, 2008. Respondents failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement by the February 2, 2009, due date, for the reporting period of October 19, 2008, through December 31, 2008.

VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE AND TRACEY POMERANCE-POIRIER, 2010/0978 (2012)

84219(h)(5) - 1 count
$2,000

Voter Information Guide is a slate mailer organization and Tracey Pomerance-Poirier is the organization's treasurer. For the reporting periods ending June 30 and December 31, 2010, Respondents failed to report subvendor information in a timely manner for payments totaling approximately $407,400.

VOTER REVOLT TO CUT INSURANCE RATES AND WILLIAM WESTERMEYER, TREASURER, 1998/0333 (2000)

84104 - 1 count
$2,000

Voter Revolt to Cut Insurance Rates, a primarily formed recipient committee located in Santa Monica, and its treasurer, William Westermeyer, failed to maintain detailed accounts necessary to prepare campaign statements from 1994 to 1996.

VOTERS FOR A NEW CALIFORNIA AND JOAQUIN ROSS, 2010/0470 (2013)

85301(a) - 1 count
84211(b), (i), & (k) - 1 count
$6,500

Voters for a New California, purported to be a general purpose committee for the purpose of making independent expenditures to support Latino candidates. Joaquin Ross was a principal officer of the committee, and at the same time was a paid general campaign manager for Luis Alejo, a successful candidate for the California State Assembly. In approximately May 2010, Voters for a New California and Joaquin Ross made an over-the-limit non-monetary contribution in support of Luis Alejo's candidacy for the California State Assembly in the form of three mass mailings, which cost approximately $28,892. Also, Voters for a New California and Joaquin Ross filed a false Form 460 campaign statement with the Secretary of State for the reporting period ending May 22, 2010, which concealed the over-the-limit contribution described above by falsely reporting it as an independent expenditure.

VOTERS FOR HONESTY AND INTEGRITY IN POLITICS, AND RICARDO A. TORRES, II, 2006/0342 (2006)

84204 - 1 count
$1,500

Voters for Honesty and Integrity in Politics, a state general purpose recipient committee, and its treasurer, Ricardo A. Torres, II, failed to properly disclose required contributor information on a late independent expenditure report.

VURDIEN, RAJEN, 2013/0247 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts

$400

Rajen Vurdien, as the President of the North Orange county Community College District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $153.86 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $180.00 on his 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

VYDRA, SCOTT, 1999/0295 (2000)

87300 - 1 count
$500

Scott Vydra, field representative with the Assembly, failed to timely file his 1997 annual statement of economic interests.

WACKENHUT CORRECTIONS CORPORATION, 2003/0434 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Wackenhut Corrections Corporation of Boca Raton, Florida, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WAGLE, MARY-JANE, 2007/0307 (2007)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,958

Mary-Jane Wagle of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling $13,050.

WAGLE, MARY-JANE, 2007/0308 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Mary-Jane Wagle of Los Angeles failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,908 in 2005.

WAGNER, ERIS H., AND ERIS WAGNER FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, 2000/0851 (2001)

84200.5 & 84200.7 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$2,500

Eris H. Wagner, successful candidate for Superior Court Judge of Humboldt county, and her controlled committee, Eris Wagner for Superior Court Judge, failed to file a pre-election campaign statement and a late contribution report in 1998.

WAHL, J. REGINALD, 1979/0042 (1980)

86105 - 1 count
86107 - 1 count
$450

J. Reginald Wahl, a registered lobbyist for the Association of American Publishers, failed to report and itemize expenditures for lobbying activity on his lobbyist report. He also failed to list the expenses and the full name and official positions of the persons who were furnished food and beverages. This case was initiated as a result of an audit by the Franchise Tax Board.

WAHL, LARRY C, 1999/0097 (2004)

84308 - 4 counts
87203 & 87206 - 3 counts
$12,000

Larry C. Wahl failed to disclose investments and real property interests of his wife. Mr. Wahl failed to disclose campaign contributions and failed to disqualify himself from making decisions involving the contributors of the unreported contributions.

WAI, BONNIE, FRIENDS OF BONNIE WAI FOR CITY COUNCIL, AND JOSEPH WONG, TREASURER, 1992/0286 (1995)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 4 counts
84300 & 84211 - 2 counts
84300 - 2 counts
$12,500

Bonnie Wai, candidate for Monterey Park City Council, her committee, Friends of Bonnie Wai for City Council, and its treasurer and Ms. Wai's husband, Joseph Wong, failed to itemize numerous monetary contributions, loans, and expenditures from 1991-1992. The campaign also received illegal cash contributions and made illegal cash expenditures. Finally, the campaign failed to maintain records for cash contributions.

WAITT, TED, 2001/0134 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Ted Waitt of La Jolla failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

WALDMAN, STUART, FRIENDS OF STUART WALDMAN, AND KINDE DURKEE, 2010/0643 (2011)

84211(k) - 1 count
84211(k) & 84303 - 1 count
85201(d)(e) - 1 count
$8,000

Stuart Waldman was an unsuccessful candidate for the California State Assembly, Fortieth District, in the 2008 primary election. Friends of Stuart Waldman was his controlled committee, and Kinde Durkee was the committee treasurer. From January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, Respondent Waldman failed to deposit personal funds totaling approximately $76,000 into his committee's single, designated campaign bank account prior to expenditure. Also, for the reporting periods from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2008, respondents failed to correctly report campaign expenditures totaling approximately $76,000 on filed campaign statements. Additionally, respondents failed to timely report subvendor information for payments totaling approximately $173,013 on the semi-annual campaign statement filed for the period ending June 30, 2008.

WALKER, DENNIS, 1994/0237 (1996)

87401 - 5 counts
87402 - 1 count
$9,000

Dennis Walker, a former employee of the state Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), separated from state service in 1990 to work for Tandem Computers, Inc. Walker subsequently violated the revolving door provisions when he assisted in representing Tandem in one of DMV's information technology projects, the Data Base Redevelopment Project, the same proceeding in which he participated while he was employed as the Project Director and EDP Division Deputy Chief for the DMV.

WALKER, LARRY, WALKER FOR SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE, GARY AYALA, RUBEN AYALA, AND AYALA DINNER COMMITTEE, 1986/0435 (1988)

84203 - 2 counts
84305 - 1 count
$2,250

San Bernardino county Supervisor Larry Walker, campaign consultant Gary Ayala and Senator Ruben Ayala committed campaign reporting and mass mailing violations. The mass mailing violations by Mr. Walker and Gary Ayala involved failure to properly identify the candidate as the source of a Howard Jarvis endorsement letter sent to 24,000 Republican households. The pair also was cited for failing to file a late contribution report for a $10,000 non-monetary contribution received from Senator Ruben Ayala's campaign committee.
The Ruben Ayala Committee failed to report the value of the postage for an Ayala letter endorsing Larry Walker.

WALKUP, MELODIA, KELLY & ECHEVERRIA, 2000/0419 (2000)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Walkup, Melodia, Kelly & Echeverria of San Francisco failed to file a late contribution report during the March 7, 2000, primary election.

WALLACE, KENNETH, 2001/0093 (2005)

87100 - 2 counts
$3,500

Kenneth Wallace, a member of the board of directors for the Midway Heights county Water District, participated in the making of governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest in 2000.

WALLIS, BRUCE M, 1991/0512 (1994)

87100 - 1 count
$1,750

Bruce Wallis, a former member of the Hemet Unified School District Board, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he voted on a motion directly involving a client of his law firm. Wallis' pro rata share of income from that client during the 12 months preceding the vote exceeded $250. Wallis voted in favor of moving forward with the possible purchase by the school district of a parcel of property owned by his client. The gross purchase price being considered for the property would have been in the range of $2 million. Ultimately, the school district did not purchase the property in question.

WALTERS, BRIAN, 2012/0735 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Brian Walters, a board member for the Newhall School District, failed to timely file a Short Form Campaign Statement (Form 470) covering the 2012 calendar year, due July 31, 2012.

WALTERS, ROBERT G., BOB WALTERS FOR SUPERVISOR, AND LEONARD W. ATKINSON, 2006/0516 (2008)

84303 - 1 count
$2,500

Robert G. Walters, an unsuccessful candidate for the Sacramento county Board of Supervisors, his controlled committee, Bob Walters for Supervisor, and its treasurer, Leonard W. Atkinson, failed to report subvendor information for payments totaling $202,481 on campaign statements filed for reporting periods in 2003 and 2004.

WALTHER, ROGER O, 1996/0415 (1996)

84300 & 84301 - 6 counts
$10,800

Roger O. Walther, a resident of the City of San Francisco and owner of ELS Educational Services, Inc., laundered contributions made to San Francisco Mayor Frank Jordan prior to the November 1995 general election and the December 1995 run-off election.

WANG, HAN-YING, 2003/0546 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$1,500

Han-Ying Wang failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WANG, JEFFREY, 2009/0460 (2010)

87300 - 3 counts
$10,500

Jeffrey Wang, Associate Professor and a principal investigator with the University of California, Los Angeles, David Geffen School of Medicine, failed to disclose on his Statement of Economic Interests, the non-governmental funding sources providing grants for medical research he conducted at UCLA.

WANG, NICHOLAS, 1987/0495 (1988)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,500

Nicholas Wang of Los Angeles failed to timely file two major donor campaign statements for contributions totaling $34,756 in 1985 and 1986.

WANTA, PATRICK, 1998/0551 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$800

Patrick Wanta, former appointed member of the Loan and Grant Committee of the California Department of Housing and Community Development, failed to timely file his 1997 and 1998 annual statements of economic interests.

WARD, LARRY, LARRY WARD FOR ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE, AND CHRISTINE HINTON, 1987/0458 (1990)

81004 - 2 counts
84211 - 3 counts
84213 - 2 counts
$1,300

Larry Ward, unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1986, and his committee, committed violations involving the reporting of false contributions and expenditures. The candidate and his committee inflated campaign receipts by $20,000 in its May campaign statement and claimed $17,590 in fictitious expenditures in its August filing. Committee treasurer, Christine Hinton, also improperly verified that the campaign statements were true and complete without viewing any legally required supporting documentation. The candidate contributed to the violation by directing his treasurer to make the false entries.

WARD, TIM, 2005/0652 (2008)

87100 - 1 count
$3,000

Tim Ward was a member of the City of Lafayette Design Review Commission and also an architect, with ownership interest in Ward-Young Associates, an architectural planning and design company doing business in Lafayette. Ward participated in making a governmental decision which had a material financial effect on his source of income, Ward-Young Architects.

WARMERDAM, BILL, 2003/0529 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Bill Warmerdam failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

WARNER, CHRISTOPHER, 1999/0811 (2000)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$200

Christopher Warner, board member of the San Francisco Conservation and Development Commission, failed to timely file his 1998 annual statement of economic interests.

WASHBURN, GARY M, 1993/0262 (1995)

87100 - 2 counts
87200 & 87207 - 3 counts
$4,000

Gary M. Washburn, mayor of Lake Elsinore, failed to disclose loans received on his statements of economic interests from 1990 through 1994. During this time, Mr. Washburn participated in decisions directly involving the source of one of the loans. He also failed to report income from the sale of property on his statements of economic interests.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL BANK, FA, 2003/0831 (2004)

84203 - 3 counts
$3,000

Washington Mutual Bank, FA failed to file late contribution reports in 2002.

WASHINGTON, CARL, CARL WASHINGTON FOR ASSEMBLY, AND PAM GOODWIN, TREASURER, 2000/0362 (2001)

84211 - 1 count
$1,000

Carl Washington, successful Paramount candidate for assembly in 1998, his controlled committee, Carl Washington for Assembly, and Pam Goodwin, its treasurer, failed to timely disclose a contribution on a semi-annual campaign statement in 1998.

WASSERMAN, CASEY, 2004/0766 (2005)

84203 - 1 count
$3,000

Casey Wasserman of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

WASSON-SMITH, JAN, 2000/0380 (2002)

87300 - 2 counts
$2,000

Jan Wasson-Smith, general manager of the Anderson Valley Community Services District in Mendocino county, failed to timely file her 1998 and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

WATERS, DAN K., 2010/0485 (2011)

87100 - 1 count
$2,500

Dan Waters, Customer Services Supervisor for the Community Development Department for the City of Sacramento, participated in a governmental decision, the granting of an application for amended entertainment permit conditions, in which he had a material financial interest.

WATERS, NORMAN S, 1991/0406 (1992)

89519 - 1 count
$1,000

Norman Waters, former state assemblyman, failed to properly dispose of video equipment that had been purchased by his campaign committee. After losing in the

November 1990 election, respondent kept the equipment at his personal residence instead of disposing of it as permitted by law.

WATERSON, THOMAS, 2003/0715 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Thomas Waterson failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

WATERSTON, ROBERT, 2007/0274 (2010)

87100 - 2 counts
$7,000

Robert Waterston, Chairman of the Local Agency Formation Commission for Fresno county, made two governmental decisions in which he had a financial interest.

WATROUS, ROBERT, 2002/0549 (2003)

87300 - 2 counts
$400

Robert Watrous, member of the California Board of Registered Nursing for the Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to timely file an assuming office and a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

WATROUS, ROBERT, 2007/0760 (2009)

87300- 1 count
$400

Robert Watrous, Registered Nursing Board member, California Department of Consumer Affairs, failed to timely file a 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

WATSON, DIANE E, 1988/0066 (1988)

87203 - 1 count
$2,000

Los Angeles Senator Diane E. Watson failed to provide timely disclosure of loans on her statement of economic interests. The loans were obtained in 1987 from sources other than commercial lending institutions for home improvement costs. One loan was from a real estate and consulting firm, while the other was a $5,000 loan from Willie Hausey, a longtime friend and registered lobbyist who represented health care interests.

WATSON, GUADALUPE "LUPE" RAMOS, 2012/0489 (2013)

87100 - 1 count
$4,000

Guadalupe "Lupe" Ramos Watson, a member of the City of Indio City Council, made a governmental decision in which she had a financial interest, by voting to authorize a lease agreement between the Redevelopment Agency for the City of Indo and KEB Enterprises, LLC, for teh lease of the Indio Transportation Center site, which was located within 500 feet of real property in which Ramos Watson held an economic interest of $2,000 or more.

WATSON, THOMAS, WATSON FOR SUPERVISOR, FRED KARLEN, AND GEORGE ARZOO, 1990/0080 (1990)

84104 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
84213 - 2 counts
84300 - 1 count
$14,000

Thomas Watson, candidate for Riverside county Supervisor, his controlled committee, and campaign treasurers failed to disclose a Riverside county developer as the true source of two large cash contributions.
The contributions in 1986 -- $20,000 in April and $11,000 in May -- were made by developer Louis Laramore to the Watson for Supervisor Committee during the candidate's unsuccessful primary campaign in Riverside county. The developer made his contributions through Watson's paid political consultant, John Furtak, who "misinformed" the committee treasurers about the true source of the funds.
Committee treasurers, Fred Karlen and George Arzoo acted improperly because, based on other information available to them, they had reason to know that the funds came from some source other than a $99 per person fundraiser. The treasurers also violated the law by receiving cash contributions of $100 or more and failed to maintain the detailed records necessary to prepare the campaign statements in question and properly disclose contributions.

WEAR, BYRON, 2000/0391 (2004)

87200 & 87207 - 3 counts
$7,000

Byron Wear, San Diego City Council member, failed to disclose an outstanding loan on his 1998, 1999, and 2000 annual statements of economic interests.

WEAVER, DAVID, DAVID WEAVER FOR GLENDALE CITY COUNCIL, AND ERLINDA WEAVER, 2005/0272 (2009)

84104 - 1 count
84300(a) - 1 count
89503(a) - 1 count
$9,000

David Weaver has been a member of the Glendale City Council since 1997 and was a successful candidate for Glendale City Council in the April 2005, local election. "David Weaver for Glendale City Council" was his controlled recipient committee during the 2005 Glendale City Council election and Erlinda Weaver was the treasurer of Respondent Committee. Respondents Weaver, Committee, and Erlinda Weaver violated the Political Reform Act by receiving four cash contributions of $100 or more; failed to maintain the detailed accounts, records, bills, and receipts necessary to prepare the pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2005, through February 19, 2005, to establish that the campaign statement was properly filed, and to comply with the campaign reporting provisions of the Act; Respondent Weaver violated the Act by accepting a gift in excess of the annual gift limit.

WEAVER, FLOYD H, 1995/0183 (1995)

84211 - 1 count
89512 - 1 count
$4,000

Floyd Weaver, a member of the Stockton City Council, used campaign funds to buy personal life insurance. He also failed to report the expenditures for the life insurance on his campaign statements.

WEBB SURVIVOR'S TRUST, 2003/0435 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Webb Survivor's Trust of Beverly Hills failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WEBB, STEPHEN, AND THE CITIZENS TO ELECT STEPHEN WEBB, 1988/0152 (1990)

84211 - 1 count
87100 - 5 counts
$12,000

Stephen Webb, former Moreno Valley City Councilmember, committed conflict-of-interest and campaign reporting violations. Five of the six counts involved conflicts-of-interest violations stemming from Webb's votes in January and February 1986 to approve two development projects, Moreno Valley Ranch and Hidden Springs, which were likely to materially benefit a source of income.

Webb had a financial interest in the decisions requiring disqualification because of income received from Moreno Valley Cablevision. Webb, a general partner with an eight percent ownership interest, received between $2,000 and $3,000 a month in 1985 and 1986 from the cable television company. Approval of the housing projects was likely to benefit Webb's company, which was one of the only two firms with franchises to operate in Moreno Valley. Moreno Valley Cablevision eventually received contracts to install underground cable for part of the houses in both development projects.

The campaign reporting violation involved the failure of the candidate and his controlled committee, Citizens to Elect Stephen Webb, to properly cumulate and itemize four $99 contributions received the same day in September 1985 from Dale Griffin personally or through his companies.

WEBSTER, KEITH, 2009/0228 (2010)

87200 & 87203 - 1 count
$200

Keith Webster, Anderson City Councilman, failed to timely disclose the River Run Cove Land Development Company as a source of income on an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

WEBVAN GROUP, INC, 2001/0047 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Webvan Group, Inc. of Foster City failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

WEG, KENNETH E, 2002/1053 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Kenneth E. Weg of Princeton, New Jersey, failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

WEIDER PUBLICATIONS, INC, 2003/0551 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84605 - 1 count
$6,000

Weider Publications, Inc. failed to file in paper or electronic format a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WEINBERG, DENNIS, 2001/0048 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Dennis Weinberg of Camarillo failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

WEINSTEIN, HARVEY, 2003/0588 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$1,650

Harvey Weinstein of New York, New York, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WELSH, CHRIS, 2012/0552 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$400

Chris Welsh, Orange county Airport Commissioner, failed to timely file the 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, due April 2, 2012.

WEN, JACKSON, 2003/0343 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Jackson Wen of West Covina failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WENDY'S OF THE PACIFIC, INC, 2006/0693 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Wendy's of the Pacific, Inc., located in Modesto, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $10,000 in 2004.

WENTE, PHILIP, 1987/0057 (1992)

87100 - 2 counts
87300 - 3 counts
$9,000

Philip Wente, director of the Alameda county Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7, violated

conflict-of-interest disqualification and disclosure provisions. Wente, who is executive vice-president of Wente Brothers, voted on proposed capital improvements for the Zone 7 water distribution and treatment system that would benefit the Ruby Hills property first owned by his corporation and then by a developer who purchased the Ruby Hills Property from Wente Brothers. He also failed to disclose his interest in the Ruby Hills property on statements of economic interests filed in 1987 and 1989. In 1988, he failed to disclose the buyer of Ruby Hills as a source of income.

WENTLAND, DANIEL, 1997/0220 & 1999/0076 (2000)

87202 - 1 count
$2,000

Daniel Wentland, Paradise Town Council member, failed to fully disclose his economic interests in an amendment to an assuming office statement of economic interests filed in 1997.

WES KEUSDER AND AFFILIATED ENTITIES, 2006/0356 (2006)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

Wes Keusder and affiliated entities of Costa Mesa failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $16,095 in 2004 and $11,050 in 2005.

WESELOH & SONS CHEVROLET-HUMMER-HONDA, 2006/0358 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Weseloh & Sons Chevrolet-Hummer-Honda of San Juan Capistrano failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,200 in 2003.

WESELOH CHEVROLET CO., INC, 2006/0315 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Weseloh Chevrolet Co., Inc. of Carlsbad failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $12,500 in 2003.

WESSON, DONALD RAY, 2001/0550 (2003)

87203 - 1 count
$300

Donald Ray Wesson, Delano Planning Commissioner, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

WEST KERN MACHINERY, INC, 2000/0420 (2002)

84200 - 1 count
$400

West Kern Machinery, Inc., located in Buttonwillow, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

WEST VALLEY MRF, 2007/0415 (2007)

84200 - 4 counts
$1,600

West Valley MRF of Fontana failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $35,250 that were due in 2004, 2005 and 2006.

WEST, JACKSON, 2013/0847 (2013)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Jackson West, as a Member of the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force for the City and county of San Francisco, failed to timely file the 2012 Annual Statement of Economic Interests covering the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012, due April 1, 2013.

WESTCO CAPITAL CORPORATION, AND WILMINGTON FINANCIAL CORPORATION, 1987/0369 (1988)

84200 - 1 count
$1,750

Westco Capital Corporation of Culver City and an affiliated entity, Wilmington Financial Corporation, failed to file a major donor campaign statement disclosing a total of $110,000 contributed to the Curb Committee. Only a single campaign statement was required because they are affiliated entities.

WESTCO COMMUNITY BUILDERS, INC, 2001/0239 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
$800

Westco Community Builders, Inc. of San Leandro failed to file two major donor campaign statements in 2000.

WESTERLUND, LAWRENCE AND FRIENDS OF LARRY WESTERLUND FOR CITY COUNCIL 2008, 2012/0605 (2012)

89512 - 1 count
$1,000

Larry Westerlund was a city councilman for the City of Fresno. He also is a licensed attorney. Friends of Larry Westerlund for City Council 2008 is his campaign committee. Mr. Westerlund expended funds from his campaign bank account to pay his State Bar dues for the years 2010 and 2012, and his Fresno county Bar Association dues for 2011.

WESTERN ALLIANCE OF FARMWORKER ADVOCATES, INC, 2001/0560 (2003)

84605 - 4 counts
86117 - 12 counts
$22,000

Western Alliance of Farmworker Advocates, Inc., a non-profit public benefit corporation and registered lobbyist employer in Santa Rosa, failed to timely file lobbyist

employer reports and electronic lobbyist employer reports in 1999, 2000, and 2001.

WESTERN MOBILEHOME ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1992/0407 (1994)

84203.5 - 1 count
84304 - 4 counts
$7,000

Western Mobilehome Association Political Action Committee (PAC) made four late independent expenditures totaling $10,000 for which it failed to timely file four late independent expenditure reports just prior to the September 17, 1991, San Diego primary election for city council. The PAC also failed to file independent expenditure reports for two independent expenditures totaling $5,000.

WESTERN PACIFIC HOUSING-EDGEWOOD 45 LLC, 2001/0233 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Western Pacific Housing-Edgewood 45 LLC of Pleasanton failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

WESTLY, STEVE, WESTLY FOR GOVERNOR, AND KINDE DURKEE, 2006/0892 (2009)

84200.7(a)(2), 84211(k) & 84303 - 29 counts
84211(b)(i)(k) - 3 counts
$104,500

Steve Westly, a candidate for Governor, Westly for Governor, and Kinde Durkee, Treasurer for the Westly for Governor committee, failed to report or timely report required subvendor information for payments made on behalf of Westly for Governor to various subvendors; failed to report accrued expenses; and failed to report expenditures paid to Durkee & Associates.

WESTSIDE REPUBLICANS OF LOS ANGELES AND ROBERT PEDERSEN, CHAIRMAN, 2011/1047 (2012)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Los Angeles county recipient committee Westside Republicans of Los Angeles with Robert Pedersen, Chairman, failed to file the Form 460 campaign statement covering the period January 1, 2011, through June 30, 2011, due August 1, 2011, in a timely manner with the county of Los Angeles.

WHATLEY DRAKE, LLC, 2005/0578 (2005)

84203 - 2 counts
$1,500

Whatley Drake, LLC of Birmingham, Alabama, failed to file late contribution reports in 2004.

WHITE, CAROLEE, 2004/0160 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Carolee White failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

WHITE, DALE, 2006/0423 (2006)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Dale White, a member of the Grass Valley Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

WHITE, JOSEPH, 2013/0384 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Joseph White, as the Assistant Superintendent for Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: four meals totaling $338.15 on his 2009 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

WHITEMAN, CINDY, 2013/0636 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Cindy Whiteman, as the Chief Business Officer for the Hughson Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: three meals totaling $118.87 on her 2009 Statement of Economic Interests; and one meal valued at $218.00 on her 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

WHITFIELD, BRENDA, 2000/0147 (2001)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Brenda Whitfield, a Los Angeles county Housing Commissioner, who failed to timely file her assuming office statement of economic interests in 1999.

WHITMAN, ANDREW, 2005/0432 (2005)

87203 - 1 count
$100

Andrew Whitman, a member of the city of Ojai Planning Commission, failed to timely file a 2004 annual statement of economic interests.

WHITNEY DOTSON FOR EAST BAY REGIONAL PARKS DISTRICT AND IFEOMA ADAMS, 2010/0226 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Whitney Dotson, Whitney Dotson For East Bay Regional Parks District, and Treasurer Ifeoma Adams failed to timely file a semi-annual report.

WIDMAR, RALPH, RALPH WIDMAR FOR CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE, AND HENRY RUHNKE, 2008/0247 (2010)

84211(b)(k) - 3 counts

$5,000

Ralph Widmar was a candidate for the Monterey City Council on November 7, 2006, and Ralph Widmar for City Council Committee was his controlled committee. Henry Ruhnke was the committee treasurer. For the reporting periods ending September 30, 2006, October 21, 2006, and December 31, 2006, Respondents failed to disclose the total amount of expenditures made and required expenditure information.

WIENTJES, BARBARA, 2007/0780 (2008)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Barbara Wientjes, Health Council of Marin county board member, failed to timely file her 2006 annual statement of economic interests.

WILCOX, DON L., 2009/0906 (2010)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Don L. Wilcox, Chief of Staff to Senator Gloria Negrete McLeod, failed to disclose on his 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of meals from The Irvine Company valued at $189.75.

WILDLIFE CENTER AND O'LEARY, LINDY, 2010/0367 (2012)

86115, 86117 & 84605 - 5 counts
$5,000

Wildlife Center, a California lobbyist employer, and Lindy O'Leary, the Responsible Officer, failed to timely file five Lobbyist Employer Reports between October 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010, failing to disclose total payments made for lobbying services in the amount of $65,910.76.

WILDMAN, DONAHUE, 2004/0161 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Donahue Wildman failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

WILKES, BRENT, 2003/0791 (2007)

84300 - 1 count
84301 - 1 count
$4,000

Brent Wilkes, the owner and chief executive officer of a business storage company located in Poway, was the true source of two campaign contributions totaling $500, made to the Ron Roberts for Mayor Committee in San Diego. The contributions were made in the name of one of Wilkes' employees and her husband.

WILLCO ASSOCIATES, JOHN J. WILL, AND STEVE WILL, 1992/0543 (1993)

84300 - 15 counts
84301 - 10 counts
$40,000

Willco Associates, a partnership located in Santa Maria, and its two partners, John J. Will, and Steve Will, laundered contributions made to several Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo county Board of Supervisor campaigns and one state assembly campaign from 1989 through 1992. John J. Will and Steve Will and their numerous business enterprises are engaged in various construction-related activities.

WILLIAM BOLTHOUSE FARMS, INC, 2001/0178 (2001)

84200 - 1 count
$600

William Bolthouse Farms, Inc. of Bakersfield failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

WILLIAMS SCOTSMAN, INC, 2003/0345 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$581

Williams Scotsman, Inc. of Vacaville failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WILLIAMS, ANNETTE M, 2003/0344 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Annette M. Williams of Grand Terrace failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WILLIAMS, EUGENE, 2003/0550 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Eugene Williams failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE E., WILLIAMS FOR SUPERVISOR, AND GLORIA F. CAVENEE, 2003/0027 (2005)

84211 - 2 counts
$2,000

George Williams, an unsuccessful candidate for the Placer county Board of Supervisors in the March 7, 2000 primary election, his controlled committee, Williams for Supervisor, and its treasurer, Gloria Cavenee, failed to report required information regarding contributions of $100 or more on two pre-election campaign statements.

WILLIAMS, HAROLD B, 2003/0832 (2005)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$8,550

Harold B. Williams of San Diego failed to disclose a late contribution in 2002, and failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2003.

WILLIAMS, TERESA, 2013/0623 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Teresa Williams, as the Superintendent for the Moorpark Unified School District, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $102.06 on her 2011 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

WILLIAMS, TRINA, 2012/0736 (2013)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Trina Williams, Board Member for the Inglewood Unified School District, failed to file a semi-annual Form 470 Campaign Statement covering the 2012 calendar year, due July 31, 2012.

WILLIAMSON, DAVID, 2002/0404 (2003)

87300 - 1 count
$1,200

David Williamson, member of the Energy Commission for the City of Berkeley, failed to timely file a 2001 annual statement of economic interests.

WILLIAMSON, TERRI, COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT TERRI WILLIAMSON, AND VERONICA PASCHALL, 2001/0413 (2004)

84200 - 3 counts
87203 - 1 count
$3,000

Terri Williamson, the Committee to Re-Elect Terri Williamson, and Veronica Paschall failed to file semi-annual campaign statements, and Williamson failed to timely file an annual statement of economic interests.

WILLIS, WARREN P. AND WARREN WILLIS FOR SENATE 2010, 2012/0089 (2012)

84101(a) - 1 count
84200.5(a) & 84200.7(a) - 1 count
85307 - 1 Conut
$10,000

Warren P. Willis was a successful candidate for California State Senate, 30th District, in the June 8, 2010 primary election and he was an unsuccessful candidate in the November 2, 2010 general election. Warren Willis for Senate 2010 was Mr. Willis' candidate controlled committee. At all relevant times, Mr. Willis was treasurer of his committee. This matter arose out of an audit performed by the Political Reform Audit Program of the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) for the period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010. Mr. Willis and his committee failed to file a statement of organization by the April 19, 2010 due date; failed to file a pre-election campaign statement by the May 27, 2010 due date, for the reporting period of January 1 through May 22, 2010; and the committee accepted and Mr. Willis made two personal loans his committee, in the amount of $15,000 each, which caused the outstanding balance of personal loans made by Mr. Willis to his committee to exceed the $100,000 threshold by $25,000.

WILLON, BETH, 2009/0333 (2010)

87300- 1 count
$500

Beth Willon, a former chief of staff with the California State Senate and a former principal consultant with the California State Assembly, failed to file a leaving office Statement of Economic Interests by the May 30, 2006 and August 4, 2008, due dates.

WILSON, CHRISTOPHER G., COMMITTEE TO ELECT CHRISTOPHER G. WILSON JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, AND LELONA R. SONGY, 2000/0824 (2002)

84104 - 1 count
84203 - 2 counts
84211 & 84303 - 1 count
84300 - 1 count
$6,000

Christopher G. Wilson, a successful candidate for the Humboldt Superior Court in 1998, his controlled committee, Committee to Elect Christopher G. Wilson Judge of the Superior Court, and its treasurer, Lelona R. Songy, failed to file late contribution reports, received prohibited cash contributions or $100 or more, failed to report subvendor information on campaign statements, and failed to maintain adequate records in 1998.

WILSON, CRAIG, FRIENDS OF CRAIG WILSON, AND DAVID HAWKINS, TREASURER, 1998/0304 (2000)

84211 - 1 count
84303 - 1 count
$2,000

Craig Wilson, unsuccessful candidate for the State Board of Equalization in 1998, his controlled committee, Friends of Craig Wilson, and David Hawkins, its treasurer, failed to disclose subvendor information for expenditures and failed to properly disclose the consideration received for expenditures in 1998.

WILSON, LIONEL J., MAYOR'S COMMITTEE FOR OAKLAND, HAROLD A. WILSON, TREASURER, AND WARREN B. WILSON, 1990/0813 (1994)

84203 - 4 counts
84211 - 24 counts
84300 - 1 count
84301 & 84300 - 2 counts
$40,000

Lionel Wilson, mayor of the City of Oakland from 1977 to 1990, unsuccessfully ran for reelection in 1990. Mayor's Committee for Oakland was Wilson's campaign committee and his brother Harold Wilson served as the committee treasurer. During 1990, Mayor's Committee for Oakland failed to report receipt of a $2,400 contribution, failed to timely file late contribution reports for contributions totaling $38,000 and failed to diligently collect and report occupation and employer information about campaign contributions totaling $33,000 that principally arrived in two large bunches. It was subsequently determined the true source of this $33,000 was William Dallas or Lucas Dallas,

Inc. Finally, Harold Wilson made an illegal cash contribution of $225 to another candidate and Warren Wilson laundered two $1,000 campaign contributions to his brother by reimbursing his secretary and daughter for issuing checks to the committee.

WILSON, PETE, PETE WILSON FOR GOVERNOR COMMITTEE, F. LAURENCE SCOTT, TREASURER, AND TARGET ENTERPRISES, 1992/0492 (1992 CIVIL LAWSUIT)

84105
84203
84211
84303
$100,000

Pete Wilson, a successful candidate for governor in 1990, his committee, the committee treasurer, and the committee's media firm failed to timely report $7.1 million which was paid to various media subvendors. However, payments to the media firm were properly reported. The committee also failed to notify 244 major contributors of $5,000 or more of their own possible filing requirements. Late contributions totaling $105,698, and contributions totaling $14,000 were not properly reported. Accrued expenses totaling $126,884 were not timely reported.

WILSON, WILLIAM, III, 2004/0162 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

William Wilson, III failed to file a late contribution report in 2003.

WINDSOR FINANCIAL CORP, 1987/0299 (1989)

84200 - 1 count
$2,000

Windsor Financial Corporation failed to timely file major donor campaign statements in connection with more than $75,000 in contributions made in 1986.

WINDWAY CAPITAL, 1998/0293 (1998)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$4,000

Windway Capital, located in Sheboygan, Michigan, failed to file a late contribution report for contributions made in 1998. In addition, Windway Capital failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for contributions made in 1996.

WINEGAR, MATTHEW G., 2012/0309 (2012)

87300 & 87302 - 1 count
$1,000

Matthew G. Winegar, Development Services Director for the City of Oxnard, received a gift exceeding the reporting threshold of $50 in the year 2007, and failed to report this gift on his annual Statements of Economic Interests for reporting period, January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008.

WINGS WEST AIRLINES, INC, 1987/0300 (1989)

84200 - 1 count
$1,000

Wings West Airlines failed to file a major donor campaign statement for contributions totaling $11,250 made to six state candidates in 1986.

WINNING DIRECTIONS, 2006/0369 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Winning Directions of South San Francisco failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $16,150 in 2004.

WINTEC, LTD, 1992/0110 (1994)

84300 & 84301 - 7 counts
$14,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Wintec, Ltd., a wind energy partnership, which laundered seven campaign contributions totaling $7,000 to the campaign of Riverside county Supervisor Norton Younglove in Spring 1990.

WISNICKI, KATHLEEN, VOTE WISNICKI, AND COLLEEN BAUM, 2010/0095 (2010)

84200 - 3 counts
$1,200

Kathleen Wisnicki was a candidate for Malibu City Council in 2008, Respondent Vote Wisnicki was her controlled committee, and Respondent Colleen Baum was the committee treasurer. Respondents failed to timely file three semi-annual campaign statements for the periods ending June 30, 2008, December 31, 2008, and June 30, 2009.

WITTCOFF, ROMA B, 2007/0272 (2007)

84200 - 1 count
$1,800

Roma B. Wittcoff of Scottsdale, Arizona, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $100,000 in 2005.

WOLFSHEIMER, ABBE, AND THE ABBE WOLFSHEIMER RE-ELECTION COMMITTEE, 1989/0417 (1992)

84305 - 11 counts
87100 - 1 count
$20,000

San Diego City Councilwoman Abbe Wolfsheimer violated mass mailing provisions by failing to put proper sender identification on the outside of 11 mass mailings sent out during the three months prior to the November 1989 election. The councilwoman also violated conflict-of-interest provisions by voting to recommend that "final best offers" be obtained from all bidders in a bidding process where she had an investment interest in one of the bidders, GTE Corporation.

WOLINSKY, VIVIANA, 2007/0491 (2010)

87300 - 1 count
$2,000

Viviana Wolinsky, Patent Attorney/Agent with the University of California Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, failed to file a 2006 Statement of Economic Interests by the April 2, 2007, deadline.

WOLINSKY, VIVIANNA, 2004/0416 (2005)

87203 - 1 count
$250

Vivianna Wolinsky, a licensing manager for the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, failed to timely file a 2003 annual statement of economic interests.

WOLK, LOIS, 2009/0907 (2010)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Senator Lois Wolk failed to disclose on her 2008 Statement of Economic Interests a gift of a hotel accommodation from the Consumer Attorneys of California valued at $151.51, and a gift of a hotel accommodation from the Northern California Regional Council Small Contributor Committee valued at $151.51.

WOLKEN, PETER AND JUDITH, 2002/0324 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$2,000

Peter and Judith Wolken of Los Altos Hills failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

WOLKOWITZ, MARLA, 2000/0146 (2000)

87302 - 1 count
$400

Marla Wolkowitz, an elected member of the governing board of the Culver City Unified School District, failed to timely file her assuming office statement of economic interests in 1999.

WOLLACK, RICHARD, 2006/0007 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Richard Wollack of Napa failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign in 2002.

WOLSKI, ARMIN, 2010/0996 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Armin Wolski, a member of the Board of Examiners for the City and county of San Francisco's Department of Building Inspection, failed to timely file a 2009 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

WOMAR, INC, 2006/0537 (2006)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,600

Womar, Inc. of Pleasanton failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling $13,500 in 2004.

WOMEN’S POLITICAL COMMITTEE AND NANCY S. BRAKENSIEK, TREASURER, 1997/0371 (1998)

84211 - 14 counts
$15,000

Women’s Political Committee, a general purpose committee located in Los Angeles, and Nancy S. Brakensiek, its treasurer, failed to disclose information for individual contributors of $100 or more on campaign statements filed between 1993 and 1996.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL CAUCUS SAN GABRIEL VALLEY, AND DEBRA HURD, TREASURER, 2010/0321 (2011)

84200 - 1 count
$200

Women's National Political Caucus San Gabriel Valley and its treasurer, Debra Hurd, failed to file a semi-annual campaign statement for the July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, reporting period, due January 31, 2011.

WOMEN'S VOTER GUIDE AND TRACEY POMERANCE-POIRIER, 2010/1023 (2012)

84219(e) - 1 count
$2,000

Women's Voter Guide is a slate mailer organization and Tracey Pomerance-Poirier is the organization's treasurer. In 2010, Respondent Women's Voter Guide produced and sent slate mailers supporting various candidates and ballot measures being voted on in the general election. Some of these candidates and ballot measures did not pay for the support of the slate mailers. Respondents were required to disclose this on a campaign statement filed for the period ending December 31, 2010, but they failed to provide this required disclosure as to seven candidates and one ballot measure.

WONG, JOHN, 1991/0376 (1993)

84301 - 2 counts
$3,500

John Wong, a Fremont developer, laundered $99 contributions made in support of Fremont mayoral candidate Bill Ball and city council candidate Gary Mello in 1989.

WONG, MANSON, 1997/0655 (2002)

84301 - 8 counts
$16,000

The Commission adopted an administrative law judge’s proposed decision in the matter of Manson Wong, a San Francisco businessman, who laundered campaign contributions to a candidate for San Francisco mayor in 1995.

WOO, MICHAEL, 1988/0417 (1990)

84308 - 1 count
$2,000

Michael Woo, Los Angeles City Councilmember, committed a conflict-of-interest violation in 1987 while serving as an appointed member of the Los Angeles county Transportation Commission. Woo failed to disclose campaign contributions of $250 or more received during the preceding 12 months from a party seeking a noncompetitive bidding contract and failed to disqualify himself from the decision affecting the campaign contributor. Woo did not disclose the receipt of a campaign contribution from Gruen Associates at a meeting on February 11, 1987, prior to the vote, and did not disqualify himself from the proceeding.

WOO, MICHAEL, AND MIKE WOO FOR MAYOR RUNOFF COMMITTEE, 1996/0406 (1997)

84203 - 13 counts
$13,000

Michael Woo, candidate for the mayor of the City of Los Angeles in 1993, and Mike Woo for Mayor Runoff, his controlled committee, failed to timely file late contribution reports.

WOODWARD, JOCELYN, 2012/0527 (2013)

87203 - 1 count
$4,000

Jocelyn Woodard, was a Member of the County of Los Angeles Commission on HIV from April 2011 through July 2013. As a Member of the County of Los Angeles Commission on HIV, Respondent was required to file an Annual Statement of Economic Interests for calendar year 2011. In this matter, Respondent failed to file a 2011 Annual Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700) by the April 2, 2012 deadline.

WOODWARD, ROY, 1988/0448 (1990)

87100 - 3 counts
$6,000

Roy Woodward, Santee City Councilmember, committed three conflict-of-interest violations in 1987. The violations stemmed from the councilmember's attempts to use his official position to influence a decision by the California Transportation Commission which was likely to materially affect his real property and business interests.
The state Transportation Commission was asked to extend Route 62 on an alignment that included an offramp on the street where the councilmember owned real property. The fair market value of the three pieces of commercial property in which Mr. Woodward held interests were in excess of $700,000. The extension would result in an increase to the rental income from the councilmember's real property interests, the broker's commission from his real estate business, and the income from a restaurant that he partially owned.

WOODY, MICHAEL ERIN, 1997/0289 (1999)

87203 - 4 counts
$3,000

Michael Erin Woody, a member of the Fresno City Council, failed to disclose all of his sources of income on his 1993 through 1996 annual statements of economic interests.

WOOLSTRUM, RICHARD, FRIENDS OF RICHARD WOOLSTRUM, AND RANDI MEYER, 1986/0342 (1987)

84305 - 1 count
$2,000

Richard Woolstrum, a candidate for the 4th district supervisorial race in San Joaquin county in 1986, Randi Meyer and the Friends of Richard Woolstrum campaign committee failed to properly identify the sender of a mass mailing.
Two weeks prior to the June primary, Woolstrum retained Randi Meyer as a political consultant and campaign manager for his controlled committee. Meyer is the owner and operator of a Stockton print shop. Meyer produced a mass mailing which, although paid for by Woolstrum's committee, failed to identify the sender on the outside of the mailer. Meyer claimed that the omission of sender identification was due to an error in the printing process, but that she chose to ignore the error due to time pressures.

WORLEY HAGEN, TRACY, 2008/0068 (2010)

87207 - 3 counts
$600

Tracy Worley Hagen, a former member of the Tustin City Council, failed to report three gifts in excess of $50 on her 2005 Statement of Economic Interests; a gift of a dinner from the Industrial Realty Group in the amount of $200, a dinner from the Waste Management Group in the amount of $187, and dinner from the Comcast Cable Company in the amount of $75.

WORTHEN, JAMES, 1993/0074 (1997)

87100 - 3 counts
87203 - 5 counts
$9,000

James Worthen, a Eureka City Councilman, violated the conflict-of-interest provisions by participating in two decisions of the Eureka Redevelopment Agency which indirectly affected a source of income to him and further attempted to influence a governmental decision in which he had a financial interest in 1992. Worthen further failed to report payments received for travel reimbursements from a business in which he had a financial interest on his 1991 through 1994 statements of economic interests and failed to disclose income received from this business on his 1994 statement of economic interests.

WRIGHT, CATHIE, CATHIE WRIGHT FOR ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE, AND THOMASINA CRIGER, 1981/0016 (1982)

84210, 84214, & 84216 - 4 counts
84300 - 1 count

87207 - 3 counts
$5,000

Assemblywoman Cathie Wright, who was mayor of Simi Valley prior to her election to the assembly, failed to disclose the true source and amount of contributions on a campaign statement, received cash contributions, and failed to disclose income on her statement of economic interests.

WRIGHT, MICHAEL R., 2011/0290 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Michael R. Wright, Commissioner for the City of Sonora Parking and Traffic Commission, failed to timely file an annual Statement of Economic Interests for the reporting period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

WRIGHT, RICHARD, 1995/0213 (1998)

87100 - 1 count
$2,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Richard Wright, President of Bakersfield Community College, who violated the conflict-of-interest provisions when he used staff members' computers at a seminar held in Lake Tahoe in 1994 by Vitek. Wright had a financial interest in this company due to his ownership interest and position as an officer.

WRIGHT, RODERICK D., SENATOR, 2012/0399 (2012)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Roderick D. Wright, as a California State Senator, failed to disclose a gift of travel valued at $13,045.46 received from Legislative Leadership Institute on his 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests, covering the period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

WRIGHT, SHARON AND JANET CONDRON, 1996/0162 (1998)

87100 - 8 counts
87200 & 87207 - 2 counts
$17,500

Sharon Wright and Janet Condron, Santa Rosa City Councilmembers, made, participated in, or attempted to influence governmental decisions that involved the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce, a source of income to them. In addition, Wright failed to disclose receipt of income from the Chamber and the Sonoma county Alliance on her 1993 and 1994 statements of economic interests.

WYATT, CHARLES, 2011/0846 (2011)

87300 - 1 count
$200

Charles Wyatt, a board member for the California Mining and Geology Board, failed to timely file a Statement of Economic Interests covering the reporting period January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, due April 1, 2011.

WYNE, KARL, 2006/0086 (2009)

87460(a) - 1 count
$2,000

Karl Wyne, an elected member of the Joshua Basin Water District Board of Directors, received two personal loans totaling $3,000 from an employee of the Joshua Basin Water District.

WYNN, STEPHEN A, 2003/0549 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Stephen A. Wynn of Las Vegas, Nevada, failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2000.

YAMAGATA, HIROMICHI, 2003/0549 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
$2,500

Hiromichi Yamagata failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

YANG, GEOFFREY Y, 2002/1054 (2003)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Geoffrey Y. Yang of Menlo Park failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

YARMOUTH GROUP, INC. AND THE YARMOUTH GROUP PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC, 1993/0337 (1994)

84300 & 84301 - 51 counts
$92,000

Between October 1989 and March 1993, the Yarmouth Group, Inc., and the Yarmouth Group Property Management, Inc., laundered 51 contributions totaling $13,500 to city council persons in San Diego, San Jose, and Los Angeles. All of the contributions were made in the names of Yarmouth employees rather than in the respondents' names. Pursuant to local ordinance, each of the three cities where the contributions were laundered had campaign contribution limits in effect.

YELLOWSTONE DEVELOPMENT, LLC, 2004/0322 (2004)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
84605 - 2 counts
$16,000

Yellowstone Development, LLC, failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement, failed to disclose a late contribution in a properly filed late contribution report, failed to disclose a late contribution in a properly filed electronic late contribution report, and failed to file an electronic semi-annual campaign statement.

YELVINGTON, ALVAR, 1979/0021 (1980)

86102 - 2 counts

86105 - 1 count
86107 - 2 counts
86110 - 16 counts
$2,000

Lobbyist Alvar Yelvington failed to timely file lobbyist disclosure reports with the Secretary of State's office disclosing more than $9,000 in general lobbying expenses. He also illegally paid many expenses in cash, and on 32 occasions, purchased food or drink without disclosing the beneficiaries.

YES ON 111 AND 108, AND THOMAS W. HILTACHK, TREASURER, 1991/0501 (1992)

84211 - 2 counts
$3,000

Yes on 111 and 108, a committee formed to support Proposition 111, The Traffic Congestion Relief and Spending Limitation Act of 1990, and Proposition 108, The Passenger Rail and Clean Air Act of 1990, failed to properly itemize six contributions totaling $103,000 that were received during May, 1990.

YES ON 37 FOR YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW IF YOUR FOOD HAS BEEN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED/SUPPORTED BY CONSUMER ADVOCATES, MAKERS OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS AND CALIFORNIA FARMERS, 2012/0984 (2013)

84507 & 18450.4 - 1 count
$1,500

Yes on 37 for Your Right to Know if Your Food Has Been Genetically Engineered. Supported by Consumer Advocates, Makers of Organic Products and California Farmers authorized and paid for video advertisements in support of Proposition 37, but the required disclosure statements as to the committee name and donors of $50,000 or more were not presented in a clear and conspicuous manner.

YES ON A (COMMITTEE FOR MEASURE A), AND ADELE STOLER, 2000/0225 (2000)

84200 - 2 counts
$1,000

Yes on A (Committee for Measure A), supporting a bond measure for the Long Beach Unified School District in 1999, and Adele Stoler, its treasurer, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements.

YES ON C IN EL SEGUNDO, AND CARL JACOBSON, 1997/0312 (1999)

84200.8 - 2 counts
84203 - 2 counts
$6,000

Yes on C in El Segundo, a committee primarily formed in 1997 to support a local bond measure, and its treasurer, Carl Jacobson, failed to file campaign statements and late contribution reports before the election in 1997.

YES ON MEASURE "A" QUALITY EDUCATION PROJECT, AND LEE AND BEDDO, INC., CAMPAIGN CONSULTANTS, 1991/0590 (1993)

84200.8 - 1 count
84203 - 6 counts
$8,000

Yes on Measure A/Quality Education Project (aka Yes on Measure A for Quality Classroom Education), a committee organized to support San Jose Unified School District Measure A, a bond measure on the November 1991 ballot, and the firm of Lee and Beddo, Inc., the committee's campaign consultant, failed to timely file their second pre-election campaign statement and six required late contribution reports (LCRS) with a cumulative total of contributions amounting to $14,250.

YES ON MEASURE F AND PRESTON H. WISNER, 2002/0012 (2009)

84200.5(c) & 84200.8(b) - 1 count
$750

Committee for Yes on Measure F was a recipient ballot measure committee primarily formed to support Proposition F, a local bond measure. Preston H. Wisner served as treasurer of Respondent Committee. Respondents failed to file a second pre-election campaign statement.

YES ON MEASURE G, COMMITTEE FOR MEASURE B: MEASURE B FOR BERRYESSA, AND LAWRENCE S. NICHOLS, 1998/0597 (2005)

84200 - 17 counts
84200.8 - 2 counts
84211 - 6 counts
84211 & 84303 - 1 count
$26,000

Yes on Measure G and Committee for Measure B: Measure B for Berryessa were committees primarily formed to support a bond measure in the Berryessa Union School District in Santa Clara county. Respondent Lawrence S. Nichols, aka Larry Nichols, was the treasurer for both committees. Yes on Measure G and Nichols failed to itemize contributions in campaign statements, failed to file, or timely file, semi-annual campaign statements, and failed to report subvendor information in a campaign statement. The Committee for Measure B: Measure B for Berryessa, and Nichols failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements, failed to itemize contributions in campaign statements, and failed to file, or timely file, semi-annual campaign statements.

YES ON PROP 35 - TAXPAYERS FOR FAIR COMPETITION, 2001/0695 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$1,500

Yes on Prop 35 - Taxpayers for Fair Competition of Sacramento failed to file a late contribution report in 2000.

YES ON PROP. 2 COMMITTEE, 1979/0082 (1982)

84305 - 2 counts
$4,000

Yes on Prop. 2 Committee misidentified the sender on approximately 483,988 campaign mailers containing an endorsement from Howard Jarvis. The political mailers were identified as coming from "Californians for Lower Interest Rates: A Project of the California Tax Reduction Movement." Inside the mislabeled envelopes was the message from Howard Jarvis, endorsing Proposition 2.

YES ON PROPOSITION A, 2012/0301 (2012)

84503 - 1 count
$2,500

Yes on Proposition A, was a 2012 primarily formed ballot measure committee supporting Proposition A, which was placed on the June 5, 2012, ballot in the City of San Diego. Respondent failed to provide written disclosure for a period of at least five seconds with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and text of the disclosure statement on a television advertisement.

YES ON PROPOSITION B, 2010/0932 (2011)

84503 - 1 count
$2,000

Yes on Proposition B was formed in 2010 as a primarily formed ballot measure committee supporting Proposition B, which was placed on the November 2010 ballot in the City of San Francisco. Respondent failed to provide written disclosure for a period of at least five seconds, identifying persons whose contributions were $50,000 or more on a television advertisement.

YEW, JOE, 2013/0369 (2013)

87207 - 1 count
$200

Joe Yew, as City Treasurer for the City of Oakland, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: one meal valued at $101.67 on his 2010 Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from E.J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc.

YOLO COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE LOCAL ACCOUNT, BOB BOCKWINKEL AND WILLIAM JULIAN II, 2008/0357 (2011)

84200(a) - 5 counts
84200.5(f), 84200.7 & 84200.8 - 2 counts
$13,500

During 2007 and 2008, Respondents Yolo county Democratic Central Committee Local Account, Bob Bockwinkel and William Julian II failed to timely file required pre-election campaign statements.

YOLO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND WILLIAM HIMMELMAN, TREASURER, 1999/0813 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
84211 - 2 counts
$7,000

Yolo county Republican Central Committee, a general purpose committee in Davis, and William Himmelman, its treasurer, failed to timely file two campaign statements and also failed to disclose contributor and payee information in 1999.

YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT AND BEVERAGE, MICHAEL, 2011/0499 (2012)

89001 - 1 count
$2,000

Yorba Linda Water District and Michael Beverage, an elected board member of the District, used public funds to mail a newsletter that featured Michael Beverage to 22,271 members of the District.

YOSHINOYA WEST, INC., D.B.A. BEEF BOWL RESTAURANTS, 2005/0707 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Yoshinoya West, Inc. d.b.a. Beef Bowl Restaurants of Torrance failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement in 2004.

YOUNG, BRUCE, 63RD VOTER REGISTRATION COMMITTEE, 63RD VOTER COMMITTEE, AND SOUTHEAST AREA POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, 1982/0001 (1983)

84200 & 84213 - 12 counts
84305 - 3 counts
$13,000

Assemblyman Bruce Young failed to properly disclose his control of three separate campaign committees between 1979 and 1982 and failed to identify one of the committees as the true sender of three campaign pieces mailed during the Lakewood City Council elections in early 1982. One of the three mailings sent to Lakewood voters, a hit piece, linked two city council candidates to the "radical" politics of Tom Hayden.
Since the committees were not designated as controlled committees, they only filed semi-annual statements and did not file disclosure statements before the elections. This allowed Assemblyman Young to conceal the fact that he was soliciting and receiving contributions from political action committees representing industries which had sought Young's legislative support.

YOUNGLOVE, NORTON, YOUNGLOVE FOR SUPERVISOR, DONALD THOMAS, AND WILLIAM BONNETT, III, 1988/0529 (1990)

84211 - 3 counts
84213 - 3 counts
$7,500

Norton Younglove, Riverside Supervisor, committed campaign reporting violations when he failed to properly cumulate and identify contributors of $100 or more and failed to verify campaign statements in 1985 and 1986.

YOUNT, DOUGLAS, 2013/0108 (2013)

87207 - 2 counts
$400

Douglas Tount, as Development Services Director for the City of Marina, failed to timely disclose gift(s) of: six meals totaling $139.64 on his 2008 Annual Statement of Economic Interests; and nine meals totaling $263.05 on his 2009 Annual Statement of Economic Interests. All gifts were from Shea Properties.

YOUSSEF, NABIH, 1999/0336 (2000)

87300 - 2 counts
$1,200

Nabih Youssef, former member of the State Building Standards Commission, failed to timely file his 1997 annual statement of economic interests and a leaving office statement of economic interests.

YU, MICHELLE, 2003/0846 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Michelle Yu failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

YU, ROBERT, 2003/0346 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Robert Yu of Alhambra failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

Z VALET, INC, 2003/0347 (2003)

84200 - 1 count
$400

Z Valet, Inc. of Los Angeles failed to file a major donor campaign statement in 2002.

Z VALET, INC, 2003/0833 (2004)

84203 - 1 count
$2,250

Z Valet, Inc. failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

Z-A MANAGEMENT, 2006/0417 (2006)

84200 - 1 count
$800

Z-A Management of Beverly Hills failed to timely file a semi-annual campaign statement disclosing contributions totaling $20,000 in 2004.

ZAHARIAS, DEAN, 1995/0364 (1997)

87203 - 2 counts
$4,000

The Commission issued a Default Decision and Order against Dean Zaharias, Planning Commissioner for the City of Sonora, who failed to file annual statements of economic interests in 1994 and 1995. In addition, the Commission ordered late filing penalties of $200 to be imposed.

ZAHARIAS, DEAN, 1999/0543 (2001)

87203 - 3 counts
$3,000

Dean Zaharias, member of the Sonora Planning Commission, failed to timely file his 1997, 1998, and 1999 annual statements of economic interests.

ZASLOFF, JONATHAN, 2003/0688 (2004)

87300 - 1 count
$100

Jonathan Zasloff failed to timely file a 2002 annual statement of economic interests.

ZAYAS-MART, MADELEINE, 2011/0940 (2012)

87203 - 1 count
$200

Madeleine Zayas-Mart, a member of the Oakland Planning Commission, failed to file a timely 2010 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

ZEPEDA, FRED, COMMITTEE TO ELECT FRED ZEPEDA, AND MIKE CALDERON, 1996/0554 (1997)

84200 - 1 count
84214 - 1 count
$2,000

Fred Zepeda, unsuccessful candidate for Pasadena City Council in 1995, The Committee to Elect Fred Zepeda, his controlled committee, and its treasurer, Mike Calderon, failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements and termination statements.

ZILKHA, SELIM K, 2002/0780 (2002)

84203 - 1 count
$3,500

Selim K. Zilkha of Los Angeles failed to file a late contribution report in 2002.

ZOLLER, SHARRON, 2001/0265 (2001)

87300 - 1 count
$300

Sharron Zoller, an elementary school principal of the Potter Valley Community Unified School District, failed to timely file a 2000 annual statement of economic interests.

ZUCKER, GILLIAN, 2008/0397 (2009)

87300 - 2 counts
$600

Gillian Zucker, California Travel and Tourism Commission member, failed to timely file a 2006 annual Statement of Economic Interests and a 2007 annual Statement of Economic Interests.

ZURICH COMMERCIAL, 1999/0507 (2000)

84200 - 1 count
84203 - 1 count
$1,000

Zurich Commercial, located in Baltimore, Maryland, failed to timely file a late contribution report and a major donor campaign statement disclosing a $12,100 contribution.

ZURITA, DELORES, COMMITTEE TO ELECT DELORES ZURITA, AND SATRA DEE ZURITA, TREASURER, 2000/0143 (2001)

84200 - 2 counts
84200.5 - 2 counts
84203 - 1 count
84211 - 3 counts
84300 - 2 counts
$10,000

Delores Zurita, successful candidate for Compton City Council in 1999, her controlled committee, Committee to Elect Delores Zurita, and its treasurer, Satra Dee Zurita, failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements, failed to file a late contribution report, failed to file semi-annual campaign statements, failed to disclose contributions and contributor information, and made cash expenditures during 1998 and 1999.

CITY OF SANTEE

MAYOR
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May 14, 2010

Laura Thornton
Community Plans & Liaison Officer
MCAS Miramar
P.O. Box 452001
San Diego, CA 92145-2001

Dear Ms. Thornton:

This letter responds to your questions regarding the 2,600-acre Fanita Ranch property. The City's vision for Fanita Ranch is set forth in the City's General Plan, and is reflected in existing land development entitlements unanimously approved by the City Council in 2007.

Development of Fanita Ranch is fundamental to the City's General Plan goal to "Promote development of a well-balanced and functional mix of residential, commercial, industrial, open space, recreation, and civic uses that will create and maintain a high quality environment." In fact, the General Plan acknowledges that Fanita Ranch is critical to the City's economic future, and in the provision of the high-end housing stock needed to attract high-end office and Research and Development firms to the City.

The City Council has not taken any action to change the vision articulated in the General Plan, and the City Council remains in unanimous support of its full development in accordance with existing entitlements.

If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact me at (619) 258-4100 extension 167, or electronically at mkush@ci.santee.ca.us

Respectfully,

Melanie Kush

Melanie Kush
City Planner

c. Keith Till, City Manager
Pedro Orso-Delgado, Deputy City Manager/Development Services Director

From:	Woulfe, MaryBeth
To:	Roberts, Carol
Cc:	Avery, Jon; Sobiech, Scott; Snyder, Jonathan; Winchell, Clark
Subject:	Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: Follow up on Tuesday"s meeting on December 17 2019
Date:	Monday, December 30, 2019 8:27:19 AM
Attachments:	image.png image.png
Importance:	High

Good morning -

I agree with Carol's points...The Plan that has been submitted falls short of all of the section 10 issuance criteria. We continue to ask for information regarding baseline etc. that has not been provided. There are sections of the Plan that have not been completed. Despite the Plan's rough shape, we dutiful have upheld our commitments to provide overview comments and specific comments via track change (some rewrites) to the Plan. These efforts have been hugely time-consuming. This stage of the process often takes months/years. Dave and I have been working on RPV and V14 concurrently. We explained at the onset of our review that we all have other commitments that we are working on concurrently. I think Melanie's assessment of our slow review is not accurate. Truly, some of the Chapter's take days to review because the language is unclear (to the consultant as well) and needs extensive comments and edits. If they are truly seeking a section 7, and won't complete the Plan - that would be time wasted on our part. Based on the City's and Fanita's track record, I think there is a strong possibility that our comments/review will likely not result in meaningful changes to meet issuance criteria and that they will just move forward and finalize the Plan for submittal.

Let convene next week, if possible.

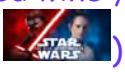
Thanks, Mary Beth

On Fri, Dec 27, 2019 at 12:28 PM Roberts, Carol <carol_a_roberts@fws.gov> wrote:

> Well, I would say that I got the important details right, as the changes the Melanie provided did not refute that we:
> 1) are not welcome to suggest changes to the Fanita Ranch project footprint though the Santee Subarea Plan discussions,
> 2) would have to/are expected to submit any changes to said footprint that we recommend as needed for permit issuance through the project CEQA process,
> 3) would need to submit those comments during the public comment period just like everyone else, and
> 4) made it clear that the Subarea Plan will not have our approval prior to the City's consideration of the Fanita Ranch project.
>
> As I see it, we have two potential paths forward. Either we engage more fully with a "full court press" to develop our specific rebuttals to the footprint relative to our issuance criteria as comments to be provided during the public comment period, and we dedicate more staff time to getting through the Subarea Plan in a more efficient/effective fashion. Or we decline to continue to work on the Subarea Plan pending the City's process and the project's supposed federal nexus for section 7, relying on the existing record of our

concerns for the Fanita project and the larger Subarea Plan to capture our position, and wait and see what happens. The City is clearly pointing the finger at us for the slow progress on Plan review, which I would not deny, but I would say that they have not been forthcoming with responses to **any** of our requests to date either. Believe me, I would love it if the review could go faster, but there are so many issues, and the three of us (MB, Jon and I) all have other responsibilities.

I find a certain appeal to the wait and see approach, but I did agree to work on this lousy plan and am still committed (or should I say should be committed?) to seeing it through. The approach we take does have rather large workload implications, so I think a discussion is in order on where this fits, or doesn't, in the mix.

I am going to be out Dec 30 thru Jan 1 for my birthday/New Year's celebration (which will likely involve some red wine , finishing Season 8 of GoT , and maybe the new Star Wars flick ), but I will be back on January 2 ready to forge ahead for the cause.
Thanks,

-Carol

+

Carol A Roberts, Division Chief
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-Doing all due diligence to avoid adverse effects of otherwise good intentions

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Melanie Kush** <MKush@cityofsanteeca.gov>
Date: Fri, Dec 27, 2019 at 10:18 AM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Follow up on Tuesday's meeting on December 17 2019
To: Roberts, Carol <carol_a_roberts@fws.gov>
Cc: David Mayer (David.Mayer@wildlife.ca.gov) <David.Mayer@wildlife.ca.gov>, Stepek, Melissa@Wildlife <Melissa.Stepek@wildlife.ca.gov>, Sobiech, Scott <scott_sobiech@fws.gov>, Marni Borg <mborg@cityofsanteeca.gov>

Carol and team – thank you for taking the time to compose your e-mail following our meeting on December 17, 2019. Revisions have been made for accuracy in some places and to provide the City's perspective in others, shown in red below:

+ We discussed the Fanita Ranch project schedule, and the City's plan is to have a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) out to the public in February. This would then be followed by a 45-day public comment period.

+ Per your comments, during the 45-day public comment period on the Fanita Ranch project DEIR would be the time that the Wildlife Agencies would be expected to provide comments and feedback on the project, and we can anticipate that the project footprint provided in that document as the proposed project will be the same as that included in the December 2018 Draft Santee Subarea Plan document provided to the Wildlife Agencies for review and comment.

+ The City of Santee currently anticipates that the City Council will make a decision whether to approve or deny the project after evaluating all public comments, which will likely be in May. If the City Council decides to approve the project, it is expected that the EIR will be certified and all associated City permits for the Fanita Ranch project will be issued shortly after that May meeting. ~~after the comment period, likely in April or May,~~ It was acknowledged ~~ing~~ that the Subarea Plan will not have been completed in that time frame and is subject to change until ~~completed~~ approved, if necessary to meet permit issuance criteria.

+ We understand that if City approvals are obtained by the Fanita Ranch project, our review and opportunity to make changes to the Fanita Ranch project proposed under the Subarea Plan to meet section 10 issuance criteria as we discussed would be limited only to the trails and any mitigation measures that are proposed within the preserve area and not to the proposed development footprint and associated amenities.

+ The Fanita Ranch applicants indicated that if local approvals are obtained, they intend to seek a take exemption for listed species through the Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 7 process under the auspices of an Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act section 404 permit.

+ The City would like to continue to work on the Subarea Plan with the Fanita Ranch subunit included. At a minimum, it is anticipated ~~ing~~ that the preserve lands within the Fanita Ranch project would come under the umbrella of the Subarea Plan once complete for management and monitoring (which would be the limit of section 10 permitting for the Fanita Ranch project). However, the Fanita Ranch representatives and the City's outside ESA attorney expressed interest in the possibility of subsuming the project into the Subarea Plan once the Plan is finalized so that the project may receive coverage for additional species and the assurances that go with a section 10 permit. Service staff indicated concerns about the feasibility of this approach. This warrants further discussion.

+ If the Fanita Ranch project proceeds with no ESA action other than section 7, which the City believes would only occur if there is substantial delay in reviewing and approving the Subarea Plan, the City is unlikely to pursue the Subarea Plan and section 10 incidental take permit given the limited take authorization (i.e., limited acreage) associated with what is left under the City's jurisdiction. From our perspective, this begs the question whether it is prudent to continue to move forward on the Subarea Plan and the Wildlife Agencies' review if the project is moving forward under section 7, as the work involved is very different with these approaches. The City's perspective is that species conservation would be much greater if the parties work hard to

complete the Subarea Plan review and approval in a timely manner rather than default to project-by-project permitting. The San Diego Subregional HCP is a shining star in the wildlife agencies' regional species conservation program and completion of the final Subarea Plan under that HCP should be a priority. The City has worked diligently and in good faith both at the beginning of this program in the '90s and now and should be entitled to obtain a Subarea Plan by meeting the requirements of the Subregional HCP so that there would be a consistent and efficient process for addressing species conservation and regulatory compliance within all areas of the City's jurisdiction. The Service summed it up well at last meeting by stating that "time is of the essence." The only reason we are having a discussion about Fanita Ranch moving ahead of the Subarea Plan is because of the unanticipated slow review by the wildlife agencies of the draft Subarea Plan that was submitted a full year ago in December of 2018.

Respectfully,

Melanie Kush

Director of Development Services

City of Santee

(619) 258-4100, extension 167

From: Roberts, Carol <carol_a_roberts@fws.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2019 12:04 PM
To: Melanie Kush <MKush@CityofSanteeCa.gov>
Cc: David Mayer (David.Mayer@wildlife.ca.gov) <David.Mayer@wildlife.ca.gov>; Stepek, Melissa@Wildlife <Melissa.Stepek@wildlife.ca.gov>; Sobiech, Scott <scott_sobiech@fws.gov>
Subject: Follow up on Tuesday's meeting

Dear Melanie,

Tuesday's meeting was very enlightening for us, and it raised several issues that will require internal discussions in developing a path forward for us. In preparation for embarking on those discussions, I want to make sure that I have my facts correct. If you could please confirm or clarify, as appropriate, the following information we took away from Tuesday's meeting, that would be greatly appreciated!

+ We discussed the Fanita Ranch project schedule, and the City's plan is to have a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) out to the public in February. This would then be followed by a 45-day public comment period.

+ Per your comments, during the 45-day public comment period on the Fanita Ranch project DEIR would be the time that the Wildlife Agencies would be expected to provide comments and feedback on the project, and we can anticipate that the project footprint provided in that document will be the same as that included in the December 2018 Draft Santee Subarea Plan

document provided to the Wildlife Agencies for review and comment.

+ The City of Santee currently anticipates that the EIR will be certified and all associated City permits for the Fanita Ranch project will be issued after the comment period, likely in April or May, acknowledging that the Subarea Plan will not have been completed in that time frame and is subject to change until completed.

+ We understand that our review and opportunity to make changes to the Fanita Ranch project proposed under the Subarea Plan to meet section 10 issuance criteria as we discussed would be limited only to the trails and any mitigation measures that are proposed within the preserve area and not to the proposed development footprint and associated amenities.

+ The Fanita Ranch applicants intend to seek a take exemption for listed species through the Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 7 process under the auspices of an Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act section 404 permit.

+ The City would like to continue to work on the Subarea Plan anticipating that the preserve lands within the Fanita Ranch project would come under the umbrella of the Subarea Plan once complete for management and monitoring (which would be the limit of section 10 permitting for the Fanita Ranch project). However, the Fanita Ranch representatives and the City's attorney expressed interest in the possibility of subsuming the project into the Subarea Plan once the Plan is finalized so that the project may receive coverage for additional species and the assurances that go with a section 10 permit. Service staff indicated concerns about the feasibility of this approach.

+ If the Fanita Ranch project proceeds with no ESA action other than section 7, the City is unlikely to pursue the Subarea Plan and section 10 incidental take permit given the limited take authorization (i.e., limited acreage) associated with what is left under the City's jurisdiction. From our perspective, this begs the question whether it is prudent to continue to move forward on the Subarea Plan and the Wildlife Agencies' review if the project is moving forward under section 7, as the work involved is very different with these approaches.

Please let me know if I have gotten anything wrong from your perspective. I would be happy to discuss any differences so that we can proceed with our internal discussions on the issues in a timely manner.

-Carol

+

Carol A Roberts, Division Chief

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> **carol_a_roberts@fws.gov**
>
> ***-Doing all due diligence to avoid adverse effects of otherwise good intentions***

--

Thanks, Mary Beth

Mary Beth Woulfe
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760.431.9440, ext. 294

GAME OF THRONES

STAR
THE RISE OF SKYWALKER
WARS

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Factors related to building loss due to wildfires in the conterminous United States

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Abstract. Wildfire is globally an important ecological disturbance affecting biochemical cycles and vegetation composition, but also puts people and their homes at risk. Suppressing wildfires has detrimental ecological effects and can promote larger and more intense wildfires when fuels accumulate, which increases the threat to buildings in the wildland–urban interface (WUI). Yet, when wildfires occur, typically only a small proportion of the buildings within the fire perimeter are lost, and the question is what determines which buildings burn. Our goal was to examine which factors are related to building loss when a wildfire occurs throughout the United States. We were particularly interested in the relative roles of vegetation, topography, and the spatial arrangement of buildings, and how their respective roles vary among ecoregions. We analyzed all fires that occurred within the conterminous United States from 2000 to 2010 and digitized which buildings were lost and which survived according to Google Earth historical imagery. We modeled the occurrence as well as the percentage of buildings lost within clusters using logistic and linear regression. Overall, variables related to topography and the spatial arrangement of buildings were more frequently present in the best 20 regression models than vegetation-related variables. In other words, specific locations in the landscape have a higher fire risk, and certain development patterns can exacerbate that risk. Fire policies and prevention efforts focused on vegetation management are important, but insufficient to solve current wildfire problems. Furthermore, the factors associated with building loss varied considerably among ecoregions suggesting that fire policy applied uniformly across the United States will not work equally well in all regions and that efforts to adapt communities to wildfires must be regionally tailored.

Key words: building loss; ecoregions; linear and logistic regression; national analysis; wildfires; wildland–urban interface.

Introduction

Severe wildfire is a growing threat to buildings in the wildland–urban interface (WUI), the area where houses meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland vegetation (Radeloff et al. 2005). The number of buildings lost and the resources spent fighting fires (approximately two billion dollars per year for fuel management and suppression; Colburn 2008, USDA F. S. 2014) demonstrate how serious the wildland fire problem has become in the United States. Interestingly, though, when wildfires occur, typically only a small proportion of the buildings within the fire perimeter are lost (Alexandre et al. 2015), and one major gap in our knowledge of WUI fire is why some buildings burn and others do not. Building materials and vegetation characteristics are important (Cohen 2000, Cary et al. 2009, Quarles et al. 2010, Maranghides and Mell 2012). However, building materials and vegetative fuel alone do not explain why only some buildings are destroyed (Alexandre et al. 2016). A few local studies conducted in California (USA), Colorado (USA), and Victoria (southeastern Australia), suggest that topography and the spatial arrangement of buildings are also key factors in building loss (Gibbons et al. 2012, Syphard et al. 2012, Alexandre et al. 2016), but it is unclear if these findings apply in other ecoregions. Successful fire policy and mitigation must be based on understanding how human and ecological factors interactively determine which buildings burn when a fire occurs, and how their relative importance changes among ecoregions.

Globally, wildfire is an important ecological disturbance that affects biochemical cycles and vegetation

Manuscript received 14 October 2015; revised 10 April 2016; accepted 26 April 2016. Corresponding Editor: B. P. Wilcox.
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composition (Thonicke et al. 2001) and maintains biodiversity in many areas (Pausas and Keeley 2009). Suppressing wildfires can have detrimental ecological effects in some dry forest types (Keeley et al. 1999), potentially promoting larger and more intense wildfires due to excess fuel accumulation and continuity (Covington and Moore 1994, Hessburg et al. 2007). However, too-frequent fire due to human-caused ignitions and invasive species can also threaten ecological functioning and biodiversity, especially in non-forested ecosystems (Brooks and Matchett 2006, Syphard et al. 2009). Deleterious ecological effects of changes in fire regimes are likely when broadscale fire management strategies do not account for the inherent variation in natural fire regimes (Moritz et al. 2014).

National fire policy in the United States, which originated after several years of severe fires between 1910 and 1935, (e.g., the Great Fire in 1910 in Idaho, Montana, and Washington, and the Porcupine Fire, in 1911 Ontario; Egan 2009, http://www.nwcg.gov) mandated fire suppression to contain all fires by 10:00 of the following day. This policy was in effect until 1964 when the positive benefits of natural and prescribed fires were formally recognized in the Wilderness Act, after having been demonstrated by research (Busenberg 2004). Similarly, in 1968 the National Park Service changed its policy to recognize the natural role of fire (Busenberg 2004).

Even with less emphasis on suppression, wildfire-related expenditures have continued to increase, yet the average area burned nationally has not decreased (Westerling et al. 2006, NICC 2013, Ellison et al. 2015). Some argue that throughout the United States, the protection of buildings has now become the primary activity of wildland fire agencies because scattered development patterns place so many homes and other buildings at risk (Pincetl et al. 2008). Indeed, on average, 2677 buildings (residences, outbuildings, and commercial) were lost to wildfires every year in the conterminous United States from 1999 to 2003 (NICC 2013). However, this number is much lower than the number of buildings exposed to wildfires, i.e., those located within fire perimeters. When wildfires occur in the WUI, typically only a small proportion of the buildings within the fire perimeter are lost (Alexandre et al. 2015), raising the question why some buildings burn and others do not.

Because wildfires are shaped by climate, topography, and vegetative fuel, and because vegetation is the only factor that can be directly managed (Husari et al. 2006), fuel manipulation is seen as the most effective way to influence future wildland fires (Husari et al. 2006). Thus in 2000, the U.S. National Fire Plan (NFP) established "a long-term hazardous fuels reduction program to reduce the risks of catastrophic wildland fire to communities" (http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/) and mandated to focus fuel management funds on the WUI (Husari et al. 2006). However, NFP's implementation resulted in only a small proportion of the hazardous fuel reduction treatments within WUI areas, and only 50% guided by community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs; Schoennagel et al. 2009). This is unfortunate because it matters greatly where WUI fuel treatments are located in relation to buildings (Bar-Massada et al. 2011*a*). Irrespective of the location of fuel treatment, focusing solely on fuels may be insufficient because where buildings are located in relation to other buildings is more important in explaining building loss than are vegetation patterns (Syphard et al. 2012, Alexandre et al. 2016). In fact, at the building level, the most effective actions are to reduce woody cover by up to 40% immediately adjacent to buildings and ensure that vegetation does not overhang or touch the building (Syphard et al. 2014). However, at the landscape level, building density and distance to major roads were the strongest explanatory variables of building loss (Syphard et al. 2014). Arrangement and location of buildings are key in determining susceptibility to wildfire in southern California, where property loss is highest at low to intermediate building densities and in areas with short fire return intervals (Syphard et al. 2012). In Australia, a greater proportion of the buildings lost were within 40 m of other buildings (Gibbons et al. 2012). And finally, in southern California and Colorado, topography, the spatial arrangement of buildings, and vegetation connectivity explain a larger portion of the variability in building losses than does vegetation type (Alexandre et al. 2016). However, it is likely that the relationships and dynamics between fuel treatments, building placement, and landscape configuration differ among ecoregions of the United States, in part because their fire regimes vary. Some forest types have historically burned infrequently but with high intensity (Agee 1993), while others have long dry seasons and easily combusted forest floors, burning more frequently but less intensely. For example, the dry ponderosa pine forests have short fire return intervals with frequent, low-severity fire (Allen et al. 2002), while California's chaparral and southern shrublands have longer fire return intervals, and periodic fires under severe weather conditions (Keeley et al. 2009). Because the drivers of fire occurrence and behavior differ in these two landscapes, they have different fire regimes. The two landscapes also have different building patterns, regulations, and topography. It would be expected that the topography strongly affects building loss to wildfire in a landscape where the topography is variable while in flat areas dominated by grasslands building loss might be more strongly related to building materials or wind intensity. In southern California, strong winds that pass through deep valleys generate extreme fire behavior resulting in a large number of buildings lost to wildfires and likely affecting which buildings are lost. Similarly, in a crown fire regime vs. a low-intensity grassland fire regime, it is likely that vegetation affects building loss differently even if building loss is high in both situations. These examples highlight that there is a need to understand which factors are most important in determining if a building will be lost when a wildfire occurs and how those might vary in different ecoregions.

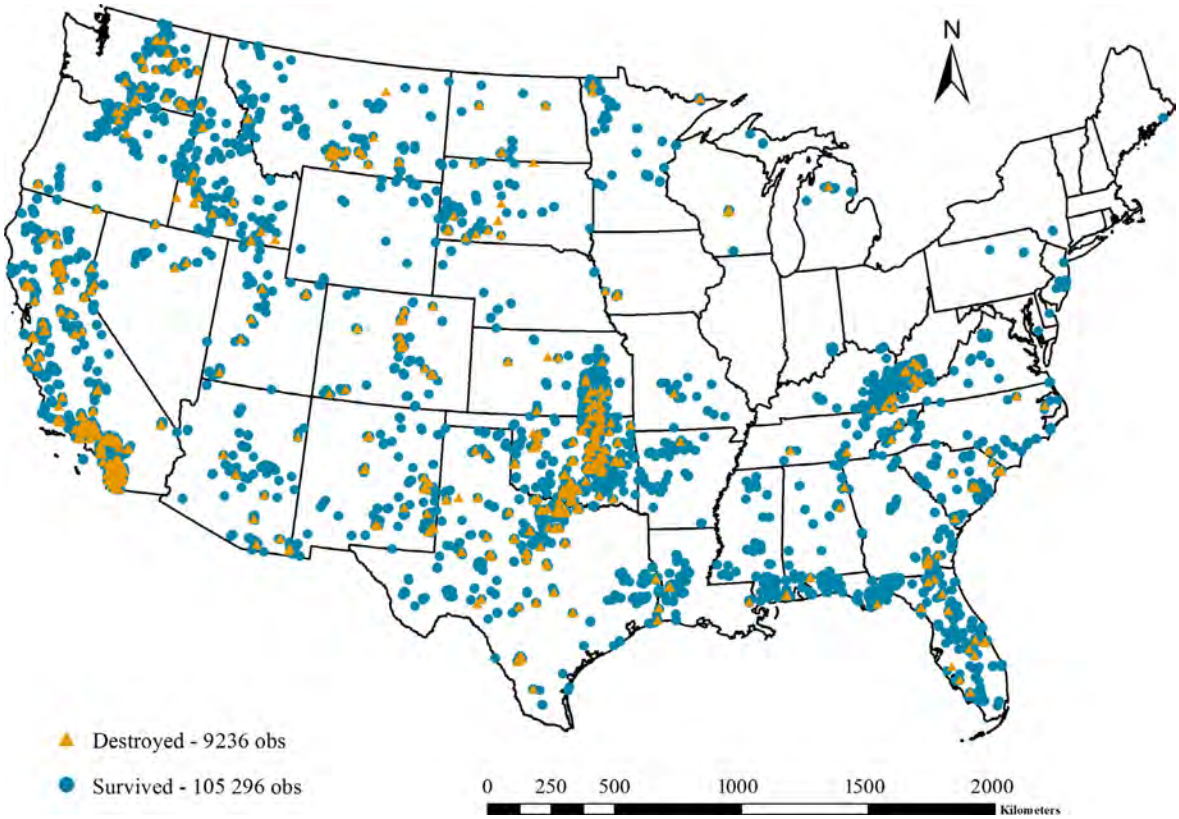

FIG. 1. Distribution of all the digitized buildings (destroyed and survived) that were inside fire perimeters between 2000 and 2010 for the conterminous United States.

In summary, our goal was to identify how vegetation, topography, and the spatial patterns of buildings relate to building loss when a wildfire occurs, and how the relative importance of these factors varies among ecoregions. Specifically, we asked: (1) What factors are related to whether any buildings are lost when a wildfire hits a cluster of buildings? and, (2) What factors are related to the proportion of buildings that are lost within a cluster when at least one building in the cluster is lost?

METHODS

Study area and data: buildings and clusters

We used Google Earth's historical imagery to assess building loss due to wildfires in all fire perimeters in the conterminous United States between 2000 and 2010 recorded in the Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) data set (http://www.mtbs.gov/ downloaded on 03/05/2012). Google Earth imagery comes from a variety of sources, such as satellites (Landsat, SPOT Image, GeoEye-1, and IKONOS), aerial photography, and even kites and balloons, which means that the spatial and temporal resolution, as well as the number of available historical images, varies by location (http://www.gearthblog.com/blog/archives/2014/04/google-earth-imagery.html, assessed on Sep/2/2015).

Within each fire perimeter, we digitized all the buildings that survived the fire (buildings present before and after the fire date), and all that were lost (buildings present before the fire date, but not after). We considered a building to be lost when it was completely removed in the post-fire image. This means that our estimates are conservative, and did not include partial damage or damage that was not visible from the top, such as smoke damage or partial siding melt. In total, we digitized 114532 buildings, of which 9236 were lost (Fig. 1).

We conducted our analysis using the clusters of buildings as our unit of analysis because previous analysis (Alexandre et al. 2015) showed evidence of spatial autocorrelation when buildings were the unit of analysis. By using clusters instead of buildings, we overcame spatial resolution issues and eliminated what would otherwise have been pseudo-replication among individual buildings. We considered buildings to be in the same cluster if 100-m buffers around each building were contiguous (Fig. 2). We applied a distance of 100 m to capture the spatial arrangement of buildings and applied the same distance thresholds as previous studies that looked at building loss and mapped the WUI (Syphard et al. 2007*a*, 2012, Lampin-Maillet et al. 2010). For each cluster, we

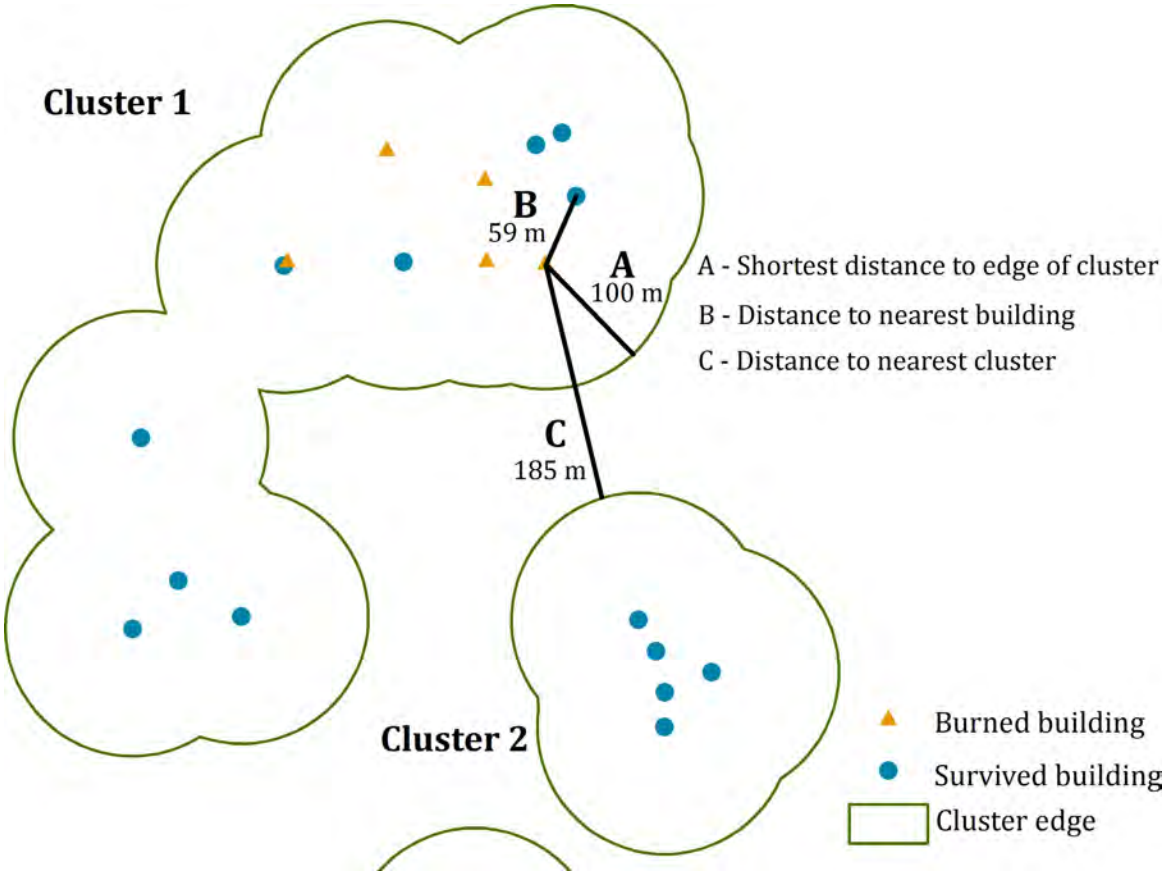

FIG. 2. Example of clusters that were created using a radius of 100 m; cluster 1 contains one example of how the (A) shortest distance to the edge of cluster, (B) shortest distance to the nearest building, and (C) shortest distance to the nearest cluster were calculated.

calculated our independent variables, derived from mapped data, at two scales: (1) within the cluster; and (2) within the surrounding landscape, defined as the area within 2500 m (because 2500 m is the approximate distance the wind might carry an ember; Cohen 2000).

In a preliminary analysis, we observed that including very small clusters had the potential to bias the results (Appendix S1). Therefore, we restricted the analysis to clusters that had, at least, eight buildings. Similarly, for the logistic regression analysis, we examined only clusters with at least eight buildings. Also, we restricted our analyses to ecoregions that had at least 40 clusters and where at least 10% of clusters lost buildings (Table 1).

Ecoregions

We analyzed our data for Omernik level I ecoregions (http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/na_eco.htm#Downloads, last accessed on 02/20/2015, Fig. 3; Omernik 1987). We assigned clusters to ecoregions based on their location. However, only five ecoregions had enough clusters (>40) for our logistic regression analysis, which accounted for 69% (78961 buildings) of all the buildings that we digitized, and four ecoregions had enough for our linear regression analysis, which included 67% (77170 buildings) of all buildings digitized (see Table 1 and Appendix S2 for total number of digitized buildings).

Vegetation data

The 2006 National Land Cover Database (NLCD 2006) is the highest resolution, consistent land cover classification scheme available for the whole conterminous United States at a spatial resolution of 30 m, based on Landsat satellite data ca. 2006. Since our study area was the conterminous United States and our fire data was from 2000 to 2010, we used NLCD 2006 data as a proxy for the horizontal distribution of fuels during that period. Due to the categorical nature of this variable, and for effective statistical analysis, we reclassified the data for deriving fuels metrics at both the cluster level and landscape level analysis. To capture the vegetation type for each building, we reclassified land cover into four groups: non-flammable, forest, shrubs/scrubs, and grassland/pasture/hay (Appendix S3).

We were also interested in fuel configuration and connectivity in the area surrounding a building, which are

TABLE 1. Total number of digitized buildings and the total number of clusters with more than eight buildings in each ecoregion.

	Total number of clusters (logistic regression)	Clusters with at least one building lost (linear regression)	Percentage of clusters with buildings lost (%)	Total number of buildings within fire perimeters	Buildings lost	Percentage of buildings lost (%)
Conterminous United States	2029	547	27	80393	7171	9
North American deserts	92	17	18	1791	64	4
Mediterranean California	860	298	35	53093	5301	10
Southern semiarid highlands†	8	3	38	328	160	49
Temperate Sierras†	20	1	5	632	4	0.6
Tropical wet forests†	4	1	25	152	2	1
Northern forests†	13	1	8	274	1	0.4
Northwestern forested mountains	163	49	30	4504	800	18
Marine West Coast forest†	4	2	50	46	23	50
Eastern temperate forest	546	53	10	12806	216	2
Great Plains	319	122	38	6767	600	9

†Ecoregion not included in the regression analyzes because either they had <40 clusters within fire perimeters, or <10% of the clusters with at least one building lost.

relevant to fire spread, and used landscape metrics to capture this. Because this analysis focused on fire spread, we reclassified land cover into three groups: highly flammable, flammable, and non-flammable (Appendix S4). Shrublands can support intense fires that may produce firebrands, and grassland areas produce less intense, fast-moving fires. Therefore, we included evergreen forest, mixed forest, shrub/scrub, and grassland/herbaceous classes in the highly flammable class. Deciduous forest, pasture/hay, and crops are vegetation types that can support fire spread in some seasons but are less likely to produce a fire that will ignite a building, so we classified them as flammable. The remaining NLCD classes are not flammable due to their lack of vegetation or because their moisture content is too high to produce a fire, and these were classified as non-flammable (Appendix S4). We derived landscape metrics using Fragstats, a software for spatial analysis (McGarigal et al. 2012), for the area within 2500 m from each cluster. We calculated one landscape-scale metric, contagion (Fragstats name: CONTAG), and two class-scale metrics; percentage of land for each class ($PLAND_i$), and connectivity ($CONNECT_i$; see McGarigal and Marks 1995 for definitions).

In addition to the NLCD, we tested in a preliminary analysis existing vegetation type (EVT), canopy bulk density (CBD), and fuel characteristic classification system fuelbeds (FCCS) at the building level, from LANDFIRE version 1.0.5 (http://www.landfire.gov) as proxies for flammable vegetation and fuels around each building. However, we found some inconsistencies in the CBD data set and neither EVT nor FCCS were selected as significant variables when we ran preliminary models. For these reasons, we did not include EVT, CBD, and FCCS in the full analysis.

Topographic data

In our statistical models, we included elevation, slope, topographic position index (TPI), road density, and southwestness derived from aspect (Syphard et al. 2007*b*). Topography affects fire behavior due to the micro-weather conditions created by elevation and aspect (e.g., moisture gradients), and topographic features such as narrow valleys or steep slopes influence fire spread. Topography also affects fires indirectly by determining vegetation distribution and productivity (Barbour et al. 1999) because it affects energy and water balances (Dillon et al. 2011) and therefore precipitation, runoff, temperature, wind, and solar radiation (Daly et al. 1994).

Slope and elevation are part of the LANDFIRE (http://landfire.cr.usgs.gov/viewer assessed on 03/05/2015, 30-m resolution) data set and derived from the National Elevation Data set (NED, ned.usgs.gov). Topographic

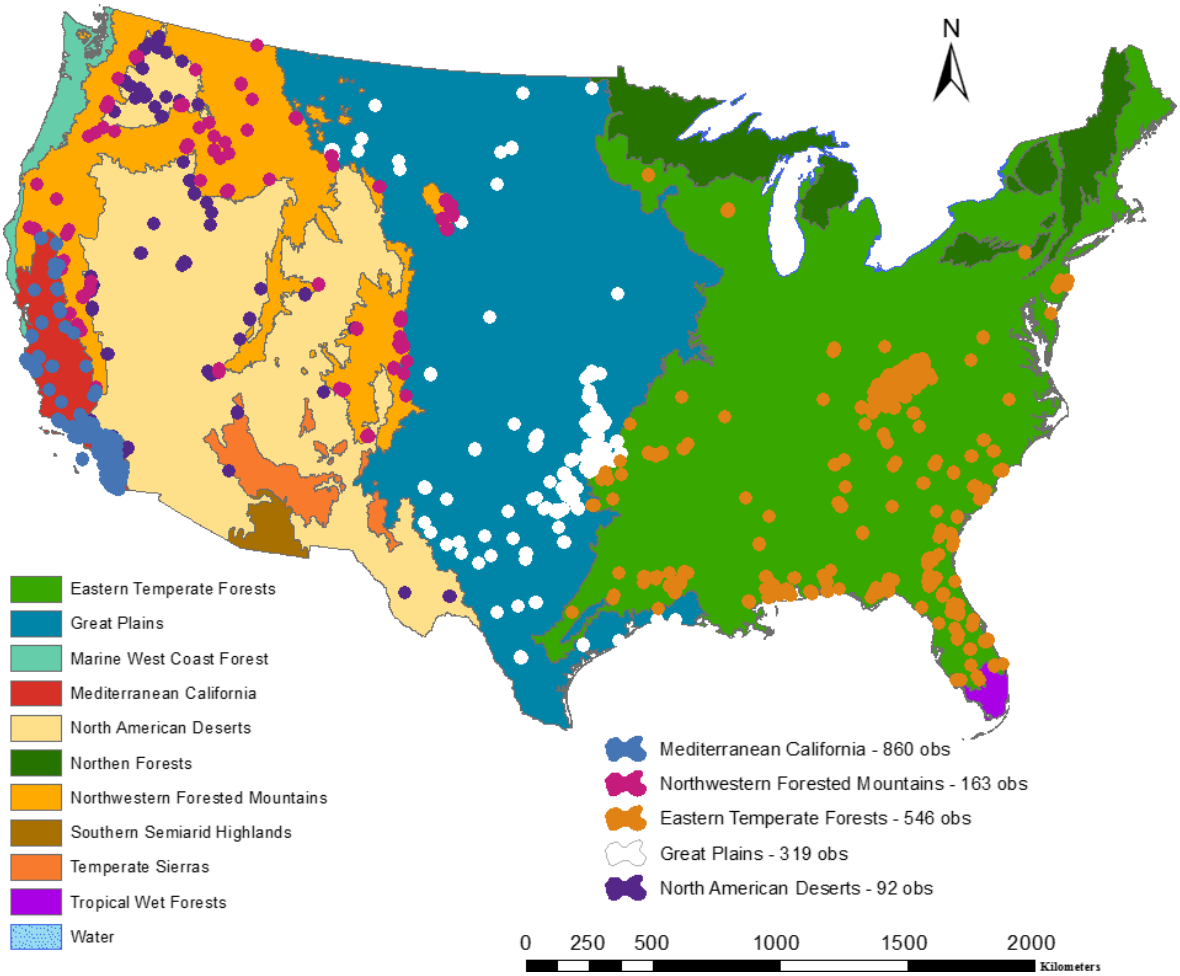

FIG. 3. Map of Omernik ecoregions for the conterminous United States and cluster distribution per ecoregion.

position index is a categorical variable that refers to the location of a building on the landscape (valley, lower slope, gentle slope, steep slope, upper slope, ridge). We calculated the topographic position index from the LANDFIRE elevation data using an algorithm that defines standardized threshold values for the difference between a cell elevation value and the average elevation of the cells around that cell measured in standard deviations from the mean (Jenness 2006). The algorithm results in a categorical raster that contains values between 1 and 6 to represent the topographic position:

(1) Valley: TPI ≤ -1 standard deviation (SD)
(2) Lower Slope: -1 SD $<$ TPI ≤ -0.5 SD
(3) Flat Slope: -0.5 SD $<$ TPI $<$ 0.5 SD, slope $\leq 5°$
(4) Middle Slope: -0.5 SD $<$ TPI $<$ 0.5 SD, slope $> 5°$
(5) Upper Slope: 0.5 SD $<$ TPI $\leq$ 1 SD
(6) Ridge: TPI $>$ 1 SD

Each building acquired the TPI value of the raster cell that intersected the building. Each cluster assumed the majority value of the buildings in the cluster. Due to a biased distribution of values toward ridges or valleys, we reclassified the remaining values to be either valleys or ridges, having a simple classification of two categorical values. Values 2 and 3 were reclassified to 1 (valley). Values 4 and 5 were reclassified to 6 (ridge).

Road density is a proxy for both human presence on the landscape and access to buildings. We downloaded road data from the U.S. Census Bureau website (www.census.gov downloaded on 04/14/2014) and calculated road density by dividing total road length within each cluster by cluster area.

Spatial arrangement of buildings

Because research suggests that buildings in the interior of a cluster are less susceptible to wildfire than those at its edge (Syphard et al. 2012, Maranghides et al. 2013), we calculated seven variables to quantify the spatial pattern of buildings within clusters. For each cluster we calculated (1) the area, (2) the number of buildings, (3)

TABLE 2. List of variables included in logistic and linear regression models and their sources.

Variable	Description	Source
Land cover	see Appendices S1 and S2 for details on cover classes and their reclassification	NLCD 2006
Percentage of land/class	see Fragstats literature	Fragstats (McGarigal and Marks 1995)
Connectance/class		Fragstats
Connectance		Fragstats
Contagion index		Fragstats
Elevation	mean elevation within each cluster, 30 m resolution	Landfire DEM (http://www.landfire.gov)
Slope	mean slope calculated in degrees, 30 m resolution	Derived from DEM
Topographic position index	majority class within each cluster, six classes, extension tool on ArcMap	Jenness 2006
Southwestness	mean of cos(ASP) within each cluster	calculated in this study
Road density	total length inside cluster/total area	2010 TIGER/Line Shapefiles (https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles2010/file-download)
Cluster area	cluster area (m^2)	calculated in this study
Number of buildings within cluster	total number of buildings within the cluster	calculated in this study
Building density	number of buildings within a cluster divided by the cluster area	calculated in this study
Building dispersion	standard deviation of the distance among buildings within a cluster divided by the mean distance among buildings within the cluster	calculated in this study
Average distance to cluster edge	mean distance from each building to the edge of the cluster	calculated in this study
Average distance to nearest building	mean distance to the nearest building	calculated in this study
Average distance to nearest cluster	average distance to the nearest cluster	calculated in this study

building density (Eq. 1), (4) building dispersion (Eq. 2), (5) the average distance to the edge of the cluster, (6) the average distance to the nearest building, and (7) average distance to the nearest cluster (Fig. 2). We calculated building density and building dispersion using the following equations:

$$\text{Building density} = \frac{\text{number of buildings within a cluster}}{\text{cluster area (ha)}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Building dispersion} = \frac{\text{st dev. of dist. among buildings within a cluster}}{\text{mean distance among buildings within a cluster}} \quad (2)$$

For a complete list of all the variables used in our analysis, see Table 2.

Statistical analysis

Our conceptual model shows the factors that we expected to have different contributions depending on the location (Fig. 4). Therefore, we selected variables that had either direct or indirect relationships with building loss in previous studies; in particular, studies regarding fire behavior, and investigations specific to identifying the causes of building loss. Due to the national scale of our analysis, our methods are a starting point for developing a theory regarding these expected regional differences.

To answer our first question, i.e., what factors are related to whether any buildings are lost when a wildfire hits a cluster of buildings, we used logistic regression (Hosmer and Lemeshow 2000). We selected the best model based on an exhaustive search of all possible combinations of explanatory variables and ranked models by their Bayesian information criterion (BIC; Schwarz 1978) while constraining the maximum number of variables in the models based on the number of observations within a given ecoregion. We conducted the search with bestglm (McLeod and Xu 2011) in the statistical software R (R Core Team 2014) and examined the top 20 models in detail. For simplicity, we report the coefficients for the best model for each ecoregion for each statistical approach (logistic or linear), and how frequently each explanatory variable was present in the top 20 models. The notion of "importance" is a nontrivial one and long debated in statistics, with no consensus on the best way to measure importance. For that reason, we opted for a combination of methods such as including variable frequency, a more informative measure of variable importance than presence in the top model only, and the area under the curve (AUC) as ways of indicating the potential value of explanatory variables. We checked for spatial

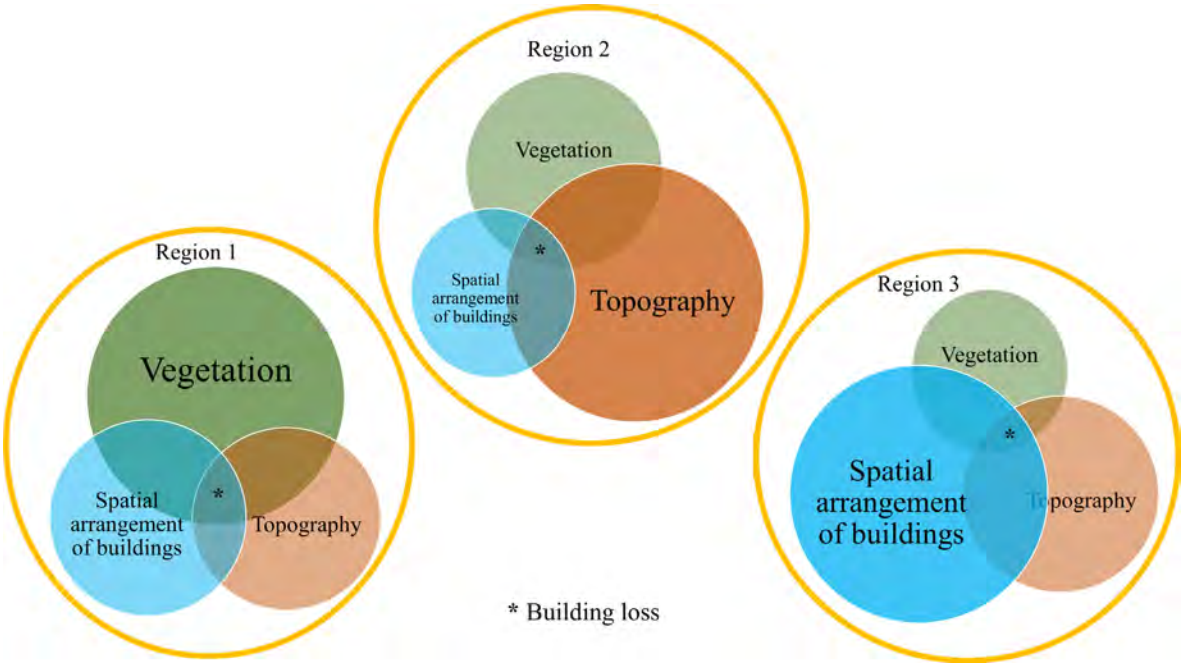

FIG. 4. Vegetation, topography, and the spatial arrangement of buildings are all associated with building loss but play a greater or lesser role in different regions.

autocorrelation in the residuals of the top model in each ecoregion using semivariograms (R package geoR; Ribeiro and Diggle 2001), and found no evidence of spatial autocorrelation. To measure the discriminatory ability of the models, we calculated AUC of the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve (R package ROCR; Sander et al. 2005). In addition, for each ecoregion, we performed cross-validation to test for robustness of the conclusions based on AUC. We randomly removed 20% of the observations in a given ecoregion, performed model selection with the remaining 80%, and calculated AUC for the best model using the removed data. We repeated these steps 10 times for each ecoregion.

To answer our second question, i.e., what factors are related to the proportion of buildings that are lost within a cluster where at least one building is lost, we modeled the proportion of buildings lost within each cluster using multiple linear regression models (Freedman 2009). We conducted model selection based on an exhaustive search of all possible combinations of explanatory variables using the R package bestglm (McLeod and Xu 2011) and ranked models based on the BIC (Schwarz 1978). We again observed how frequently each variable was selected in the top 20 models to quantify the relative importance of the individual variables. We checked for spatial autocorrelation in the residuals of the top model in each ecoregion using semivariograms (R package geoR; Ribeiro and Diggle 2001), and found no evidence of spatial autocorrelation. In addition, we assessed model assumptions, e.g., normality and homoscedasticity, as appropriate. Finally, to measure the ability of the models to explain the variability in the data, we calculated the adjusted R^2 for the top model in each ecoregion.

Although we expected that there would be differences in the importance of variables among ecoregions, we conducted a preliminary analysis in which we used all the observations regardless of the ecoregion to which they belonged (a "national model"; Appendices S5 and S6). However, because we were interested in the differences among ecoregions, we conducted our analyses at the ecoregion level.

RESULTS

In total, there were 16595 clusters of buildings within fire perimeters, of which 2029 contained, at least, eight buildings and these included 70% of all digitized buildings. We included 1980 of these clusters for the logistic regression analysis, categorizing them according to whether any building was lost or not, and used that binary variable as the response variable. As a robustness check, we also ran our logistic regression models for all clusters with at least four buildings, and results were very similar to those for clusters with at least eight buildings (those results are not shown). For the linear regression, we included only those 547 clusters that had, at least, one building lost. The response variable for the linear regression was the proportion of buildings lost within the cluster (Table 1).

Likelihood of any wildfire losses: Logistic regression

Vegetation.—We included seven variables related to vegetation and fuels in our analysis: land cover, contagion index, connectivity of the landscape,

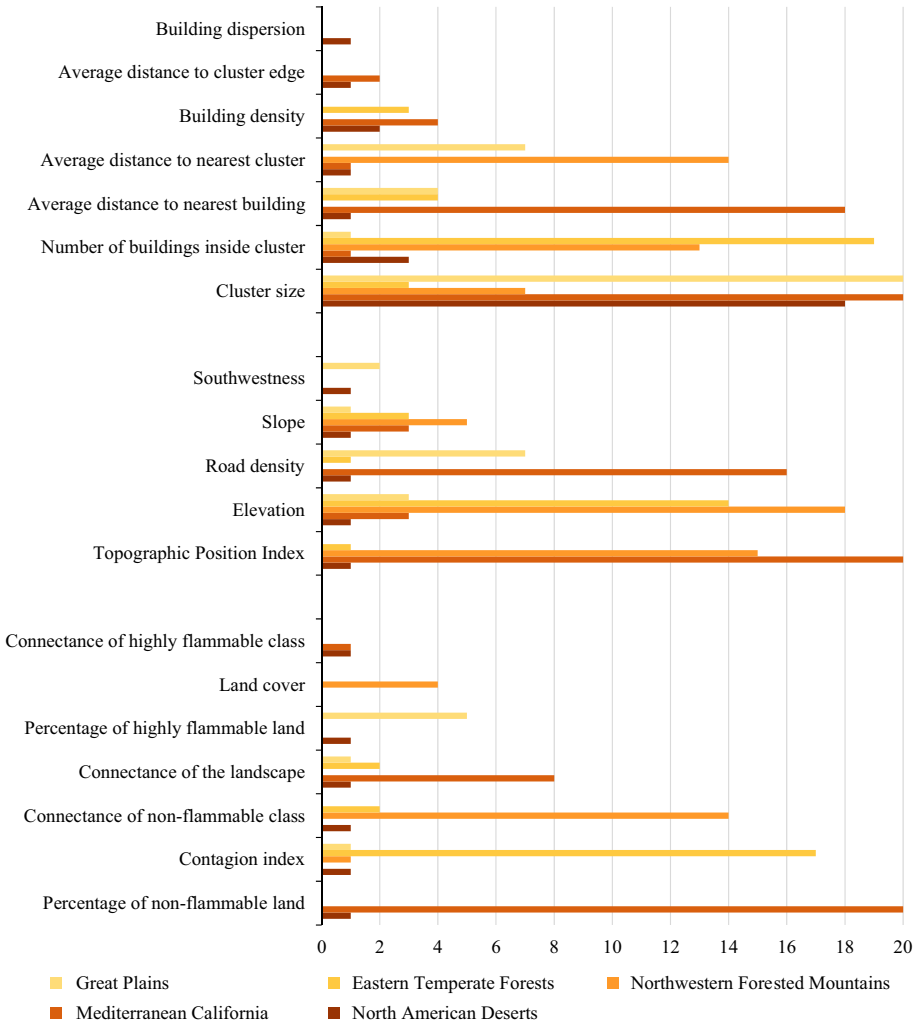

FIG. 5. Frequency of variables in the top 20 models of our logistic regressions.

connectivity of highly flammable and non-flammable land, and percentage of highly flammable and non-flammable land. In the preliminary national model, we found significant interactions between ecoregion and some variables (results shown in Appendices S5 and S6), indicating that the effect of these variables differed among ecoregions. In the models for the different ecoregions, overall, the frequency of vegetation-related variables in the top 20 models was low. The variable that appeared most frequently in the top 20 models was percentage of non-flammable land in the mediterranean California ecoregion (Fig. 5) with a negative effect, meaning that places with a higher percentage of urban area were less likely to be affected by wildfires (Table 3). Contagion index and connectivity of non-flammable land were the next most frequent vegetation variables and occurred in eastern temperate forests and the Northwestern forested mountains (Fig. 5). In both ecoregions, the effect was negative, meaning that dispersed urban areas and fragmented landscapes were more likely to be associated with building losses to wildfires. For the remaining ecoregions, the frequency of vegetation related variables was always less than eight times out of 20.

Topography.— We included five variables related to topography in our analysis: elevation, slope, southwestness, topographic position index (TPI), and road density. Topographic position index, elevation, and road density appeared more frequently in the models of mediterranean California, Northwestern forested mountains, and eastern forested mountains. Topography-related variables were selected in the top models for mediterranean California and Northwestern forested mountains, always with positive effects, meaning that clusters located at the tops of ridges, at higher elevations and with higher road density were more likely to be affected if a wildfire occurs. In the remaining ecoregions, Great Plains and North American deserts, topography-related variables were present in fewer than seven of the top 20 models.

TABLE 3. Coefficients, standard errors (SE), *P* values, and area under the curve (AUC) values for 10-fold cross-validation for the top logistic model in each ecoregion.

	Coefficient	SE	Pr(>|z|)	AUC
North American deserts				
Intercept	−3.56	0.74	< 0.001	0.802 (0.56– 0.88, mean 0.69)
Cluster area	0.07	0.02	0.007	
Connectivity of the landscape	0.04	0.02	0.030	
Mediterranean California				
Intercept	−2.13	0.28	< 0.001	0.766 (0.70–0.82, mean 0.76)
Cluster area	0.03	0.00	< 0.001	
Road density	9.94×10^{-4}	0.00	0.004	
Distance to nearest building	0.01	0.00	0.001	
Topographic position index; top ridges	0.64	0.17	< 0.001	
Percentage of non-flammable land	−0.02	0.01	< 0.001	
Northwestern forested mountains				
Intercept	−2.97	0.73	< 0.001	0.878 (0.70–0.93, mean 0.81)
Number of buildings in the cluster	0.04	0.01	0.002	
Distance to nearest cluster	-1.52×10^{-3}	0.00	0.157	
Elevation	1.01×10^{-3}	0.00	0.004	
Topographic position index, top ridges	1.33	0.46	0.004	
Connectivity index of non-flammable class	−0.07	0.03	0.033	
Eastern temperate forests				
Intercept	−1.31	0.55	0.018	0.727 (0.68–0.84, mean 0.75)
Number of buildings in the cluster	0.02	0.00	< 0.001	
Contagion index	−0.03	0.01	0.005	
Great Plains				
Intercept	−1.30	0.21	< 0.001	0.669 (0.62–0.75, mean 0.69)
Cluster area	0.04	0.01	< 0.001	

Spatial arrangement of buildings.—Of the three types of variables, the spatial arrangement variables were most frequent in the top 20 models (Fig. 5). We included seven variables related to the spatial arrangement of buildings in our analysis: cluster area, the number of buildings in the cluster, average distance to the nearest building, average distance to the nearest cluster, average distance to cluster edge, building density, and building dispersion. Cluster area was the most frequently included variable (selected in all 20 top models) in the models of mediterranean California and Great Plains and was present in 18 of the 20 top models of the North American deserts (Fig. 5). All three coefficients had a positive sign meaning that larger clusters were more strongly associated with the loss of at least one building, mostly likely because more buildings are exposed (Table 3). The number of buildings in the cluster and average distance to the nearest building were the second most frequent variables and were present in the top model of mediterranean California, Northwestern forested mountains, and eastern temperate forests. In both Northwestern forested mountains and eastern temperate forests, the higher the number of buildings in the cluster, the more likely it was that at least one building was lost. In mediterranean California, the average distance to the nearest building had a positive effect, meaning that the farther apart the buildings are, the more likely they are to be affected. In the Northwestern forested mountains, the average distance to the nearest cluster had a negative sign meaning that clusters that are closer to other clusters are more likely to be affected by wildfires (Table 3). All other variables were present in fewer than seven of the 20 top models.

Extent of wildfire losses: Linear regression

Vegetation.—The vegetation variables that occurred most frequently in all 20 top models were percentage of highly flammable land and connectivity of highly flammable land, followed by the contagion index (14 out of 20 top models). Vegetation variables were most frequently selected in two ecoregions: the Northwestern forested mountains and the Eastern temperate forests (Fig. 6). In both ecoregions, clusters that were located in landscapes with a higher percentage of flammable land but with lower connectivity, i.e., fragmented landscapes, were more likely to have a higher proportion of buildings lost (Table 4). In mediterranean California and the Great Plains ecoregions, vegetation-related variables were present fewer than seven times in the 20 top models (Fig. 6).

Topography.—The most frequently included topography variables were elevation, topographic position index, and road density (Fig. 6). In the mediterranean California ecoregion, clusters located at higher elevations were more likely to have higher proportions of buildings lost

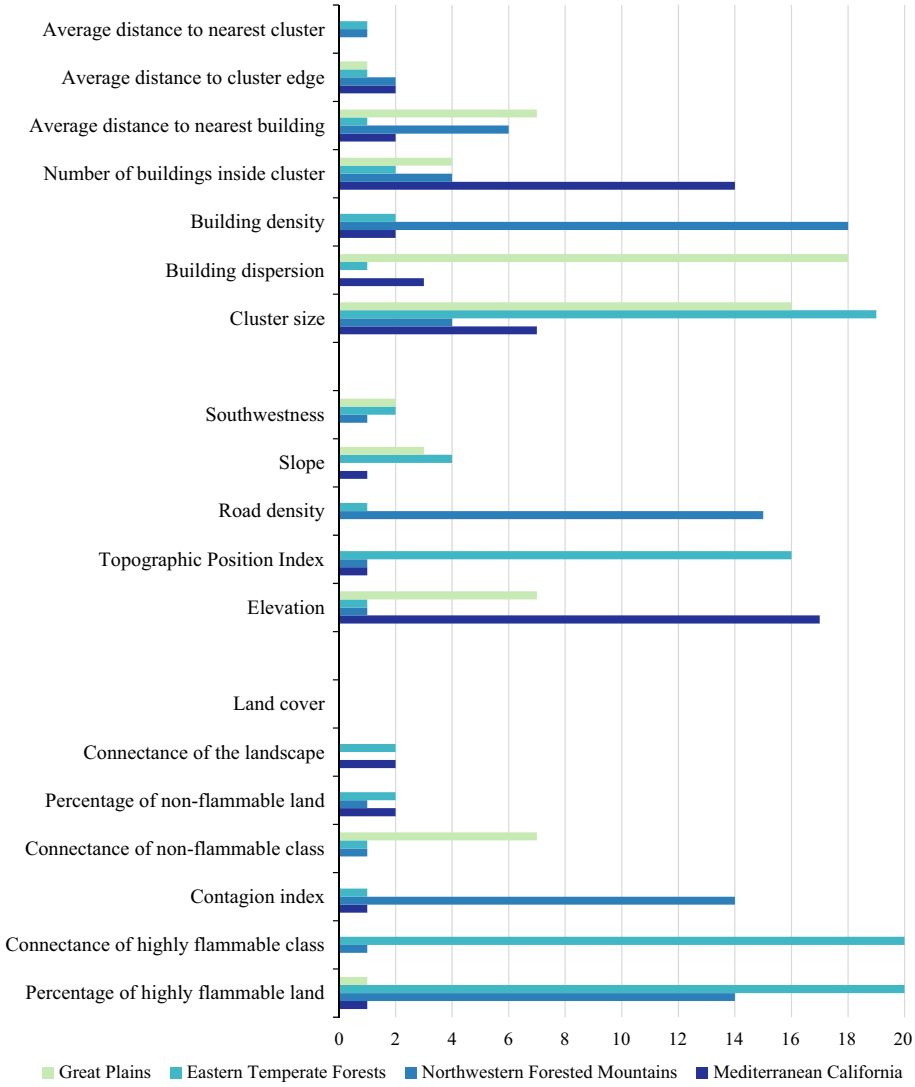

Fig. 6. Frequency of variables in the top 20 models of our linear regressions.

(Table 4). In the Northwestern forested mountains ecoregion, clusters with lower road density were more likely to have higher proportions of buildings lost (Table 4). In the Eastern temperate forest, clusters on ridges were more likely to have higher proportions of buildings lost (Table 4). In the Great Plains, topography variables were less frequent in the top models, and all topography variables occurred fewer than seven of the top 20 models (Fig. 6).

Spatial arrangement of buildings.—Variables related to the spatial arrangement of buildings were present more frequently than topography- or vegetation-related variables in the top 20 models, and in all four studied ecoregions. Cluster area was the most frequent variable in the Eastern temperate forests and the second-most frequent in the Great Plains. In both cases, smaller clusters were more likely to have a higher proportion of buildings lost (Table 4). Building dispersion was frequently present in the models for the Great Plains, where clusters with lower dispersion values were more likely to have a higher proportion of buildings lost. In the Northwestern forested mountains, building density was the most frequent spatial arrangement variable, and clusters with lower density had a higher proportion of buildings lost (Table 4). In mediterranean California, variable frequencies were less consistent among the top 20 models, but the number of buildings in the cluster was selected in 14 of the 20 top models (Fig. 6), and clusters with fewer buildings were more likely to have a higher proportion of buildings lost (Table 4).

Model performance.—The AUC values for the logistic regression for each top model in each ecoregion ranged from 0.66 to 0.88 (Table 3). For the linear regression the adjusted R^2 values were generally low, ranging from 0.20

Table 4. Coefficients, standard errors, and P values for the top linear model in each ecoregion.

	Coefficient	SE	Pr(>|t|)	Adjusted R^2
Mediterranean California				
Intercept	3.24	0.27	< 0.001	0.20
Number of buildings in the cluster	−0.35	0.05	< 0.001	
Elevation	0.02	0.01	0.003	
Northwestern forested mountains				
Intercept	0.21	1.89	0.910	0.34
Building density	−0.95	0.24	< 0.001	
Road density	−0.10	0.03	0.004	
Contagion index	−0.78	0.25	0.003	
Percentage of highly flammable land	1.05	0.35	0.005	
Eastern temperate forests				
Intercept	5.48	0.47	< 0.001	0.67
Cluster area	−1.15	0.12	< 0.001	
Topographic position index, top ridges	0.83	0.25	0.002	
Percentage of highly flammable land	0.33	0.09	0.001	
Connectivity of highly flammable class	−1.18	0.30	< 0.001	
Great Plains				
Intercept	7.68	1.19	< 0.001	0.30
Cluster area	−0.60	0.09	< 0.001	
Building dispersion	−4.15	1.57	0.009	

to 0.67 (Table 4). Cross-validation for each ecoregion yielded averaged AUC values that were close to the ones obtained in the top model for each ecoregion (Table 3), indicating that our results were robust.

Discussion

As we expected, the role of vegetation, topography, and the spatial arrangement of buildings differed greatly among ecoregions. However, for both questions, i.e., whether any buildings were lost, and what proportion of buildings was lost, topography and the spatial arrangement of buildings were more frequently selected than vegetation-related variables.

People are moving near wildland vegetation and into landscapes where fire is a reality, even though fire frequency varies depending on the ecosystem (Nowak and Walton 2005, Hammer et al. 2007, Gude et al. 2008). More people means a higher probability for human-caused ignitions (Bar-Massada et al. 2009, Price and Bradstock 2014), creating a positive feedback cycle and thus a coupled human–natural system. Given the importance of the spatial arrangement of buildings in both buildings lost and human ignitions, ignition prevention programs may be an integral component for reducing future buildings loss (Abt et al. 2015, Chas-amil et al. 2015, Syphard and Keeley 2015).

For both logistic and linear regressions, vegetation variables related to landscape metrics, such as connectivity and percentage of highly flammable land, were important. For example, the top model for the North American deserts ecoregion identified cluster area and landscape connectivity as the two main drivers of wildfire effects on communities. Although fire behavior in grasslands is not as well studied as in other vegetation types, some studies in shrubland-dominated areas, such as California, have shown us that crown fires in forests are not required for building loss to occur (Brooks and Matchett 2006, Syphard et al. 2011, Gray and Dickson 2015). Furthermore, invasive annual grasses in the desert are providing fuel connectivity to support fires where they had been absent historically, raising ecological concern (Gray and Dickson 2015).

Topography-related variables were present in the top logistic models of two ecoregions and the top linear models in three ecoregions. For both mediterranean California and the Northwestern forested mountains, clusters located at higher elevations or on top of ridges were more likely to have lost buildings. That supports other studies done in California where topography was an important driver of extreme fire behavior (Dillon et al. 2011, Flatley et al. 2011, Syphard et al. 2012). The Northwestern forested mountains is a very diverse ecoregion. It contains the highest mountain in North America and the most diverse mosaic of ecosystem types, such as mountains and plateaus separated by valleys and lowlands. Topography is the common denominator for such diversity, and clusters in northwestern forested mountains that were located at higher elevations or at the tops of ridges were more likely to be affected by wildfire.

High road density increased the probability that any building was lost in mediterranean California, but it was negatively correlated with the proportion of buildings lost in the Northwestern forested mountains. Mediterranean landscapes are often heavily settled, and roads are a proxy of human activity, which is linked to a higher probability of ignitions (Syphard et al. 2007*b*,

Bar-Massada et al. 2011*b*). In the Northwestern forested mountains, however, lower road density makes areas harder to access when fighting fires, leading to a higher proportion of buildings lost.

The spatial arrangement of buildings was important in every top logistic or linear model. This is one of the most striking results, given the predominant focus in fire management on vegetation as a risk factor. Independent of the ecoregion's characteristics, the location of the cluster in relation to other clusters and how far buildings were from other buildings had a clear association with building loss in case of wildfire. The most prominent variable was cluster area, followed by the number of buildings in the cluster, but the signs of the coefficients for both variables varied depending on the type of analysis. When explaining if any building was lost, larger clusters with more buildings were more likely to be affected by a wildfire. However, when explaining what proportion of buildings was lost, smaller clusters with fewer buildings were more likely to lose a higher proportion. When building density is higher, there is a higher probability that once a wildfire hits one building, the fire will progress from building to building. Indeed, in Australia, being close to other buildings increases a building's chance of being lost to wildfires (Gibbons et al. 2012). Also, smaller clusters are more likely to contain buildings lost because they have more edge and thus more buildings directly exposed to wildland vegetation.

Finding that smaller, denser clusters are more likely to be affected by wildfires poses a land-use dilemma because conservation strategies seek to cluster buildings to minimize the human footprint on the landscape (Theobald et al. 1997, Gonzalez-Abraham et al. 2007). Furthermore, it is cheaper to protect buildings in groups rather than each individually (Bar-Massada et al. 2011*a*). The question is what size a cluster should be to optimize both conservation and fire risk reduction goals. The relationships between building density and fire risk are nonlinear, and fire risk decreases rapidly above a housing density threshold (Syphard et al. 2012), but at such high housing density values, conservation options are limited because space for natural habitat is limited. At low to medium housing densities, clustering would be advantageous for conservation but appears to be problematic for fire risk reduction.

Both top models for the Great Plains ecoregion contained only variables related to the spatial arrangement of buildings, whereas topography, vegetation, or both were also important in the other ecoregions. The potential natural vegetation of the Great Plains are grasslands, and the climate is dry and continental, characterized by short, hot summers and long, cold winters, high winds, and periodic, intense droughts and frosts. High winds might be one explanation of why so many wildfires result in building loss in the Great Plains. Out of all ecoregions, the Great Plains had the highest proportion of clusters where at least one building was affected (122 out of 319). When modeling if any building was lost, only cluster area was significant and larger clusters were more likely to have at least one destroyed building in the event of a wildfire. The topography in the Great Plains generally consists of mild slopes, with a very low range of variation. Therefore, it is not surprising that topography was not present in the models. Similarly, vegetation, although certainly important to carry wildfires, was not variable enough to be included in the models. However, low AUC and adjusted R^2 values suggest that some important variables were missing.

Caveats

Wildland fires and building loss are complex processes. Any modeling study has to be selective regarding the variables that are included, and most modeling studies are limited by what data is available. Both were the case in our study. We were selective and decided to focus our models on variables that determine whether a building is lost once a fire occurs, rather than variables that determine if a fire will occur. For example, we did not include information on the types of ignitions, i.e., whether fires were human-related. The reason was that while ignition sources vary substantially among ecoregions and the source of ignitions may affect greatly where fires occur (Bar-Massada et al. 2012), and thus important to know for ignition prevention programs (e.g. Syphard and Keeley 2015), ignition sources matter little for the question of building losses. Similarly, socioeconomic characteristics of the population may affect ignition sources. However, there is no clear pattern linking economic status and wildfire potential (Poudyal et al. 2012), and modeling wildfire likelihood was not our objective.

There were also other types of data that we would have liked to include in our models, but that were not available for the entire United States, and these were data on building materials, fine-scale weather patterns, and fire suppression efforts. Both experimental studies, and post-fire analyzes (Cohen 2000, Nowicki and Schulke 2002, Quarles et al. 2010) highlight that building materials greatly affect which buildings are lost when a fire occurs, but obtaining information on building materials for all the buildings that we digitized was not possible. Fine-scale weather information can also affect whether a building will be lost, and topography is only a proxy for fine-scale weather patterns. However, the weather data that was available nationwide was uniform within each fire area, and that means that it would not have been helpful in our models. Fire suppression efforts are often explicitly targeted to protect houses, thus directly affecting which buildings are lost during a fire. However, there is no consistent data on fire suppression efforts at the national scale, which is why we were not able to include that variable in our models. Finally, in addition to missing explanatory variables, our response variable was also imperfect because some buildings may have been damaged but not lost. Because we used satellite

imagery, we could only identify buildings that were completely lost, and that may have underestimated the effects of fires. Having said that, our models had high explanatory power, as highlighted by the AUC values, despite these limitations, and provided interesting and informative results. We strongly recommend that our models should be validated in subsequent studies with different data. Without such validation, our conclusions need to be carefully interpreted, and our results should not be extrapolated outside the time frame and locations of our study.

Conclusions

The most important message from our results is that topography and building arrangements strongly affect which buildings are lost, but that the relative importance of variables varies considerably among ecoregions, suggesting that policies and management efforts need to be regionally tailored, as the National Science analysis for the cohesive strategy strongly suggest in their report (http://cohesivefire.nemac.org/option/6 assessed on 10 October 2015).

Although vegetation may be the most obvious and manageable aspect of wildfire risk that managers can address, fuel treatments are only a partial and short-term solution, and insufficient to address the other sources of fire risk to buildings, as our models clearly show. The challenge is that factors such as topography and building patterns cannot be changed after buildings are in place, and need to be accounted for when urban planners make community-wide planning, subdivision layout, or building siting decisions. We suggest that a better understanding how different factors contribute to the risk that a building will be lost in a wildfire, as we present here, will allow policy makers, planners, and resource managers to develop long-term solutions to reduce fire risk to buildings and make communities more fire-adapted.

Acknowledgments

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Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found online at: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/eap.1376/suppinfo

Data Availability

Data associated with this paper have been deposited in Dryad: http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.h1v2g

Ellen O'Brien / News21

Developments in disaster-prone areas means big bucks for builders, but can leave communities at risk

Published Tuesday, Aug. 13, 2019

By Anna Huntsman and Jake Steinberg | News21

ELFIN FOREST, Calif. — Elfin Forest is named for the miniature trees that blanket the surrounding ridgeline. The terrain acts like a wall, which has until recently prevented suburban San Diego from sprawling into the bucolic valley.

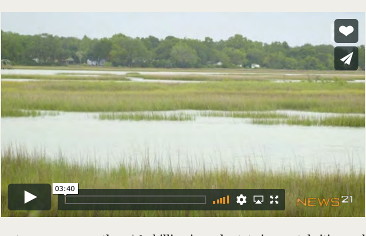
The town, home to 800 people and 300 horses, bills itself as "A Rural Community." It's accessed by a single winding two-lane road. When the valley catches fire, as it does periodically, that road is the only escape route. Residents will soon share it with 700 new neighbors.

"We're already at maximum density when it comes to evacuation," said JP Theberge, chairman of the Town Council. "This is a catastrophe waiting to happen."

The U.S. has spent more than $500 billion over the past five years cleaning up after a spate of record-breaking hurricanes and wildfires – climate-related disasters the government expects to become more frequent and more furious. Federal firefighting costs now consume more than half of the National Forest Service's budget. The National Flood Insurance Program is $20.5 billion in debt. Critics say these programs have subsidized risky land-use choices for decades, and now the bill is coming due.

Yet, from coast to coast, homes continue to go up in floodplains and areas frequented by fire. An emboldened alliance of experts, environmentalists and concerned citizens is pushing back against business-as-usual development.

After consecutive major floods in 2015, 2016 and 2017, Charleston, South Carolina, residents are calling for the city to prevent a man-made disaster in its low-lying suburbs. Builders are filling in the wetlands of nearby Johns Island, where the city has approved nearly 2,000 housing permits since 2015. In a neighboring suburb, overdevelopment was linked to flooding that forced the city to buy out homes and temporarily ban new construction there.



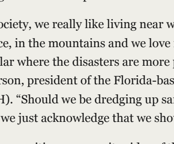
In the next 15 years, more than $63 billion in real estate in coastal cities such as Charleston, Miami and Galveston, Texas, will experience chronic flooding, according to a report on sea level rise released last year by the Union of Concerned Scientists.

"This whole practice of development that's going on right now is dangerous and it's putting people at risk," said Phil Dustan, an expert in rising sea levels who has studied Charleston's topography. "It could create a (Hurricane) Katrina-type situation with housing developments."

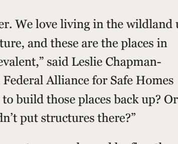
Local governments don't have the incentive or, often, the power to stop risky development. When homes are destroyed, taxpayer dollars often cushion the blow. Developers exercise immense political power, especially in growing cities where housing is needed. People want to live in these areas.

"As a society, we really like living near water. We love living in the wildland urban interface, in the mountains and we love nature, and these are the places in particular where the disasters are more prevalent," said Leslie Chapman-Henderson, president of the Florida-based Federal Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH). "Should we be dredging up sand to build those places back up? Or should we just acknowledge that we shouldn't put structures there?"

Two communities on opposite sides of the country, one plagued by fire, the other by flooding, exemplify the precarious politics of building in disaster-prone areas. In San Diego County and Charleston, as elsewhere, experts warn that tomorrow's disasters are being built today.



Topographical maps of Johns Island in South Carolina show the low-lying areas where new developments are being built. Residents have opposed such dense developments out of fear that they will worsen the flooding that already plagues the area. (Jake Steinberg/News21)



San Diego County residents line up to comment on a proposed housing development in an area that has burned every seven years on average since 1950. The development was approved. (Kailey Broussard/News21)

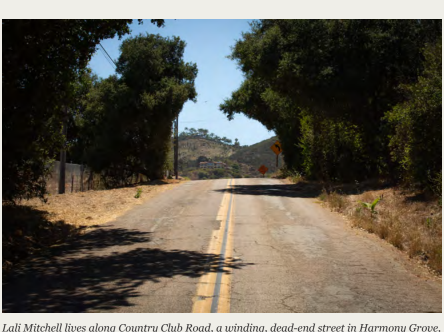
California: 'We call it the death trap'

The 2014 Cocos Fire in Harmony Grove took everything from Lali Mitchell: Her father's writing from the 1940s, her son's vintage Marvel comic book collection, the 100-year-old oak her kids played under.

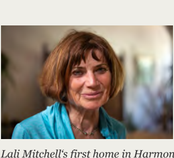
"My mind was just pulverized," she said. "It's so big that you just can't cry about it. It's just gone."

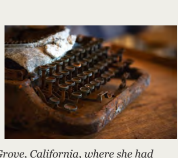
With flames at her back, Mitchell, 77, escaped by way of the neighborhood's single road. Fire afflicts Harmony Grove regularly, and Mitchell has lived through many blazes since moving there in 1976.

But a recently approved housing project along her only escape route could put more than 400 additional cars on the road during an evacuation. If it's built, Mitchell said, staying won't be an option.



Lali Mitchell lives along Country Club Road, a winding, dead-end street in Harmony Grove, California. In the 2014 Cocos Fire, traffic snarled as residents fled their homes. Mitchell said the road would not support increased traffic from new residents. "There's no way you could be safe here," she warned. (Kailey Broussard/News21)





Lali Mitchell's first home in Harmony Grove, California, where she had lived since moving to the area in 1976, was destroyed in the 2014 Cocos Fire. She said the fire destroyed tens of thousands of dollars worth of art, as well as family mementos, such as her father's typewriter. "She was her own beautiful thing," Mitchell said of her burned house. (Kailey Broussard/News21)

"There's no way you could be safe here," she said. "We're terribly concerned with what they're creating. We call it the death trap."

The project, called Harmony Grove Village South, represents a fraction of the more than 10,000 homes due to be built in the riskiest fire-prone highlands of San Diego County.

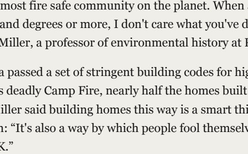
As in other metro areas across the nation, the cost of a home in San Diego County is soaring. The median home price is $590,000 — double the national average — and the county is 100,000 housing units short of its 2020 goal.

"We need affordable housing. And we need to better protect the region from our greatest natural threat – wildfire," Dianne Jacob, chairwoman of the county board of supervisors, said in her 2019 state of the county speech. "We're facing a conflict between shelter and safety, and we must find some balance in this battle."

But recently, housing – and those whose business is to build it – have been winning. County supervisors have approved a steady stream of projects that require amending the county's general plan, which prioritizes growth in the urban lowlands to keep it out of rural areas with limited infrastructure and severe fire risk.

Amending the plan usually increases the number of homes developers can build, which clears the way for projects like Adara at Otay Ranch. Approved in June, the project would place more than 1,100 homes in foothills that have burned every seven years on average since 1950.

FIRES IN ADARA AT OTAY RANCH AREA SINCE 1950



Developers argue the homes will be built to the latest fire code standards and surrounded by land stripped of fire-fueling brush. State law requires developers to prepare an evacuation plan demonstrating how residents will be able to get out.

"California has certainly seen a number of devastating fires, primarily in communities built long ago," said Borre Winckel, president of the Building Industry Association (BIA) of San Diego. "Our fire-mitigating development standards and building codes have necessarily evolved."

However, recent severe, wind-driven fires have raised questions about the limits of fire safe construction.

"You can have the most fire safe community on the planet. When a fire is coming through at a thousand degrees or more, I don't care what you've done to your house," said Char Miller, a professor of environmental history at Pomona College.

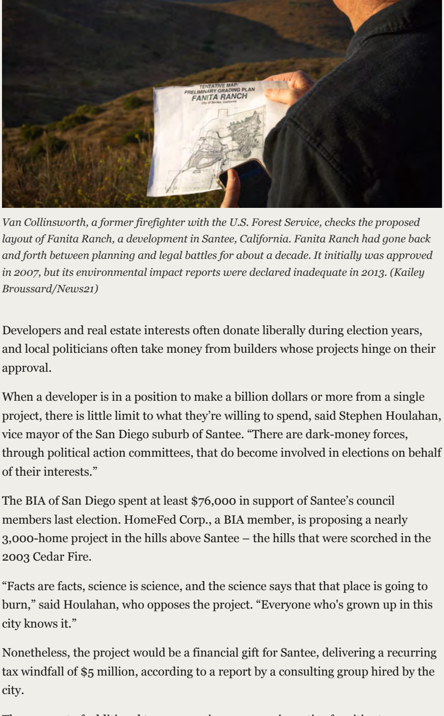
In 2008, California passed a set of stringent building codes for high fire hazard areas. In last year's deadly Camp Fire, nearly half the homes built after 2008 burned anyway. Miller said building homes this way is a smart thing to do, but it presents a problem: "It's also a way by which people fool themselves that if doing this, you will be OK."

The number of homes commingling with wilderness is expanding across the country. One in three homes in the U.S. now are in areas at increased risk of fire. The more people living in these areas, the more likely a fire will break out, said Alexandra Syphard, a fire ecologist for the Conservation Biology Institute.

"In an area with very few people, you have very few fires, because people cause all the fires," she said.

Even in areas with ample housing, local decision-makers face pressures.

"Every city hall and every county supervisor knows that one of the tickets to their political success is to greenlight development because the developers are the key factors in funding their campaigns," Miller said.



Van Collinsworth, a former firefighter with the U.S. Forest Service, checks the proposed layout of Fanita Ranch, a development in Santee, California. Fanita Ranch had gone back and forth between planning and legal battles for about a decade. It initially was approved in 2007, but its environmental impact reports were declared inadequate in 2013. (Kailey Broussard/News21)

Developers and real estate interests often donate liberally during election years, and local politicians often take money from builders whose projects hinge on their approval.

When a developer is in a position to make a billion dollars or more from a single project, there is little limit to what they're willing to spend, said Stephen Houlahan, vice mayor of the San Diego suburb of Santee. "There are dark-money forces, through political action committees, that do become involved in elections on behalf of their interests."

The BIA of San Diego spent at least $76,000 in support of Santee's council members last election. HomeFed Corp., a BIA member, is proposing a nearly 3,000-home project in the hills above Santee – the hills that were scorched in the 2003 Cedar Fire.

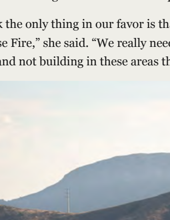
"Facts are facts, science is science, and the science says that that place is going to burn," said Houlahan, who opposes the project. "Everyone who's grown up in this city knows it."

Nonetheless, the project would be a financial gift for Santee, delivering a recurring tax windfall of $5 million, according to a report by a consulting group hired by the city.

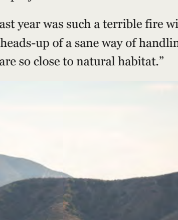
The prospect of additional tax revenue is a common incentive for cities to approve more housing, according to Gregory Simon, an expert in human-environment interactions at the University of Colorado Denver.

"Why does the fire rage on and become so costly and injurious and even deadly? That's almost always a social thing," Simon said. "That's because all of our stuff is there. That's really the problem, and so we really should be questioning that in the first place."

A recent report from Gov. Gavin Newsom said California should "deprioritize" new development in areas that burn. Three in four Californians now say the government should restrict development in high-risk areas, according to a Berkeley Institute of Governmental Studies poll released in June. But no laws have been passed to keep homes out of harm's way.



Residents of Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove, California, participate in an egg toss during the towns' 42nd annual Fourth of July parade and picnic. (Kailey Broussard/News21)



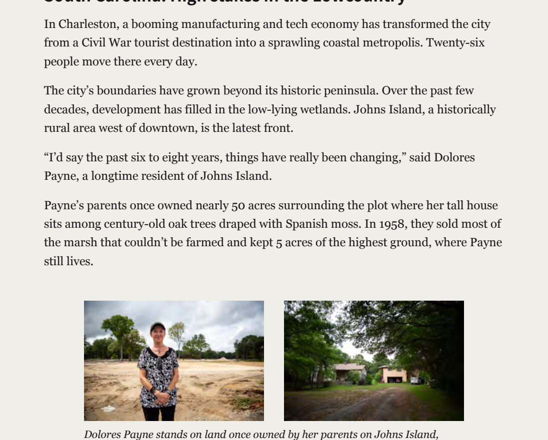
Homemade signs are a tongue-in-cheek nod to years of tension among Elfin Forest, Harmony Grove and other rural communities in San Diego County. (Kailey Broussard/News21)

The communities of Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove are suing the county over Harmony Grove Village South and another housing project that together would add more than 700 homes along their eastern escape route. Dense development on the western side of the valley led to major backups during the Cocos Fire five years ago.

"People were stuck for an hour sitting in traffic because you had all the side streets coming out into the main street and they were all backed up," Theberge said. "That raised a lot of concerns about how viable is evacuating in a fire situation."

Mitchell has thought about where she'd go if Harmony Grove Village South is built, but she's counting on the lawsuit to stop the project.

"I think the only thing in our favor is that last year was such a terrible fire with the Paradise Fire," she said. "We really need a heads-up of a sane way of handling fire safety and not building in these areas that are so close to natural habitat."



The hills of Santee overlook Weston, a housing development approved by San Diego in 2013. Longtime fireman Van Collinsworth said the houses' close proximity to one another pose a fire risk. "If one ignites, another is likely to ignite," he said. (Kailey Broussard/News21)

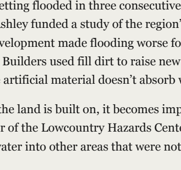
South Carolina: High stakes in the Lowcountry

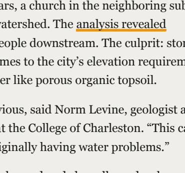
In Charleston, a booming manufacturing and tech economy has transformed the city from a Civil War tourist destination into a sprawling coastal metropolis. Twenty-six people move there every day.

The city's boundaries have grown beyond its historic peninsula. Over the past few decades, development has filled in the low-lying wetlands. Johns Island, a historically rural area west of downtown, is the latest front.

"I'd say the past six to eight years, things have really been changing," said Dolores Payne, a longtime resident of Johns Island.

Payne's parents once owned nearly 50 acres surrounding the plot where her tall house sits among century-old oak trees draped with Spanish moss. In 1958, they sold most of the marsh that couldn't be farmed and kept 5 acres of the highest ground, where Payne still lives.





Dolores Payne stands on land once owned by her parents on Johns Island, South Carolina. The low-lying marshes and trees are being replaced with fill dirt and rows of suburban homes. She still lives in the home her parents built, which is surrounded by ancient oaks. (Ellen O'Brien/News21)

Now, the ancient trees and open space that once distinguished her family's former property are no more. The lowland has been annexed into the city, which allows higher density development. Lush woodlands already have been razed.

The project, named Stonoview for its proximity to the Stono River, will include nearly 400 homes when complete. Johns Island residents have opposed such dense developments out of fear that they will worsen the flooding.

Like many coastal cities, Charleston can flood even in high tides. Known as the Lowcountry, the area has experienced more intense and more frequent flooding in the past several years: a 1,000-year flood in 2015 and hurricanes in the two years after.

For some, those disasters weren't entirely natural.

After getting flooded in three consecutive years, a church in the neighboring suburb of West Ashley funded a study of the region's watershed. The analysis revealed overdevelopment made flooding worse for people downstream. The culprit: storm runoff. Builders used fill dirt to raise new homes to the city's elevation requirement, but the artificial material doesn't absorb water like porous organic topsoil.

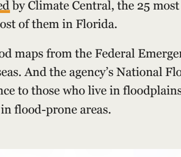
When the land is built on, it becomes impervious, said Norm Levine, geologist and director of the Lowcountry Hazards Center at the College of Charleston. "This can force water into other areas that were not originally having water problems."

Fill, which is composed mostly of crushed rock, sand and clay, allows developers to build homes on land that has long been considered too risky.

"The developers are pushing the envelope and really endangering whole areas," Charleston councilwoman Carol Jackson said.

The use of fill dirt in floodplains came under scrutiny after Hurricane Harvey inundated Houston neighborhoods. Nearly 400 homes in Harris County have been bought out, with 1,100 more recently approved.

In June, Charleston closed on a buyout of about 40 homes in West Ashley and plans to turn the land into greenspace.



Charleston, South Carolina, this summer bought out about 40 townhomes in the neighborhood of West Ashley. The area has flooded multiple times in recent years; the city plans to turn the land into greenspace. (Ellen O'Brien/News21)

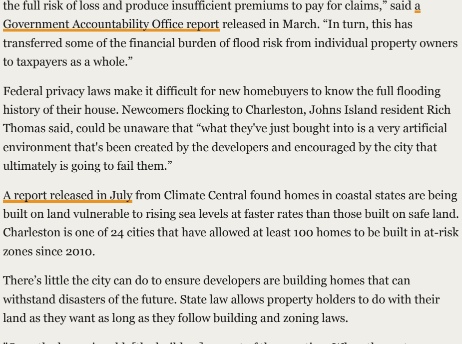
"Unfortunately, we can't go back and change the past," said Mark Wilbert, Charleston's chief resilience officer. "We didn't have the science and we didn't have the engineering technology that we have today … but going forward, we really need to make sure we don't make mistakes."

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration recommends coastal communities require a permit to use fill dirt. Many coastal counties do, including Charleston County. But the city of Charleston doesn't.

"We've had a foot of sea-level rise in the last hundred years. Of that sea-level rise, half of that has occurred pretty much in the last 25," Levine said. "There are a lot of rules, laws, regulations that now need to be looked at and understood with this new paradigm of sea level built into them."

Other Atlantic Coast cities share Charleston's sea-level predicament. According to data analyzed by Climate Central, the 25 most vulnerable U.S. cities are on the Atlantic, with most of them in Florida.

But flood maps from the Federal Emergency Management Agency don't account for rising seas. And the agency's National Flood Insurance Program offers cheaper insurance to those who live in floodplains, which critics argue incentivizes building homes in flood-prone areas.



The Stonoview development is one of many in Charleston, South Carolina's fast-growing suburbs that used fill dirt to elevate homes above the floodplain. (Ellen O'Brien/News21)

"Emphasizing affordability has led to premium rates that in many cases do not reflect the full risk of loss and produce insufficient premiums to pay for claims," said a Government Accountability Office report released in March. "In turn, this has transferred some of the financial burden of flood risk from individual property owners to taxpayers as a whole."

Federal privacy laws make it difficult for new homebuyers to know the full flooding history of their house. Newcomers flocking to Charleston, Johns Island resident Rich Thomas said, could be unaware that "what they've just bought into is a very artificial environment that's been created by the developers and encouraged by the city that ultimately is going to fail them."

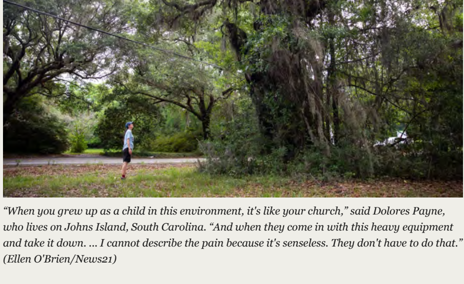
A report released in July from Climate Central found homes in coastal states are being built on land vulnerable to rising sea levels at faster rates than those built on safe land. Charleston is one of 24 cities that have allowed at least 100 homes to be built in at-risk zones since 2010.

There's little the city can do to ensure developers are building homes that can withstand disasters of the future. State law allows property holders to do with their land as they want as long as they follow building and zoning laws.

"Once the house is sold, [the builders] are out of the equation. When the cost comes along, who's paying it? The homeowners through their deductible and their insurance company," said Chapman-Henderson, president of FLASH.

Charleston will release new regulations for development in the coming months, but projects approved beforehand, including the 240-home River Run project on Johns Island, can continue to follow the old rules.

"Forget about the fact that that area holds water when we get serious rainstorms and tropical storms," said Dustan, the sea-level expert. "Forget about the fact that we're very vulnerable to storm surge. They don't seem to give a rip about that at all."



"When you grew up as a child in this environment, it's like your church," said Dolores Payne, who lives on Johns Island, South Carolina. "And when they come in with this heavy equipment and take it down. … I cannot describe the pain because it's senseless. They don't have to do that." (Ellen O'Brien/News21)

Johns Island residents continue to challenge development at City Council meetings

Johns Island residents continue to challenge development at City Council meetings, hoping their community won't become the new West Ashley.

Payne intends to stay on the land where she grew up, despite the Stonoview development along her property line.

"I will never leave," she said. "Even if I'm the last oasis in this neighborhood, I will be the last. They'll say, 'That crazy old lady with those oak trees.' I'm not going anywhere."

News21 reporters Kailey Broussard and Ellen O'Brien contributed to this report.

Kailey Broussard is a Donald W. Reynolds Foundation Fellow, Anna Huntsman is a Diane Laney Fitzpatrick Fellow, and Ellen O'Brien is an Ethics and Excellence in Journalism Foundation Fellow.

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City of Santee Council
10601 Magnolia Avenue
Santee, CA 92071

July 22, 2009

RE: Response to Comments/Fanita Ranch REIR, Public Safety – Wildland Fire, Agenda Item 2A

Dear City Council,

Please consider and mitigate the significant adverse impacts to public safety created by location of the Fanita Ranch project in a severe fire hazard zone. This letter is intended to explain why City responses to REIR comment are incomplete and inadequate.

First, my June 26, 2009 expert comment letter does not appear to have been completely read because the endnotes that raise significant issues and questions are not included in the City Response to Comments (RTC). Specific questions from endnotes #4, #11 and #19 have not been responded to, nor have the issues raised within the entire forty-four endnotes.

The City states that the fire maintenance issues raised in my June 26 letter have been abated. An attached photographic exhibit will indicate that the hazards along the existing WUI have not been abated. While the City has made some progress since June 26, the City has not been able to abate the hazards with almost a month in lead-time to the Fanita hearing. If the City cannot adequately maintain the 18 miles of WUI now while under scrutiny, how can it expect to maintain 38 miles of interface after project grading? The current state of the WUI indicates that it cannot.

The following explanations refer to specific City responses by identification number.

Analysis of Response to Cal Fire's expert letter:

S1-4

Cal Fire's legitimate concern for adequate staffing to inspect and enforce maintenance requirements are not addressed. Cal Fire's concerns over the cost to maintain the extensive WUI fuel breaks are ignored.

"*Government leaders should critically review the costs associated with the firefighting resources and manpower needed to battle the growing wildfire threat, and implement effective mitigation efforts before wildfires strike.*" (Institute for Business and Home Safety study **Mega Fires: The Case for Mitigation** IBHS, July 2008, page 9)

S1-5

The City is incorrect in its conclusion that the project produces a superior condition on the existing WUI. It actually produces significant adverse impacts. Monitoring of open space by new residents cannot offset negative impacts to backfire tactics, added traffic for

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evacuations of WUI neighborhoods and increased ember production due to higher fuel loads of unmanaged vegetation. Water supplies already exist on the current WUI that lacked firefighter presence for utilization in the 2003 Cedar Fire. Fuel modification maintenance is already required and ignored (See PWS photo exhibit 5/13/2009). Hence, a new promise of maintenance is not an improvement, but is a huge burden and diversion of resources from the existing WUI. New structures would be vulnerable despite improved building standards and their defense would divert suppression resources from the existing WUI. Cal Fire accurately suggests that active vegetation management in the preserve would benefit existing tract homes on the WUI.

Analysis of Response to Former Forest Supervisor Anne Fege's expert letter:

03-1

The City response at 03-1 stating the Fanita Fire Protection Plan "assumes no active management of open space" is clearly contrary to the plain language within the Fanita FPP. However, adverse impacts to public safety would remain significant even with adoption of the specific FPP requirements.

03-2

The project's "comprehensive WUI fire safety standards" are not sufficient to provide a "fire safe community" as concluded in response 03-2. The City should further address development configuration and biophysical location, exorbitant edge, ember risk (for existing and new WUI structures), overlapped home ignition zones, road and greenbelt design, resident evacuation and fire fighter safety.

The City is incorrect in its conclusion that there is a "separate home ignition zone for each home" (01-3). The distances between homes, fences and outbuildings on the WUI create overlapping HIZs with potential for cluster burns of structures.

The City requirement for "approved fire resistive attic ventilation" is ambiguous (01-3). Vulnerability reflected in the City term "resistive" is a significant adverse impact that can be mitigated by pulling back development from Rock Point and other reconfigurations illustrated at comment (013-37).

Economic assumptions providing the foundation for the statement of overriding considerations are no longer valid. The previously projected economic benefits cannot outweigh or override significant adverse impacts to public safety. Economic developments present significant new information that should be analyzed in context of providing fire prevention, maintenance, suppression and other project required infrastructure. (DQNews, VOSD attached press).

03-3

The City response at (03-3) overlooks the point of comment regarding fuel breaks creation of adverse impacts that can be reduced by reduction of total edge/WUI.

Active management in the preserve would surely have adverse biological effects (03-3),

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however it is clear that its adoption would reduce overall fire intensity and risk from wind blown embers (especially for existing older WUI homes with numerous openings). While active management as required in the FPP is unlikely to halt fire spread through vegetation during wind driven fires, reduced intensity can assist effective suppression under moderate fire weather conditions if resources are available.

Cal Fire's concerns regarding adequate staffing to maintain 20 miles of WUI fuel breaks are legitimate and not addressed by the City response (S1-4). Furthermore, it is unlikely to be economically feasible for residents to maintain the fuel breaks, which is why Cal Fire pointed out that HOA's change the rules to reduce costs. Economic considerations are further reason to consolidate development/reduce WUI.

As noted by Cal Fire (S1-5), existing tract homes on the WUI would benefit from active vegetation management and also by consolidation that buffers and reduces total edge.

03-4
Under extreme fire weather conditions (which have become seasonably regular) the assumptions in the Behave Plus Fire Model are not conservative (02-7). Furthermore, it is appropriate to consider and provide for both resident and temporary fire safety zones when structures are placed in severe risk fuels and topography. 150-feet is not sufficient to provide fire safety zones for either at Rock Point.

03-5
What is "fire safe venting" (01-8)? Venting is vulnerable to wind blown embers. What technical studies demonstrate protection from wind blown embers? The information is absent. Technical studies have shown that vent holes of 1/8 inch are vulnerable to embers (01-9, and NIST, Manzello Shields & Yang, 2007.)

"*Wind-blown embers, which can travel one mile or more, were the biggest threat to homes in the Witch Creek WiIldfire. There were few, if any, reports of homes burned as a result of direct contact with flames."* (IBHS page 9)

03-6
We concur that "stay-in-place" policy should not be adopted for the project, but the absence of specific evacuation plans is a significant adverse impact to public safety. Providing information on a "case by case basis" from emergency personnel that may be unavailable to provide it is inadequate mitigation (03-6).

03-7
Project reconfiguration would clearly increase fire safety for evacuation, reduce vulnerable edge in need of resources for defense, reduce intensity of ember assault and increase firefighter safety. The City's response that reconfiguration would not increase fire safety is unsupported and incorrect.

03-8

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Since evacuation is apparently City policy, road configuration changes within the subdivision can clearly increase fire safety, contrary to the City's incorrect conclusion otherwise. Emergency evacuation of the project "in a reasonable amount of time using safe routes" is undefined (01-14). Rock Point is vulnerable to ignitions at the SR-67 corridor within ten minutes or less under high velocity Santa Ana winds. Evacuation routes are vulnerable to direct flame impingement, radiant heat and smoke. City reference to "safe routes" for evacuation is unsupported and incorrect.

Analysis of Response to Fuel Load and Suppression expert Dave McNeil's letter:

01-2

The projected revenues from the project to the General Fund have always been based upon extremely optimistic and unlikely assumptions. Since the housing market crash, the rosy projections are now fantasy. Reevaluation of current relevant economics is needed.

01-3

Home ignition zones apply to more than just the natural vegetation and they do overlap from structure to structure creating potential for cluster burns on and near the WUI.

01-4

There is no credible evidence that structures within the project directly in the path of extreme weather condition wildfires will not suffer losses "absent fire suppression."

01-5

The City incorrectly states that fuel modification zones will protect firefighters and structures. Structures are still vulnerable to embers and radiant heat under extreme weather. For individual protection from radiant heat, 400-feet radius of clearance is needed for Santa Ana wind driven fires in Fuel Model 4. Escape routes would be quickly cut off by a running fire at Rock Point and there is nothing there that qualifies as a safety zone.

01-6

The current state of the Fanita WUI contradicts a City contention (S1-4) that enforcement measures will prevent an accumulation of flash fuels. Cohen admits potential structure loss and reliance upon firefighters when he states in his letter for homes that do ignite, they "can be readily protected by limited resources."

01-10

Combustible fences as close as six-feet from structures are sources of direct flame impingement, radiant heat and embers large enough to break double pain windows. This is a significant adverse impact to public safety.

O1-11

Structures, combustible fences, outbuildings recreational vehicles, etc., within thirty feet of each others homes creates overlapping home ignition zones with potential for cluster burns originating from just a single structure ignition. Hence, larger lots with greater separation between structures are needed on the WUI.

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<u>Analysis of Response to Fire Ecologist Rick Halsey's expert letter:</u>

02-2

The City incorrectly overlooks the lack of benefits for active management. There is "little to no benefit" from vegetation management for halting a wind driven fire's spread through vegetation. However, active management within ¼ mile of the WUI can reduce fire intensity/ember production for structure assaults during a wind driven fire. Reduced fuel loads/fire intensity also provides opportunities for containment under moderate weather conditions, especially on fire flanks.

02-4

It is always better to build to higher standards – the relevant issue is whether there remains a significant risk of damage or loss if these Project structures are located in a hazardous area and are confronted by a wind driven fire head. The Santa Ana wind driven conditions expected on Fanita are significantly more severe than what was experienced at Rancho Santa Fe during the Witch Creek Fire. Topographic space, fuel loads and localized weather must be considered in site designs. Conditions on Fanita are higher risk. Fanita is further inland as is the "Trails" development. Comparison's with the losses at the "Trails" are relevant.

02-6

The Esperanza Fire comparison is relevant and appropriate because structures placed at high-risk topography on a fire front require firefighters to prevent ignitions and these locations provide significant risk to firefighters and residents. If City policy is not to actively defend Fanita structures and if evacuation was assured then loss of life/injury could be prevented despite likely property damage/losses.

02-7

The comment point was not to create 380-feet radius fuel modification zones, it is that nowhere on the Rock Point peninsula can a single fire safety zone be created due to subdivision configuration within extreme topography/Fuel Model 4. The City chooses to disregard firefighter and individual resident safety/exposure to deadly radiant heat.

02-8

The City does not respond to the inability to create a safety zone on the Rock Point peninsula and the specific measurements provided by comment (02-8).

02-10

Contrary to the City denial, increasing buffers around access roads would clearly increase fire safety for evacuation. There are no "safe evacuation routes" when the wildfire approaches. Flame lengths projected by Fuel Model 2 require 130-feet radius buffers to prevent exposure to individuals from deadly radiant heat and Fuel Model 4 requires 400-feet radius buffers. Actual emergency access road buffers range from no buffer to 60-feet. Lack of planned localized safety zones in the event access is cut off is a significant impact to public safety.

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Furthermore, the City admits there would be adverse health impacts (03-3, 02-2) from control burns, so it follows that there would be adverse impacts to residents from wildfires if residents could not evacuate early.

02-11
Backfires need appropriate anchor points to prevent ignition of the existing structures that they would be intended to protect. Placing new home islands in the path of backfires that utilize the existing edge as an anchor point precludes backfire ignition. Igniting backfire from housing islands allows a potentially more intense fire to converge on portions of the existing WUI. Building islands of vegetation intermixed within high risk fuels creates a significant adverse impact to what may be the only feasible suppression tool under severe conditions – backfire.

02-13
The comparison with Harbison Canyon losses is appropriate because both Fanita and Harbison have high-risk topography.

02-18
Merely exceeding the flame length for Fuel Model 2 on evacuation road buffers does not protect evacuees from deadly radiant heat. Appropriate safety zones must be provided if the roads cannot be utilized. Rock Point does not have safety zones. Furthermore, Fuel Model 4 is the climax community fuel/vegetation type at the altitude of the southernmost Rock Point evacuation road – not Fuel Model 2.

02-19
The issue of whether or not to defend Rock Point and its northeast peninsula with active firefighters is not addressed.

<u>Analysis of Response to former Wildland Firefighter Van Collinsworth (my) expert letter:</u>
013-19
Updated photos demonstrate that the City's weed abatement enforcement has not adequately addressed the flash fuels and heavy fuel loads within 100-feet of structures documented by letter/exhibit June 26, 2009 as is clamed in the City Response.

013-29
Jack Cohen did not visit the Fanita project site and his conclusion regarding active management does not consider the state of the Project's existing tract home WUI that would benefit from active management and reduced fuel loads within ¼-mile. Furthermore, the FFPP that Cohen reviewed did not discuss, present, or consider the state of the Project's existing tract home WUI or the adverse impact accumulating fuel loads would have because it actually anticipated and required active preserve management.

013-32
The City Response does not consider the important issue of adverse impacts to the existing WUI tract homes from accumulating fuel loads.

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013-33
The burn of Fanita Ranch in 2003 is the primary evidence that the City should recognize for why a fuel reduction project is not needed for the larger preserve now.

013-35
The City Response reveals that fire-proof ventilation does not exist. Hence, the Project is vulnerable to wildfire.

013-40
The City does not respond to any of my specific questions: Escape routes? Safety zones? Defense of Rock Point? Distances across the Rock Point Peninsula? Temperatures or radiant heat ranges in specific locations under a simultaneous burn of peninsula interfaces? Is survival expected for an individual forced from burning house on the peninsula?

Analysis of Response to Counsel John Buse letter:
014-13
The City Response on this issue is inaccurate, misleading, and not backed up by a shred of evidence.

The Institute for Business and Home Safety study **Mega Fires: The Case for Mitigation** (July 2008) the City refers to acknowledges that it **is not possible to determine what firefighting techniques contributed to the differences in losses** for the communities studied. It is clear that IBHS expects vigilance and active firefighting to protect "SIP" communities. Well-planned development made it "easier for firefighters to protect homes there."

"It was not possible to accurately determine what firefighting techniques may have contributed to the differences in losses seen in these various communities. However, site visits to the communities clearly indicated that the well-planned and executed development of the SIP communities made it much easier for firefighters to protect homes there. It should be noted that based on case histories of damage and loss, including some smoke damage in the SIP communities, there is a clear need for vigilance and attention to details in order to achieve optimal protection from wildfire damage."
(IBHS page 10)

The City claims that homes "surrounding these residential communities in Rancho Santa Fe that were *not* constructed with modern WUI standards were destroyed by the Witch Creek Fire." In fact, homes destroyed did not surround the SIP communities, but were primarily distributed along the rim of the river channel ranging from .5 mile to 2.85 miles southwest of Cielo in the prevailing wind/fire direction.

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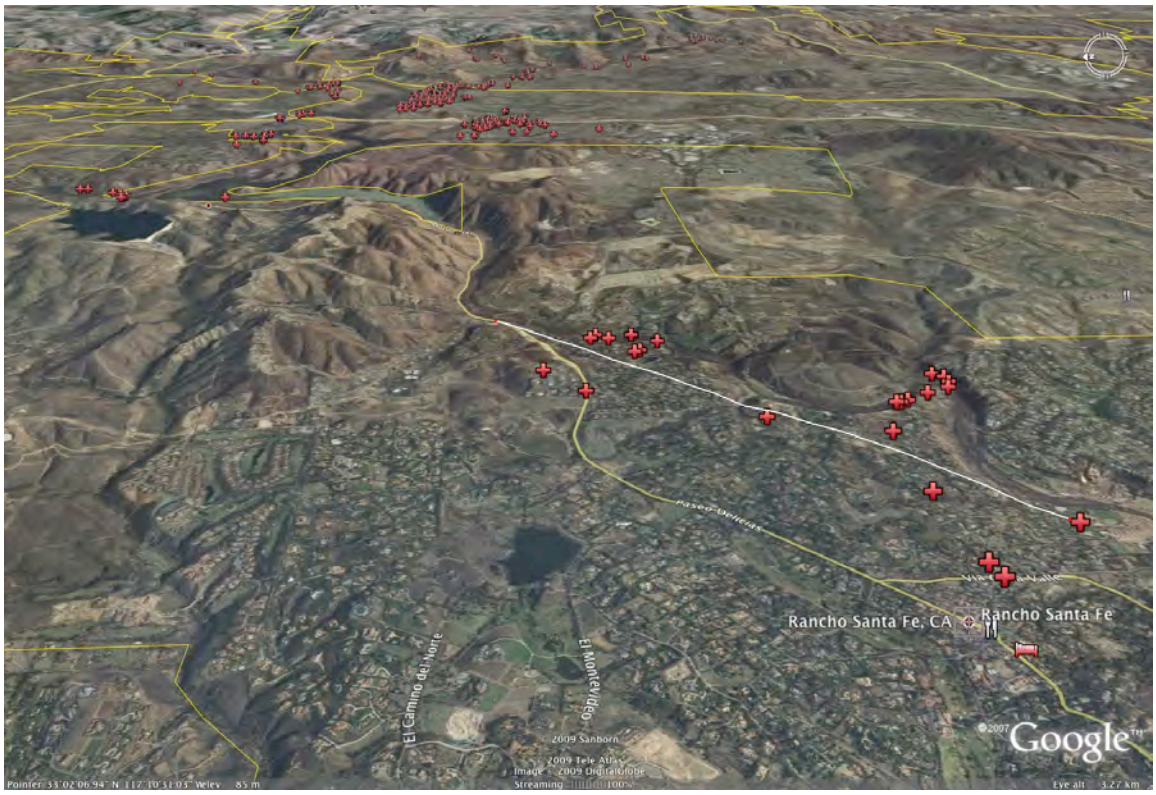

Red crosses designate home losses near Rancho Santa Fe. The white line follows a 2.85-mile path from Cielo, roughly north of the river bank.

The IBHS study also documents **<u>that homes built under the most recent building codes prior to the fire suffered losses</u>**.

"October 2007 Wildfires
• Of 8,300 structures within the fire perimeter, 13 percent were damaged or destroyed.
• Of 789 structures built using the 2001 building codes, 3 percent were damaged or destroyed.
• Of the 1,218 structures built using the 2004 building codes, only 2 percent were damaged or destroyed." (IBHS page 14)

"SIP" homes sustained damage from radiant heat and smoke. (IBHS page 21)

While there is open space in the adjacent San Dieguito River, the SIP communities are not surrounded by open space as would be the residential islands on Fanita. In fact, aerial photos display a large graded area buffering the "Crosby" SIP community and the "Bridges" are directly west of Cielo off of the river channel. The fire clearly followed the fuel within the "unmanaged" river channel.

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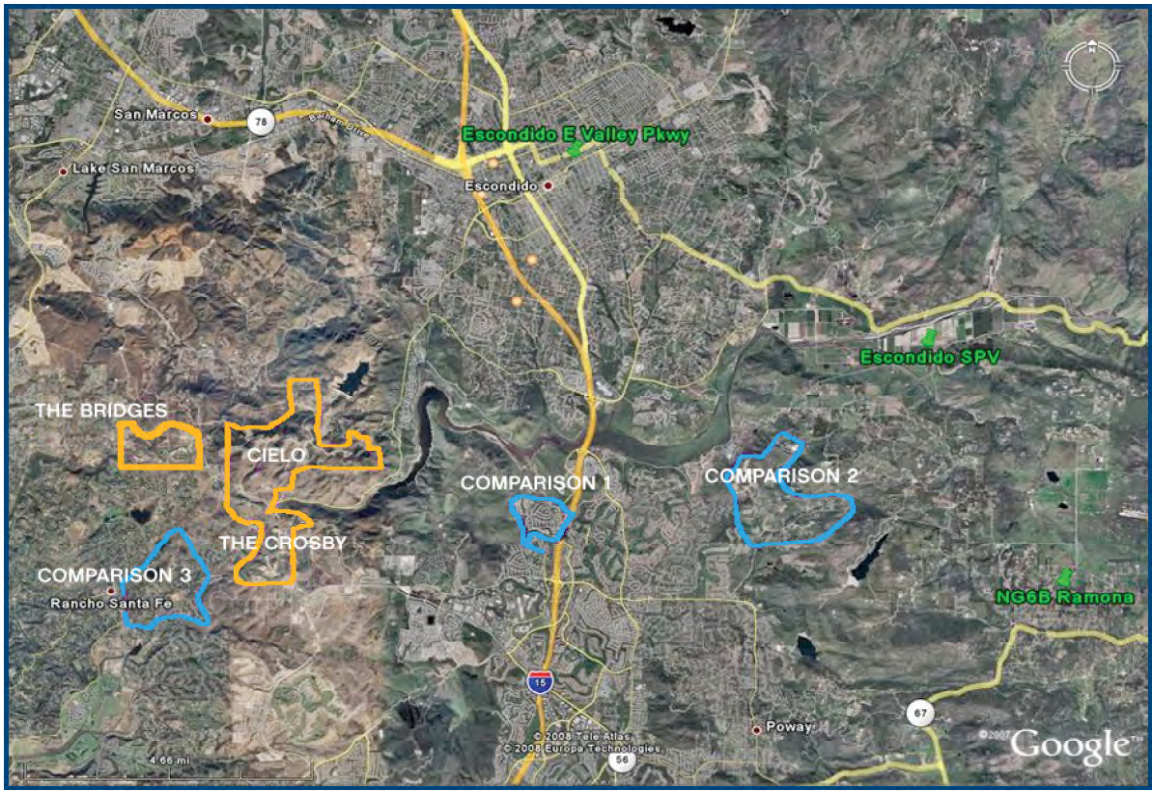

Furthermore, <u>IBHS study acknowledges that it did not consider differences in the weather</u> that have been documented in my prior comments.

"*For purposes of this analysis, meteorological conditions are considered a constant for all of the communities studied."* (IBHS page 18)

Lot size and golf courses at the "SIP" communities are other different variables that invalidate a comparison to Fanita. Fanita will not have buffering golf courses and Fanita lot sizes create a potential for cluster burns that are less likely at Rancho Santa Fe "SIP" communities because of large lots and greater separations between homes there. Table 4 of IBHS clearly shows a substantial impact for smaller lot cluster burns on the WUI. Fanita (25% 6,000-sq.ft. lots, 25% 10,000-sq.ft. lots, 50% 20,000 sq. ft. lots) could surely benefit by a reconfiguration placing larger lots on the WUI.

"However, this study found the closer together homes are built the greater chance that a wildfire can lead to cluster burning."(IBHS page 31)

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Table 4	Number of Clusters		
Number of homes in cluster (burned)	Community 1	Community 2	Community 3
*1	25	15	9
2	14	1	0
3	7	0	0
4	7	0	0
5	1	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	2	0	0
8	1	0	0
Average spacing of homes in feet	10'-15'	>40'	>45'

*Indvidual homes that burned (not in a cluster)

(IBHS page 25)

"*Cluster-burning was not witnessed in homes located more than 45 feet apart from each other.*" (IBHS page 9)

What will the actual distances between homes be for lots on the Project WUI? Certainly large numbers are within a higher risk < 40 feet separation category. The differences in lot size and home separation alone invalidates any "SIP" comparison to Fanita. For this and other reasons previously specified there is not any evidence that "communities in RSF are comparable to the Project."

Please address, consider and mitigate the significant adverse impacts to public safety created by location of the project in a severe fire hazard zone as detailed above.
Sincerely,
/s/

Van K. Collinsworth, M.A.
Resource Analyst/Executive Director
Former Wildland Firefighter USDA-Forest Service

Attached Exhibits:
State of Santee's Fanita Wildland-Urban Interface, Updated July 21, 2009

DQNews, "**Golden State Mortgage Defaults Jump to Record High"**

VOSD, **"The Trouble Lurking in Subprime's Wake"**

VOSD, **"Mortgage Distress Spreads Beyond Subprime"**

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PreserveWildSantee.org

Lessons Learned from Waldo Canyon

FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES
MITIGATION ASSESSMENT TEAM FINDINGS

Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety®

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International Association of Fire Chiefs
National Fire Protection Association
The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Association of State Foresters
National Volunteer Fire Council
U.S. Fire Administration
National Wildfire Coordinating Working Group–Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Committee

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Table of Contents

Introduction & Background

4 OVERVIEW OF FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES STRATEGY

5 OVERVIEW OF COLORADO SPRINGS MITIGATION

5 Community Education and Outreach
6 Codes and Ordinances
6 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)
7 The Stewardship Program Agreements and Fuels Management

8 OVERVIEW OF HOME ASSESSMENT SURVEYS AND LOCATIONS

10 Home Assessment Focus
10 How Homes Ignite during Wildfires

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

12 MOUNTAIN SHADOWS

12 Area Focus: Talleson Court
12 Risk: Wooded Slope
12 Mitigation Strategies
13 Risk: Windows
13 Mitigation Strategies
14 Area Focus: Majestic Drive
14 Risk: Home-to-Home Spacing
14 Mitigation Strategies
15 Risk: Near-Home Combustibles
16 Mitigation Strategies
16 Area Focus: Courtney Drive
16 Risk: Home-to-Home Fire Spread
18 Mitigation Strategies
18 Wildfire-to-Home: Ember Ignition
18 Risk: Ember Accumulation at the Base of Exterior Walls
18 Area Focus: Lanagan Street

19 CEDAR HEIGHTS

19 Area Focus: Outer Vista Point Road
20 Mitigation Strategies
21 Risk: Roof Vulnerability to Embers
21 Mitigation Strategies
21 Area Focus: Rossmere Street and Champagne Drive
22 Risk: Wood Shake Roof
23 Mitigation Strategies

23 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

24 Major Findings of FAC Mitigation Assessment Team
24 Building Design and Materials Improvements and Maintenance Could Have Reduced Losses
24 A Community-wide Approach is Best
25 Fuels Reduction Is Important
25 Partners in Preparedness Can Equal Success

Appendices

APPENDIX A: THE HISTORY OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS WILDFIRE MITIGATION

APPENDIX B: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORM

APPENDIX C: WALDO CANYON: FUEL TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND FIREWISE LANDSCAPING

C1 Cedar Heights
C1 Mountain Shadows

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

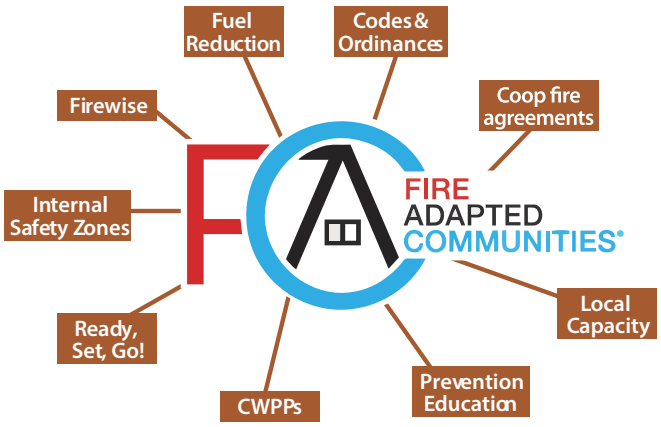
D1 Outer Vista Point Road
D4 Monitor Rock Lane
D10 Darien Way
D16 Lessons Learned from Waldo Canyon

Introduction & Background

The Waldo Canyon Fire started the afternoon of June 23, 2012 near Colorado Springs, Colorado. The fire threatened the Cedar Heights community in the early hours of June 24, however no homes were lost. Two days later, the fire entered the Mountain Shadows neighborhood, where 346 homes were eventually destroyed on June 26.

Considered the worst fire in Colorado state history, Waldo Canyon forced more than 30,000 people to evacuate, scorched 18,247 acres, killed two residents, and took firefighters 18 days to fully contain. The fire burned through brush, mountain shrub, grass, and trees including oak, Pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, spruce and limber pine. In addition to disrupting thousands of lives and destroying hundreds of properties, the wildfire left the scarred landscapes vulnerable to flooding and/or debris slides that will pose long-term problems.

The Waldo Canyon fire presented the first opportunity for partners in the national Fire Adapted Communities (FAC) Coalition to collectively assess the performance of mitigation practices in Colorado Springs in a post-fire environment and to compare the results to the mitigation strategy recommended by the Fire Adapted Communities program. The assessment was conducted from July 18-20, 2012, by a FAC Wildfire Mitigation Assessment Team, which included two sets of researchers: structural assessment and forestry experts and social science and public education experts, accompanied by staff from the Colorado Springs Division of the Fire Marshal and the State of Colorado. The structural assessment team surveyed 40 homes that were damaged, undamaged and destroyed during the fire, toured fuels management projects, and examined a variety of mitigation initiatives including creation of defensible space, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Codes and Ordinances, wildfire preparedness information and awareness efforts. The team of social science and public education experts talked with local officials, homeowners and community leaders and also toured the above-mentioned areas. The FAC Mitigation Assessment Team included representatives from the USDA Forest Service, Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS), International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and The Nature Conservancy.



OVERVIEW OF FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES STRATEGY

The USDA Forest Service developed the Fire Adapted Communities program in 2009. It is based on the Quadrennial Fire Review's recommendation that creating fire adapted communities is the best alternative to escalating wildfire in the Wildland Urban Interface. The strategy promotes multi-jurisdictional use of a suite of mitigation tools focused on helping communities live successfully with wildfire through mitigation and preparation, rather than depending upon suppression and protection resources that are not always available.

PRIMARY ELEMENTS OF A FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITY:

1. An informed and active community that shares responsibility for mitigation practices.
2. A collaboratively developed and implemented Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).
3. Structures hardened to fire and including adequate defensible space practices; advocated by Firewise Communities, IBHS and others.
4. Local response organizations with the capability to help the community prepare and can respond to wildfire; advocated by Ready, Set, Go!
5. Local response organizations with up-to- date agreements with others who play a role in mitigation and response.
6. WUI Codes, Standards or Ordinances, where appropriate, which guide development
7. A visible wildfire reduction prevention program that educates the public about the importance of a communitywide approach and the role of individual homeowners.
8. Adequate fuels treatments conducted in and near the community, including development and maintenance of a fuels buffer or firebreak around the community.
9. Established and well-known evacuation procedures and routes.

Introduction & Background

OVERVIEW OF COLORADO SPRINGS MITIGATION

Colorado Springs metro area has about 650,000 people living in an area roughly 195 square miles. About 24 percent of the metro area's population resides in the 28,000 acres of WUI, which runs from the Air Force Academy south to Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station. Much of the WUI is in forested/vegetated foothills on alluvial fans along narrow drainages and ridgelines with slopes up to 45 percent. Average annual precipitation is about 17 inches and summer temperatures can reach 100 degrees.

Colorado Springs Wildfire Mitigation Section has an annual budget of about $300,000 and two full-time employees. Additional grant funding for mitigation projects is often sought through public and private sources. See Appendix A for a brief overview of the mitigation measures Colorado Springs Fire Department has put into place since creating the Wildfire Mitigation Section in 1993.

Community Education and Outreach

The Colorado Springs Fire Department Wildfire Mitigation Section developed a strong community education effort early in the process and has built on its success. Outreach included development of the "Sharing the Responsibility" campaign, active engagement with residents and homeowners' associations, community and neighborhood meetings, development of homeowner guides, education about evacuation, on-site risk assessments and consultations, online resources, brochures and other educational tools. The effort has evolved into a community lecture series that discusses wildfire risk mitigation, wildfire behavior and forest health and arbor care. The community also has a Wildfire Mitigation Season kick-off each spring to alert residents of the need for action prior to the official start of wildfire season.

A series of stakeholders meetings began in 2000 and a Core Advisory Group was formed. Grants from the U.S. Forest Service and the U. S. Fire Administration Assistance to Firefighters propelled the program in 2001 with the production of wildfire risk materials, including a video for public access cable channel. Voters approved the Public Safety Sales Tax, which helped fund the mitigation program.

The Colorado Springs Firewise program, patterned after the national Firewise Communities Program, became part of homeowner mitigation and outreach messaging in 2001. A Firewise Program Coordinator was hired and began a series of community Firewise meetings to discuss risk, mitigation, and evacuation. In 2002 Colorado Springs launched an interactive Firewise website which combined mitigation messages aimed at the homeowner and each property's hazard rating which encouraged a sense of community competition among neighbors.

It should be noted that the Colorado Springs Wildfire Mitigation Firewise program is substantially different from the national Firewise program in regards to scope, regulation and size. With 36,485 addresses and 28,800 acres identified in the Colorado Springs WUI, the fire department is actively engaged with 87 neighborhoods by providing:

- a wildfire risk assessment down to the lot level through aerial photographs and windshield drive-by methods;
- development review process that involves progressive code requirements for new construction and rebuilding post-fire;
- education and outreach to homeowners and neighborhood organizations;
- a fuels mitigation program that addresses neighborhood chipping; residential properties and adjacent common areas and open spaces;
- champion recognition;
- grant funding and administration;
- fire danger monitoring, and
- oversight of a self-regulating process that is performed by the citizens in partnership with the fire department to "Share the Responsibility" without an enforcement posture.

The Mitigation Assessment Team found that regular, consistent and open communication with targeted neighborhoods about services offered by the fire department and the need for individual responsibility on the part of homeowners helped the community understand both the need for and how to implement mitigation work. The Colorado Springs Firewise effort is the core of the education and outreach effort. Colorado Springs Fire Department made residents partners in the process by sharing risk information and helping them conduct mitigation efforts. It also identified Firewise Champions in WUI neighborhoods and

Introduction & Background

recognized them during both state Wildfire Awareness Weeks and official city-sponsored Firewise Weeks. Many more Firewise Communities were created by promoting champions each year and highlighting the successes of individuals and their neighborhoods.

Codes and Ordinances

Colorado Spring passed its first wildfire-related ordinance in 1993 and has since continued to work with the city council and with local developers and residents to address WUI issues through regulation. The office of the Fire Marshall provides free Hazard Risk Assessments for developments planned in the WUI. The review includes vegetation and landscape design as well as building components. All building permits must be processed through city offices.

The city's fire code is based on the International Fire Code and defines the WUI and at-risk areas. The code does not allow new construction with wood shake roofs; pre-existing cedar shake roofs are "grandfathered" in until homeowners replace roofs due to routine maintenance, at which time roof replacement cannot be with wood shakes. Additionally, the code now restricts development on slopes in the WUI, requires a Class "A" roof for all residential occupancies, [has requirements for other exterior-use materials] and fuels management measures such as creating defensible space, and many other measures intended to reduce wildfire risk.

The Mitigation Assessment Team found that Colorado Springs existing ordinances had been effective in reducing risk. See additional information in the section, "Assessment Findings Reinforce Need for Mitigation." Replacement of 55,000 cedar shake roofs over the last six years had a significant impact on ember starts as did use of fire resistant materials, home design and placement, and landscaping. Mitigation measures, building siting or location, fuels reductions, and building materials all were addressed. The Waldo Canyon Fire was responsible for igniting homes in close proximity to the blaze and igniting combustible building materials on or near other homes that ultimately resulted in the homes being damaged or destroyed.

As a result of post fire inspection the Colorado Springs Fire Marshal's office worked closely with the city council, the local builders associations, and residents to amend the city's fire code to provide more guidance on exterior-use materials, soffit screening size, and other factors intended to reduce risk. The effort to amend the ordinance was successful. The full text of the amended ordinance is available at ***http://www.springsgov.com/SIB/files/Ordinanace_No__12-111[1](2).pdf.***

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Colorado Springs Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is an active one that is implemented and is updated on a regular basis, the last time in 2011. Partners in the plan include Colorado Springs Utilities, Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, University of Colorado, USDA Forest Service, the City of Colorado Springs, Palmer Land Trust, Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State Parks, El Paso County, Coalition for the Upper South Platte, U.S. Air Force Academy, Mount St. Francis, the Development Review Enterprise, and a host of residents representing homeowners associations.

The 48-page plan addresses a wide array of pertinent issues affecting wildfire impact on Colorado Springs and has served as the community's guide to mitigation and preparedness. The goals of the plan are to reduce risk to residents, firefighters, property, infrastructure and natural resources by educating residents about minimizing risk by reducing natural hazardous fuels around and adjacent to buildings and infrastructure, improving structural characteristics around new and existing construction through ordinances, development reviews, and individual consultations and to manage common areas and open spaces wild respecting natural characteristics and protecting habitat.

The plan calls for a minimum of 10 feet of clearance around structures and 30 feet of mitigated vegetation. Adjacent areas and open spaces calls for reduced stand density, removal of ladder fuels, separation between oak clumps by at least 10 feet, a minimum of two snags per acre for wildlife habitat, and a thinned understory in mixed conifer and mature pine.

The Colorado Springs Fire Department Wildfire Mitigation Section used the Wildfire Hazard Risk Assessment (WHINFOE) tool to determine risk ratings from low to extreme. Nearly 36,000 homes were identified as at-risk in the interface in 63 neighborhoods. Property owners can access their risk ratings on line at any time and compare

Introduction & Background

them to those of their neighbors, thus using peer pressure to encourage mitigation. The risk information is updated as property owners make modifications or upgrades. A full update of the hazard risk map is done every 10 years; view the information at ***http://csfd.springsgov.com.***

The Mitigation Assessment Team found that the CWPP was a living document that resulted from a wide collaborative effort, including many stakeholders at the federal, state, and local level, as well as residents and homeowner associations. This broad-based support and collaboration provided credibility to the CWPP as a community-developed and accepted document. The community was invested through participation and better understood the issues involved, which fostered support for the plan's implementation, according to local officials and community leads. The CWPP outlines the community's wildfire risk issues and ways to address or mitigate them. In fact, the document goes into detail to describe mitigation practices and programs. The document is updated regularly and serves as the action plan for mitigation and risk reduction. Download the CWPP at: ***http://www.springsgov.com/units/fire/wildfire/COS_CWPP_2011.pdf.***

The Stewardship Program Agreements and Fuels Management

The Wildfire Mitigation Section gets fuels management work done through stewardship agreements with private and public property owners. Those agreements, which outline fire department and property owner responsibility and liability, are signed and in place before any mitigation work is undertaken.

Colorado Springs fuels management projects are anticipated to result in a savings of $12 to $24 for every $1 invested in mitigation. The Wildfire Mitigation Section treats nearly 1,000 acres annually through maintenance, prescribed burning, volunteer projects and neighborhood chipping. The fire department also works on cross-boundary projects with the USDA Forest Service, Air Force Academy, El Paso County, and Colorado Springs Utilities.

Colorado Springs conducts about 900 acres of fuel treatments annually. Roughly 300 acres are treated in parks, open spaces and common areas and 600 acres are treated on private property through the neighborhood chipping program. Treatments cost $800 to $2,500 per acre and can have multiple objectives. Aesthetics are important to nearby residents. City licensing requirements limit the pool of contractors, while city ordinances limit types of treatments. The city does not currently conduct broadcast burning.

In general, continuous fuel layers are broken up into clumps; small trees are thinned out and ladder fuels are removed. The hope is, these treatments will moderate the behavior of any wildfires and allow firefighters to extinguish fires before they damage structures.

More than 60 City neighborhoods/ homeowner associations participate annually in the CSFD community chipping program, which is funded by the Public Safety Sales Tax. This keeps a two-person crew busy eight months out of the year. Homeowners qualify for chipping by having a free wildfire risk assessment at their home or by attending a CSFD Wildfire Mitigation Meeting. If stacked according to CSFD guidelines, woody material is removed free of charge during a designated week. Mitigation efforts are not enforced.

Treatments also are conducted in residential common areas, parks and open spaces where the city has fire suppression responsibilities. Priority is given to forested areas adjacent to neighborhoods with high fire risk. Project area limitations include economic and contracting feasibility and ownership. The city has a seasonal five-person fuel mitigation crew and also hires contractors through an RFP process to conduct mitigation projects. Vegetation is not physically removed from treatment areas; rather, it is cut, chipped and spread across the ground to a depth of no more than 4 inches. The goal is to re-treat areas every two to four years depending upon regeneration.

Specific treatment prescriptions are based on the vegetation types and condition and terrain. In areas dominated by Gambel oak and similar shrubby species, hazard mitigation objectives focus on breaking up fuel continuity. According to Jester et al,[1] "spacing requirements between clumps of brush and/or shrubs are 2½ times the height of the vegetation. The maximum diameter of clumps is 2 times the height of the vegetation." In mixed conifer and ponderosa pine stands, thinning from below treatments are the norm. Mature trees are retained and the more flammable understory trees are cut, as are limbs that serve as ladder fuels.

[1] *N. Jester, K. Rogers, and F.C. Dennis (2012). "Gambel Oak Management," Natural Resources Series, No. 6.311. Colorado State University Extension, 115 General Services Building, Fort Collins, CO.*

Introduction & Background

The Mitigation Assessment Team found the most significant fuel treatment "story" played out at Solitude Park on June 24. The area known as Solitude Park lies above the neighborhood of Cedar Heights and covers approximately 300 acres. It is located between the residential neighborhoods and the national forest. Fuel treatments were conducted in 2010 across approximately 300 acres of the area. Vegetation types in the treated areas are primarily Gambel oak shrubland, ponderosa pine woodland, mixed conifer forest, and pinyon-juniper woodland. The treatments were funded by the city through a FEMA grant and carried out primarily by contractors as described in the above section.

In places where there had been a continuous layer of dry, shrubby fuels (decadent Gambel oak), the treatment broke the layer into clumps (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Solitude Park parcel dominated by Gambel oak, where the results of the fuel treatment by breaking up a continuous layer of shrubby fuels, are still obvious. The Waldo Canyon Fire spread to this treated area. It was extinguished before it spread to homes. Source: USDA Forest Service.

When the wildfire approached on June 24, this alteration of the fuel structure allowed firefighters to anchor in a safe zone and create a dozer line, which was instrumental in fighting the fire there and protecting the Cedar Heights community adjacent to the treatment area. It was also easier for firefighters to address spot fires in areas where the fuels were discontinuous (Figure 2). Water and retardant drops near the fuels treatment reinforced its effectiveness. Ultimately no homes were lost in the Cedar Heights neighborhood which is adjacent to the treatment area, partially due to the fuels treatment, firefighters anchored in the safe zone that put out spot fires, and changes in fire behavior.

Figure 2: The wildfire stopped or was extinguished in the middle of this treated area. Source: USDA Forest Service.

OVERVIEW OF HOME ASSESSMENT SURVEYS AND LOCATIONS

Following are the detailed findings of the FAC Wildfire Mitigation Assessment Team surveys regarding structural perofrmance, with particular emphasis on construction details that can increase the vulnerability of homes to wildfire exposures. It is intended to highlight the importance of choosing the right types of building materials and following proper installation and maintenance practices for properties located in wildfire-prone areas.

Home and buildings that were damaged and destroyed were located in the area to the west of Centennial Boulevard and to the north of N. 30th Street. The homes and other buildings in this area were represented on a preliminary damage assessment survey map published July 2, 2012 by the Colorado Springs Division of the Fire Marshal, shown in Figure 3, and included approximately 1,525 buildings. Of these, 346 were destroyed and 38 were damaged; all were located on streets accessed by Flying W Ranch Road.

Introduction & Background

Figure 3: The red circles indicate areas in the Mountain Shadows neighborhood where home assessments were conducted. Source: Colorado Springs Division of the Fire Marshal and IBHS.

Introduction & Background

Forty homes were included in the FAC Wildfire Mitigation Assessment Team survey; 38 were located in the Mountain Shadows neighborhood and two were located in the Cedar Heights neighborhood. All homes within the nominal fire perimeter were not examined.

The relative location of the Mountain Shadows and Cedar Heights neighborhoods are shown in Figure 4. Of the 38 homes included in the survey from the Mountain Shadows neighborhood, 26 homes were destroyed, 10 homes were damaged, and two homes were not damaged. The areas within the Mountain Shadows neighborhood where assessments were conducted are shown in Figure 3. The damage assessment survey form used for the home assessments is shown in Appendix A. This form was based on the NIST/USDA FS WUI-1 Damage Assessment Report form, but was modified for use in this survey. Some general observations about the role of landscape vegetation and landscaping during the fire are in Appendix B.

Home Assessment Focus

When conducting the field inspections, the FAC Wildfire Mitigation Assessment Team examined the types of building materials and construction techniques used in damaged and undamaged homes and looked for vulnerabilities that could be responsible for damage to homes and buildings. For destroyed homes, the team surveyed debris for evidence of the type of building materials used and examined landscaping vegetation and features to determine whether and how the fire might have reached and ignited the houses. As with prior post-wildfire field investigations, there was evidence of several types of possible ignition scenarios, including wildfire-to-building and house-to-house fire spread. Wildfire-to-building fire spread could occur from wind-blown embers or the flaming front or flank of the fire. By its very nature, wildfire is a fast-moving natural hazard that leaves little time for preparation when a fire is threatening. This fact, combined with the potential for multiple causes of ignition that can result in wildfire damage, further reinforces the need for a communitywide approach to wildfire mitigation to complement the role of individual responsibility among homeowners.

Approximately 90 percent of homes ignited by the Waldo Canyon Fire were completely destroyed. Of those that were damaged, firefighter intervention was the likely reason the house was saved. This pattern is similar to other wildfires where a large number of homes were destroyed and few are damaged, as indicated by many prior post-fire surveys. This report provides examples of situations where firefighter intervention was reported, and confirmed by Colorado Springs Fire Marshal's personnel, and examples where intervention did not likely occur.

How Homes Ignite during Wildfires

Wildland fire-to-building ignition resulting in damage or loss during wildfires occurs if the fire can burn directly to the building; directly or indirectly from wind-blown embers (also known as firebrands) or from exposure to embers generated by the burning wildland vegetation. An example of loss due to indirect exposure is ember ignition

Figure 4: Relative locations of the Cedar Heights and Mountain Shadows neighborhoods in Colorado Springs. Source: Google Maps.

Introduction & Background

of vegetation or other combustible materials located near the building resulting in subsequent ignition of a building component from a radiant and/or direct flame contact exposure. Depending on the extent and duration of a radiant heat exposure, pre-heating or ignition of a material can occur, or the glass in a window or door can break. An example of loss due to direct ember exposure would be ember entry through a vent or open window with subsequent ignition of combustible materials inside the building. Direct ignition by embers also can occur through ember accumulation on combustible materials, such as a wood shake roof or combustible decking or immediately adjacent to combustible materials, such as siding.

Once homes and other buildings ignite and burn, they also become a source of embers and threaten other homes and buildings – this report will not distinguish between vegetation and buildings as the sources of embers. Once an initial wildland fire-to-building ignition has occurred, depending upon building-to-building spacing and other topography features, additional building ignitions can occur via building-to-building fire spread. It was reported that during the 2007 Witch Creek Fire, building-to-building fire spread was more likely if between-building spacing was less than 15 feet[2]. The role of proximity between houses also was present in Waldo Canyon, where many of the destroyed houses were spaced 12 feet to 20 feet apart.

In the report on the 2007 Witch Creek Fire, Maranghides and Mell[3] described three categories for building ignition: 1) uninterrupted vegetative or ember ignition, 2) vegetation fire or ember ignition and 3) ember ignition. As indicated in this report, ignition by uninterrupted vegetative fire spread would be limited to buildings located on the perimeter of a community of neighborhood since roads would provide a fuel break that would preclude vegetative fire spread. Ember ignition is included in category one because, without an eyewitness account, it would be difficult to exclude the possibility of direct ember ignition, even in cases where there is an uninterrupted vegetative path between an oncoming wildfire and a building. Loss from direct or indirect ember exposure would be included in categories two and three, with direct exposure in category three being determined either by the lack of near-building vegetation or the lack of damage to near-building vegetation.

Examples of building-to-building fire spread and the three categories of wildland fire-to-building fire spread described by Maranghides and Mell were observed during the FAC Wildfire Home Assessment Team's on-site surveys. Examples of these wildfire risks are described in the following sections, along with mitigation strategies that could minimize property damage associated with the various risks.

[2] *Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (2008). Megafires: The Case for Mitigation. IBHS field investigation: Witch Creek Wildfire, San Diego, CA, Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety, Tampa, FL.*

[3] *Maranghides, Alexander and William Mell (2009). A Case Study of a Community Affected by the Witch and Guejito Fires, NIST Technical Note 1635. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD.*

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

MOUNTAIN SHADOWS

Most of the homes in Mountain Shadows that were included in this survey were single-family detached houses, with the exception of one townhome/duplex. All of the survey homes had basements with windows and window-wells. A combination of materials, including wood-lined, stone, and metal-lined window-well retaining walls were observed. On newer homes or homes, where the window-well retaining wall had been replaced, stone or metal-lined window wells were present. Wood-lined enclosures consisted of 4 x 4 (or greater dimension) vertical support members and nominal 2x horizontal planking. The accumulation of vegetative debris in windows wells was common. In general, the fire consumed wood-lined enclosures on homes that were destroyed, but it was not clear if they were a cause of ignition or whether they were ignited by the burning home.

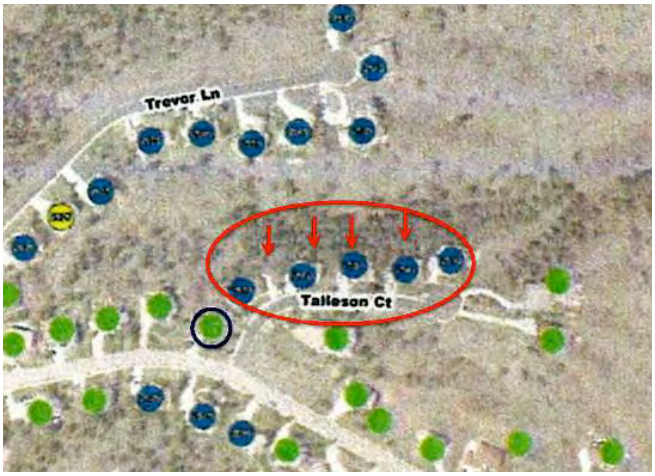


Figure 5: Five homes on Talleson Court were destroyed (red circled). These homes were located at the top of a slope and each had overhanging decks. One home suffered minor damage (blue circled).

Wildfire-to-Home: Uninterrupted Vegetative or Ember

Area Focus: Talleson Court

Although some perimeter homes were included in the assessment survey, none provided clear evidence of uninterrupted vegetation fire spread from the main body of the wildfire. The destroyed homes on Talleson Court represented an example of wildfire-to-home spread, with embers first igniting a wooded area within the community with a subsequent direct flame contact exposure to the home (Figure 5). These homes were located at the top of a steep slope (> 30%) and were rated as being in an "extreme" hazard zone by the Colorado Springs Division of the Fire Marshal.

RISK: WOODED SLOPE

Each home had a deck overhanging the slope. Figure 6 shows a view from the top of slope where the deck was located, looking down slope. The spot fire in the wooded area crowned and separation from homes to the trees was insufficient to avoid a direct flame contact to the overhanging decks. Fire then spread from the deck to the interior of the homes. An interview with a homeowner, who was present during the site visit and whose house was destroyed told members of the assessment team that the house had a lower and upper deck, and that one deck was constructed using wood, while the other deck was built using a wood-plastic composite decking product.

Figure 6: View down slope from a Talleson Court home. Note the lack of needle vegetation on the trees, indicating the fire crowned in these trees. Source: IBHS.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation strategies for this threat would include thinning trees and removing ladder fuels. Building a cross-slope retaining wall using noncombustible materials down-slope from the homes could also be an effective strategy for shorter brush-type vegetation[4]. However, this would not work in a wooded area with taller trees since a crown fire would burn over top a typical retaining wall. This mitigation strategy is an example of where a communitywide effort would produce the most effective results.

[4]NFPA (2008). NFPA 1144, Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire (Appendix A). National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

RISK: WINDOWS

Figure 7 depicts a home that suffered minor damage from radiant heat. This home was located approximately 30 feet from the home that was destroyed. Damage consisted of deformed vinyl frames in two windows and cracked outer glass panes in the same windows. A near-home pine tree showed signs of needle scorch. No damage was observed on the stucco-type exterior cladding. In this case, because of the limited damage to the vinyl frame windows, and because the damage was caused by the radiant heat exposure from the adjacent home, human intervention wasn't likely. Because the glass in the windows did not completely fail (i.e., the outer glass pane remained intact and the frame did not ignite), ember entry into the home did not occur.

It should be noted that, with the exception of the pine tree located near the home and a small bush in the interior corner, the defensible space on this side of the house was good (Figure 7). A noncombustible gravel product was used within 10 feet of the house. Any ember deposition and accumulation would have been on this material.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation strategies for this threat would include installing multi-pane windows that incorporate tempered glass. Studies have shown that the glass is the most vulnerable component of window in terms of complete failure. When glass breaks, it creates openings large enough for fire or embers to enter the home. Tempered glass is several times stronger than annealed glass (the type of glass most commonly used in windows) and therefore will require a radiant heat exposure that is higher than that required to break annealed glass. Because of this difference, tempered glass is recommended for use in these applications.

As already noted, the vinyl window frames deformed when subjected to the radiant heat exposure from the adjacent destroyed homes. To avoid these aesthetic types of damage, shutters or other coverings that could be deployed when wildfire threatens could be used. Use of shutters or coverings, and minimally multi-pane tempered glass windows, should be used in neighborhoods with close home-to-home spacing.

Wildfire-to-Home: Uninterrupted Vegetative or Ember with Subsequent Home-to-Home Fire Spread

In wildfires where large numbers of homes are destroyed, it is common for a significant number of home ignitions to result from home-to-home fire spread, with the wildfire becoming an urban fire. Close home-to-home spacing is an important component for this kind of fire. Topography and weather (wind) will also contribute to fire spread during these events. An example of this wildfire-to-urban fire scenario is the October 1991 Oakland-Berkeley Hills Tunnel Fire. The Tunnel Fire destroyed more than 3,600 homes while burning more than 1,500 acres. Similarly, during the Waldo Canyon Fire, a large number of homes were destroyed as a result of home-to-home fire spread after a smaller number of wildland fire-to-home ignitions occurred.

Figure 7: This damaged Talleson Court home was approximately 30 feet from a destroyed home. Two windows were damaged (one is circled in red; another window of the same size is located to the left of the one shown). The tall pine tree had lower branches removed and noncombustible gravel was used within approximately 10 feet from the house. Note the scorch on the destroyed home side of the pine tree and small tree in the foreground. Source: IBHS.

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Area Focus: Majestic Drive

Aerial photographs of the Majestic Drive area before and after the fire are shown in Figures 8 and 9 As shown in Figure 8, the fire burned down to Flying W Ranch Road, burning the vegetation on the west side of the road (left-hand side in Figure 8). Flying W Ranch Road is a major thoroughfare through the community and is approximately the width of a four-lane road: it consists of two lanes with a center common turning lane and wide, paved shoulders. Because of the width of Flying W Ranch Road, the homes in this area ignited either from direct or indirect ember exposure or home-to-home spread. Although it was not determined which of the homes in the Majestic Drive area were ignited by embers and which were specifically ignited through home-to-home fire spread, because of the relatively close between-home spacing, it is probable that many of the 135 homes destroyed in this area were the result of home-to-home fire spread.

Figure 8: Majestic Drive area of the Mountain Shadows neighborhood prior to the Waldo Canyon Fire. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 9: Majestic Drive area of the Mountain Shadows neighborhood after the Waldo Canyon Fire. Source: Colorado Springs Division of the Fire Marshal.

RISK: HOME-TO-HOME SPACING

The homes in included in the assessment from this area were on Hot Springs Court. Between-home spacing for these homes was between 12 and 20 feet, representative of the other homes in the Majestic Drive area. Four homes were inspected in this area: two that were destroyed and two that were damaged (Figure 10). The homes had a Class A (asphalt composition shingle) roof covering and wood composite (hardboard) siding. The homes that were damaged had soffited (and vented) eaves. Decks on these homes used both solid wood (non-fire retardant treated) and wood-plastic composite deck boards. Both of these products are combustible. Neither qualifies as being an ignition-resistant material, which requires passing a longer-duration (30 minutes versus 10 minutes) version of the test used to evaluate the flame spread rating of a material. This test and designation applies to materials used as siding, decking and trim. Only a few commercially available materials qualify as an ignition-resistant material–the most common being wood products treated with an exterior-rated pressure impregnated fire retardant chemical formulation.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Maranghides and Johnsson[5] reported that by using a one-hour, fire-rated wall construction, the spread of fire from one building to another located 6 feet away could be slowed down compared to a building clad with combustible materials that did not include the underlying materials (such as a fire-rated gypsum wallboard product) to provide the fire-rating. Since fire-resistance is measure of fire penetration through the wall assembly, and does not evaluate flame spread up the wall, or ignition resistance, a one-hour fire-rated wall would not be the complete answer to hardening a building, but it could help in situations where there is close home-to-home spacing.

[5] *Maranghides, Alexander and Erik L. Johnsson (2008). Residential Structure Separation Fire Experiments, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD.*

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation strategies for this threat would also include installing multi-pane windows that incorporate tempered glass. Studies have shown that the glass is the most vulnerable component of window in terms of complete failure. When glass breaks, it creates openings large enough for fire or embers to enter the home. Shutters or other coverings that would be deployed when wildfire threatens could also be used. Shutters and coverings are typically active devices, meaning that a resident must be present to deploy or install. There are advantages to passive devices since they are always enabled.

Figure 10: Majestic Drive area of the Mountain Shadows neighborhood showing destroyed (blue), damaged (yellow) and undamaged (green) homes, as shown in the preliminary damage assessment survey map. An undamaged home in the middle identified by an arrow was not included in this field assessment. Source: Colorado Springs Division of the Fire Marshal.

Ignition of the destroyed home at 2551 Hot Springs Court, shown as the upper most home in the red circled area in Figure 10, was either from the adjacent destroyed home located 16 foot away or through direct ember ignition. Defensible space was very good; rock mulch surrounded the home and the balance of the property consisted of irrigated lawn. The wood "half wine-barrel" planters were either largely undamaged, or burned on the house-facing side, indicating exposure from the burning house.

Figure 11: The distance between the destroyed home on the left and the damaged home on the right was approximately 16 feet. Source: IBHS.

Figure 12: Embers ignited a firewood pile located next to the garage of this home. The direct flame contact exposure from the burning firewood ignited the composite wood (hardboard) siding product. Source: IBHS.

RISK: NEAR-HOME COMBUSTIBLES

The distance from the destroyed home to the adjacent damaged home included in this survey was also approximately 16 feet (Figure 11). Damage to this home occurred on two sides: the side facing the adjacent destroyed home at 2551 Hot Springs Court and the opposite side, facing the non-damaged home (green dot within red circle in Figure 10). Damage to the side facing the destroyed home was relatively minor – one window in the window-well was damaged. Damage to the opposite (garage) side was more extensive, and was caused by the ember ignition of a fire wood pile immediately adjacent to the wood siding. The wood siding was ignited by the flames from the burning fire wood pile and the fire ultimately entered the garage (Figure 12). Firefighter intervention was reported at this home, and there is clear evidence that intervention occurred with wood from fire wood pile being kicked away from the building.

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Ignition of the firewood pile by wind-blown embers points to the importance of creating and maintaining a noncombustible zone, or at minimum a low combustible zone, within five feet of a home or building. Firewood piles, lumber and other combustible materials, bark and rubber ground mulch products, and woody vegetation should not be stored, planted or used in this area. The goal is to create a "near-home" zone that minimizes the opportunity for a direct flame contact exposure to the side of the house or to the underside of the deck.

The relatively minor damage to the side of the home shown in Figure 11 is unusual given the close between home spacing. The lack of charring or scorch on the siding and shrubs (not shown in Figure 11) indicated that the destroyed house largely burned within the interior and then collapsed before involving most of the exterior. This would imply minimal window area on the sides facing the damaged home. A portion of the unconsumed wood-framed wall was standing on the side of the destroyed home facing the damaged home. The terrain at this location was relatively flat which could also help minimize exposure to the adjacent home[6].

Damage to the remaining non-destroyed home on this court consisted of bubbling paint on window and other trim boards and a deformed vinyl window frame (Figure 13). The distance to the destroyed home was approximately 20 feet.

Figure 13: Radiant heat from the burning home, which was destroyed and was located 20 feet from this damaged home, was sufficient to cause paint on the wood trim to bubble (circled blue) and thinner components on the vinyl window frame to deform (circled red). Source: IBHS.

Area Focus: Courtney Drive

RISK: HOME-TO-HOME FIRE SPREAD

The perimeter homes located on the west side of the road (left side in the figure) shown in Figure 14 were included in the assessment. Evidence observed at the site indicated the likely wildland fire-to-home ignition occurred at 2340 Courtney Drive (Figure 14). This was likely due to the initial ignition of a detached storage shed and fire that subsequently spread to the home. Six additional homes were destroyed through home-to-home fire spread. The between-home spacing was consistently between 12 and 17 feet, which is consistent with the findings from prior post-fire field investigations, indicating the vulnerability of closely spaced homes to this type of home-to-home fire spread. All the homes were located on a moderate upslope between 10% and 20%, with the home at 2340 Courtney Drive being located at the bottom of the slope (Figure 15).

The defensible space around the destroyed homes was adequate. Observations during the site visit showed that burned and scorched vegetation and other combustibles were from radiant heat and / or fire spread out from the burning homes rather than the wildfire (Figures 16 and 17).

Figure 14: Homes on Courtney Drive that were destroyed by home-to-home spread after an initial wildfire-to-home ignition (indicated with red arrow). One home at the top of slope (red circled) suffered minor damage. The home to the east (right) of the wildfire-to-home, shown as a non-damaged green dot in this figure (blue circled), also had minor damage. Source: IBHS.

[6]*Interpretation of this event includes input resulting from personal communication with Dr. Jack Cohen, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.*

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Figure 15: A composite figure showing destroyed Courtney Drive homes, as viewed from upslope and down slope different perspectives. Source: IBHS.

Figure 16: Composite figure of backyards of two destroyed homes on Courtney Drive; photos taken from the home site location. Damage to vegetation and other combustible components was from burning home, not wildfire. Source: IBHS.

Figure 17: Damage to the play structure slide resulting from radiant heat exposure from the burning Courtney Drive home. Deformation of plastic components (slide and roof) was observed. Scorch or charring of wood structural support members was not observed. Source: IBHS.

Figure 18: A composite figure of two damaged homes on the west side of Courtney Dr. The up-slope home is above and the down-slope home below. The charred combustible siding in the up-slope home is not visible in this figure. The damaged components in the down-slope home are circled. Source: IBHS.

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The mitigation strategies here are the same as those recommended by Maranghides and Johnsson referenced in the Majestic Drive section of this report.

The Courtney Drive homes included in this survey suffered from radiant heat damage to the siding, windows and/or the edge of the roof (Figure 18). The combustible siding on the upslope home was charred (the damaged home shown in the upper photograph in Figure 18). This home was approximately 25 feet away from the adjacent destroyed home, and was off-set from the other homes on this side of the street. Damage to the down-slope home (bottom in Figure 18) was limited to deformation of the vinyl frame in one window, similar deformation of part of a satellite dish and evidence of the flow of heated asphaltic compound in the asphalt composition roof covering; the combustible component of this Class A fire-rated roof covering. As was the case with the damaged home on Talleson Court, because the damage resulted from a radiant heat exposure, firefighter intervention did not likely occur.

WILDFIRE-TO-HOME: EMBER IGNITION

Embers, either via direct or indirect means, have been identified as the major cause of building ignitions during wildfires. It is difficult to quantify wildfire ember exposure of a component in terms of the mass or number of embers that land during a wildfire. Several examples of ember accumulation on or adjacent to materials will be discussed in this section. In most cases the accumulation of embers resulted in ignition.

RISK: EMBER ACCUMULATION AT THE BASE OF EXTERIOR WALLS

Low ground-to-siding clearance is commonly observed in construction. This condition was observed on many homes that were included in the assessment. When wood or wood-based siding is used, the building code requires a six-inch earth-to-wood clearance. This means the concrete foundation must extend 6 inches above the ground before the first course of wood siding is applied. This requirement is included in the code to minimize degradation to the siding (e.g., fungal decay or subterranean termite damage). Construction assemblies where clearance is low may be vulnerable to the accumulation of embers at the base of the wall. Ember accumulation at the base of a wall in Mountain Shadows home resulted in ignition of the wall assembly. Construction details that could be vulnerable to ember accumulation were observed on a Cedar Heights home. These conditions will be discussed in the following section.

Area Focus: Lanagan Street

The exterior siding on the garage of a Lanagan Street home (the location of this street is shown in Figure 3) consisted of an exterior insulation finishing system (EIFS) assembly (Figure 19). In this case, the EIFS assembly consisted of a thin noncombustible stucco-like outer layer, an underlying foam insulation board, oriented strand board sheathing, and wood framing. There was a (metal) weep screed at the base of the wall to allow for drainage of water that gets behind the outer-most siding layer. As seen in Figure 19, combustible components in the middle and right-hand columns ignited. The apparent cause was from an accumulation of embers at the base of the EIFS wall. The bottom of the weep screed is perforated to allow for water to exit the wall assembly. These perforations also allowed for easier access of the accumulating embers at the base of the wall to the combustible components in the wall assembly (Figure 20). The combustible materials included the foam insulation, wood-based sheathing, building paper or house wrap and wood framing.

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Figure 19: Photographs of the left, middle and right side columns of the two-car garage at a home on Lanagan Street. Note the low clearance between the concrete driveway and the EIFS system, as shown in the left-hand side column. The metal weep screed is visible at the base of the middle column. Source: IBHS.

Figure 20: The components of this EIFS system include a noncombustible stucco outer coating, and inner layers of combustible foam insulation, wood-based sheathing, and wood framing. Source: IBHS.

CEDAR HEIGHTS

While the Waldo Canyon Fire threatened the Cedar Heights community no homes were lost. This is a community of single-family detached homes that are more widely spaced than those in Mountain Shadows. The Mitigation Assessment Team found significant fuel treatment actions in Solitude Park, which is located above the neighborhood and covers approximately 300 acres, significantly assisted firefighters in their quest to save homes in this community. However, there was evidence of potentially vulnerable conditions around homes in Cedar Heights, which may not have performed as well if weather conditions had changed.

Area Focus: Outer Vista Point Road

One home on Outer Vista Point Road in the Cedar Heights neighborhood was included in the assessment survey. This home exhibited two different low clearance conditions that would make this home vulnerable to the accumulation of embers at or near the base of the wall. The front of this home is shown in Figure 21; the wall assembly at this location included a noncombustible fiber-cement shingle product and a wood-based sheathing product that was exposed at the bottom of the wall. Bark mulch was used at this location. The vulnerability of this location is exacerbated as a result of the bark mulch which can be ignited by

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

embers during a wildfire. If the mulch ignited, the resulting fire could spread to the exterior wall. This assembly shows one way that the protection offered by a noncombustible cladding product can be by-passed, since the underside of the wall assembly (and the wood-based sheathing) would be exposed to a direct flame contact exposure. If the sheathing ignites, the fire could spread into the wall cavity and then into the living space of the home. Flame height would depend on the type and depth of the mulch product, but given this condition, earth-to-siding clearing would have to be greater than that needed to avoid damage if accumulation were occurring on a noncombustible surface, such as the driveway at the Lanagan Street home.

Figure 21: The siding on this home was a noncombustible fiber-cement shingle product (upper photo). The assembly at the base of the wall, showing combustible wood-based sheathing, is shown in the lower photo. Source: IBHS.

A noncombustible rock mulch product was used on the back side of this home (Figure 22), along with a fiber-cement shingle product. As was the case of the Lanagan Street home, the ground-to-siding clearance for this home was minimal and accumulation of embers at the base of the wall could result in the ignition of the underlying wood-based sheathing. In this case, the foam insulation was not included in the assembly.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

In each of the construction conditions discussed in this section, increasing the ground-to-siding clearance would result in a less vulnerable assembly. Mitigation strategies for the Lanagan Street home would include increasing the height of the concrete foundation to increase the distance between the driveway and the beginning of the EIFS cladding system. Use of a six-inch driveway-to-EIFS clearance would correspond to the already code-required earth-to-wood clearance for wood-based siding products. A six-inch clearance may or may not be the optimal separation to avoid ember accumulation-related damage via smoldering and / or flaming combustion, but based on these observations, it would be the preferred option to the observed much lower earth-(or ground)-to-siding clearances.

Figure 22: The back side of the home on Outer Vista Point Road. Noncombustible rock mulch and fiber-cement shingle siding products were used. The low clearance may allow for the underlying wood-based sheathing product to be vulnerable to ember accumulation at the base of the wall. Source: IBHS.

For the condition at the front of the Outback Vista Point Road home, where combustible mulch was used near the home, the best option would be to use noncombustible siding and noncombustible mulch products to reduce the vulnerability of the home to a wind-blown ember exposure.

Detailing using noncombustible materials, such as an a concrete foundation wall, should generally be used at the intersection between horizontal and vertical surfaces where one or both of the materials are combustible or where the assembly incorporates an exposed combustible component, would reduce the vulnerability of these

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

assemblies. In some situations, such as a deck to wall intersection, metal flashing could be used. The metal flashing detail could be more easily incorporated into a mitigation strategy for an existing home.

These findings are in agreement with those of Barrow. In his report about the 1944 Beaumaris Fire (Australia), Barrow stated his observations "… showed that the resistance to fire is determined more by the details of construction than by the materials used in the walls."[7] Hardening the building using appropriate details can be as important as hardening with materials alone (e.g., using noncombustible materials) since poor detailing can result in a given wildfire exposure by-passing the protection offered by the exterior material.

RISK: ROOF VULNERABILITY TO EMBERS

A similar vulnerability can also occur on complex roofs, as shown in Figure 23. This detail was observed on a home in the Majestic Drive area, but is common on complex roof systems. The code required clearance between the roof and wood and wood-based siding is two-inches (less than that required for earth-to-wood siding). Ember ignition of vegetation debris in gutters and on the roof at roof-to-wall intersections has been demonstrated[8] as has the ignition of wood decking, without an accumulation of vegetative debris[9].

Figure 23: The roof-to-siding return on this complex roof consists of a composite wood (hardboard) siding product and a Class A fire-rated asphalt composition shingle roof covering. Even without vegetative debris at the roof-to-wall intersection, an accumulation of embers could result in ignition of the wood-based siding. Source: IBHS.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

As mentioned with the EIFS cladding system, detailing using noncombustible materials, such as metal flashing, at the intersection between horizontal and vertical surfaces, where one or both of the materials are combustible or where the assembly incorporates an exposed combustible component, would reduce the vulnerability of these assemblies. The metal flashing detail could be more easily incorporated into a mitigation strategy for an existing home. If using a flashing detail, to avoid moisture-related degradation, the upper portion of the flashing should be tucked in behind (or into) the siding in such a way that rain water cannot get into the space between the flashing and the siding.

Area Focus: Rossmere Street and Champagne Drive

The vulnerability of (non fire-retardant treated) wood shake roofs has been documented. Removal of wood shake roofs and replacement with Class A fire-rated roof coverings has been a strong recommendation by the fire service and others involved in homeowner educational programs for a number of years. The roof represents a large relatively horizontal surface that can and will collect embers. Highly combustible roof coverings, such as wood-shake coverings, can be easily ignited. In many locations, including Colorado Springs, use of wood shake roofs in wildfire-prone areas is not allowed when a roof covering is replaced. Although many homeowners in the Colorado Springs have replaced their wood shake roofs in recent years, many homes still have this type of roof covering.

Figure 24: Location of the Rossmere Street and Champagne Drive homes (circled red) within the Mountain Shadows community. Source: IBHS.

[7]Barrow, G.J. 1945. A Survey of Houses Affected in the Beaumaris Fire, January 14, 1944. Journal of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. 18
[8]Quarles, Stephen L (2012). Vulnerabilities of Buildings to Wildfire Exposure. http://www.extension.org/pages/63495/vulnerabilities-of-buildings-to-wildfire-exposures.
[9]Manzello, Samuel L. and Sayaka Suzuki. 2012. Exposing Wood Decking Assemblies to Continuous Wind-Driven Firebrand Showers. NIST Technical Note 1778. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD. 20 pp.

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

RISK: WOOD SHAKE ROOF

Two homes in the Mountain Shadows neighborhood, both located well-away from the perimeter of the community (Figure 24), had wood shake roofs that were ignited by wind-blown embers (Figure 25). The actions of firefighters saved each home, supporting findings from many other post-fire surveys and investigations of the benefit of intervention / suppression efforts in saving homes that have ignited. Fires in homes that are destroyed start out as relatively small fires and can be extinguished if discovered early. The Rossmere Street photo in Figure 25 shows three neighboring homes, with the middle one having the wood shake roof. The two adjacent homes have a Class A fire rated roof covering. These homes were not damaged. Given the proximity of the homes to each other, the ember exposure to each was likely similar, demonstrating the importance of replacing a wood shake roof covering.

Figure 25: Homes on Rossmere Street (upper) and Champagne Drive (lower), each had wood shake roof coverings that were ignited by wind-blown embers. Source: IBHS.

Figure 26: Combustible materials were present in the near-home zone of the Rossmere Street home. Embers are evident in the right-hand middle photo (embers circled in red). Source: IBHS.

Each of the two homes with wood shake roof coverings also had relatively poor defensible space in the near-home, 0-5 foot zone (Figures 26 and 27), and an ember exposure to near-home combustible materials was evident. The front of the Rossmere Street home had a design feature that,

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

coupled with the wood mulch on the ground, resulted in a vulnerability to the home (Figure 28). This condition is very similar to the previously discussed earth-to-wood condition observed at other homes in Mountain Shadows and Cedar Heights. Although an ember exposure occurred in this area at the front of the home, ignition of mulch was not evident. Although any of these could have resulted in ignition of the home indirectly, given a large enough ember exposure, the wood shake roof was the most vulnerable feature on these homes.

Figure 27: Combustible materials were present in the near-home zone of the Champagne Drive home. Source: IBHS.

Figure 28: The "bump out" design feature at the front of the Rossmere Street home would be been vulnerable, if the wood mulch had been ignited by the observed ember exposure. Given the low earth-to-wood clearance, flame spread to the bump out would have provided a flame contact exposure to the combustible underside feature. Source: IBHS.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Wood shake roofs should be replaced with Class A fire-rated roof coverings. Adequate defensible space in the three zones: 0-5 feet (the noncombustible zone), 5 feet- 30 feet and 30 feet-100 feet or to the property line, should be created and maintained along, with regular roof maintenance to keep gutters clear and the roof free of debris, particularly at intersections where debris can easily accumulate.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Waldo Canyon Fire represented the first opportunity for the partners in the Fire Adapted Communities Coalition to study a community post-wildfire. The FAC Mitigation Assessment Team found that Colorado Springs' post-fire mitigation work closely mirrors recommendations of the Fire Adapted Community strategy in most aspects (see chart below).

The mitigation work conducted in the high risk areas of the community was credited with helping the fire department achieve an 82 percent save rate. According to estimates provided by the Colorado Springs Mitigation Section and FEMA, the cost benefit ratio for the mitigation efforts for the Cedar Heights neighborhood was 1/257; $300,000 was spent on mitigation work and $77,248,301 in losses were avoided. Combined cost benefit ratio was 1/ 517 for the three neighborhoods with the highest impacts. However, it should be noted that changes in fire weather behavior such as wind shifts could have resulted in significantly higher fire losses.

This field survey has confirmed findings of other post-fire surveys in terms of the basic mechanisms whereby buildings can ignite, particularly by exposure to wind-blown embers. Construction details were identified that can make buildings vulnerably to wildfire and solutions to mitigate these vulnerable features were offered. This survey confirmed that effective pre-fire mitigation efforts must be conducted at both the individual and community levels in order to create fire-adapted and fire-safe neighborhoods in wildfire-prone areas. Wildfires will continue to occur and homes and communities in wildfire prone areas must be prepared to resist the associated wildfire exposures.

By addressing the vulnerabilities identified in this report, coupled with mitigation strategies outlined, residents with existing properties can significantly reduce their risk of wildfire-related property losses. However, regular maintenance of properties located in wildland areas is also a

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

critical component of this process. By incorporating mitigation strategies when rebuilding or repairing properties post-fire, communities will take an important step toward becoming more fire-adapted.

Major Findings of FAC Mitigation Assessment Team

BUILDING DESIGN AND MATERIALS IMPROVEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE COULD HAVE REDUCED LOSSES

- Ember ignition via ignition of combustible materials on, in or near the home was confirmed by the surveys. This reaffirms the serious risk posed by ember ignitions to properties during wildfires. This reinforces the importance of maintaining an effective defensible space and regularly removing debris from areas on and near the home.
- Home-to-home fire spread was again a major issue, as with prior post-fire field investigations. When it occurred, it was dependent on at least one wildland fire-to-home ignition and then home spacing and slope / terrain. Home-to-home fire spread was attributed to a relatively large number of home losses in this survey.
- Wildland fire-to-home ignition was influenced by location of home on slope and fuels treatment(s) or lack of on the slope leading to the home.
- A building can be hardened with noncombustible materials, for example, but it is also necessary to incorporate appropriate construction details, which will help ensure that the protections offered by those materials is not by-passed.
- Individual homeowners must take responsibility for fortifying their property against wildfire damage by taking appropriate measures to incorporate noncombustible building materials and construction details.

A COMMUNITY-WIDE APPROACH IS BEST

- Community leaders must recognize the value of community-wide collaboration, an essential component to home survival and creation of fire adapted communities.
- While creating ember resistance, defensible space, and ignition-resistant construction are key wildfire mitigation features,

FAC Elements Compared to Colorado Springs Mitigation	Yes	No	N/A
Engaged, active community	X		
Firewise defensible space, hardened structures	X		
Codes and Ordinances	X		
Wildfire Prevention, Fire Danger Monitoring	X		
Fuels Treatments	X		
Evacuation Routes	X		
CWPP	X		
Co-op Agreements			X
Local Capacity			X

Observed Wildfire Risks and Mitigation Strategies

equally important are mitigation efforts conducted neighborhood-by-neighborhood and community-by-community.

- A small dedicated/motivated organization or group can have a big impact.
- Homes located closer than 15 feet apart can be vulnerable if a neighboring home has not been well prepared and ignites.
- The community tax base is significantly impacted by the widespread damage and destruction of homes and businesses during wildfires. This has economic consequences for all residents.

FUELS REDUCTION IS IMPORTANT

- Hazardous fuels reduction should continue both around neighborhoods and in more remote areas containing flammable vegetation. Treatments should have explicit, specific objectives.
- While the Waldo Canyon Fire caused widespread damage, it also left behind a healthier landscape by reducing the amount of fuel for future fires. The FAC site visit underscored the importance of prescribed fire as a fuels reduction tool.

PARTNERS IN PREPAREDNESS CAN EQUAL SUCCESS

- The preparedness message is most effective when carried by a variety of partners. Public policymakers, officials and local community and business leaders should echo best practices provided by the Fire Adapted Communities Coalition to reinforce the need for wildfire mitigation efforts at every level.
- Partnerships are critical in building support and extending the area of influence for wildfire preparedness efforts.
- The Colorado Springs Mitigation Section integrated a variety of methods that mirrored, to a large extent, the Fire Adapted Communities effort and were able to accomplish significant mitigation, even with a relatively small staff and budget. This was the result of collaborative efforts with important partners.
- There is a need to create WUI messages that work for different neighborhoods, different audiences, and different contexts. This is particularly true for rural and urban communities. People may not identify with their risk if they don't see their neighborhood as being in the traditional WUI.
- Contractors and design professional, along with code/ordinance development bodies, have an important role to play in wildfire preparedness. By incorporating best practices to reduce wildfire vulnerabilities into building design and construction techniques and ordinances the risks to properties can be reduced.

APPENDIX A: THE HISTORY OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS WILDFIRE MITIGATION SECTION

1993: City ordinance passed regarding vegetation management, roadway width and sprinkler installation that applied to development after April 1993.

1994: Chief Manuel Navarro was hired and immediately acknowledged the need for a wildfire mitigation program, based on prior experience in California.

1999: A Tri-Data Study identified need to address wildfire risk in the community.

2000: Office of the Fire Marshal created a wildland risk manager position and began meetings with stakeholders toward formation of a Core Advisory Group. Risk model analysis began. Risk assessments conducted on 44,000 properties.

2001: Wildfire Mitigation Plan completed, including partnering with Colorado Springs Utilities.

- First grants received through USDA Forest Service and U. S. Fire Administration Assistance to Firefighters.
- Senior GIS analyst hired.
- Voters approved Public Safety Sales Tax to fund Wildland Risk Management Program.
- First wildfire risk materials created.
- Colorado Springs Firewise Program Coordinator hired to serve as liaison between homeowners and fire department.
- "Sharing the Responsibility" tagline created and public awareness education and outreach launched.
- Mandatory evacuation ordinance presented to the city council.

2002: Launch of interactive Colorado Springs Firewise website. Free onsite mitigation consultations for homeowners by mitigation specialists begin. Research begins on development of a cedar shake roofing ordinance. Class "A" Roofing Ordinance passed.

2003: Class "A" Roofing Ordinance takes effect on Jan. 1.

- Vegetation Management Coordinator hired. Neighborhood Stewardship Agreements begin.
- Collaboration with City Parks and Open Spaces begins.
- Mayor proclaims an annual Firewise Week.
- Outreach to Peak-to-Prairie Landscaping Symposium, Home Builders Association Home and Garden Show, Insurance Company Outreach with State Farm and California Casualty.
- Mitigation media campaign launched. First homeowners' association mitigation project completed with help of Eagle Scouts.

2004: Curbside Chipper Program begins. Neighborhood demonstration sites created. Third in a series of Colorado Springs Firewise videos produced for city's cable access channel.

2005: FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant received. First Colorado Springs Firewise Newsletter mailed to homeowners. 20 Firewise Champions from 14 neighborhoods recognized during Wildfire Awareness Week.

2006: FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant received by 28 new Firewise Champions. First Annual Patrick Niedringhaus Memorial Award presented to a homeowner; recipient embodies Niedringhaus' spirit, energy, and enthusiasm for preserving community and its natural beauty. Niedringhaus, who was killed in an avalanche in 2005, was the first Eagle Scout to complete a mitigation project with the Wildfire Mitigation Office.

2007: FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant received.

2008: 65 more Firewise Champions recognized. Eight Colorado Springs neighborhoods become NFPA Firewise Recognized Communities.

2009: FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation grant received. Fuels crew established.

2010: Colorado re-brands Firewise for local application.

2011: Two new NFPA Firewise Communities recognized.

2012: Waldo Canyon Fire strikes destroying more than 300 homes and killing two people; 82 percent of impacted homes are saved due to response and previous mitigation work.

APPENDIX B: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORM

Colorado Springs - Waldo Canyon Fire - Damage Assessment Form

Day - (circle one) Wednesday 7/18/2012 Thursday 7/19/2012 Friday 7/20/2012 Time: _____

GPS Location:
_____
_____

Photograph Number(s): _____

Site Information -

_____ _____ _____
Street Number Street Name Unit No. (if applicable)

Parcel and Residence Information -

Reason for inadequate D-space:

Type of Parcel: Single Family □ Townhouse □ Apartment □

Slope: Low (Flat-10%) □ Moderate (11-30%) □ Steep (>30%) □

Extent of Damage: None □ Minor □ Destroyed □

Type of Ignition: Ember/0-5 □ Vegetation Ember/5-30 □ Ember/Building □ Wildfire □
Radiant Heat / Flames from Neighbor □

Topography / Location: Flat □ Bottom – Lower 1/3 □ 1/3 – top of slope □

Adequate Defensible Space: 0-5 ft. (including fencing) □ 5-30 ft. □ 30-100 ft. □

Proximity to Neighbor / Secondary Building(s): Front ___ Left ___ Back ___ Right ___
(*Relative to Front*)

D-space Comments:

Roof-type: Flat □ Sloped □ [Steep (>5:12) yes □ no □] Simple □ Complex □ Not Known □
Skylights: No □ [Yes □ Glass □ Plastic □]

Roof Material: Asphalt Comp □ Metal □ Tile-Flat □ Tile-Barrel □ Wood Shake □ Other / Unknown □
Bird Stop evident: yes □ no □ n/a □

Vents: Eave □ Gable End □ Through-roof □ [Ridge □ High Wind? yes □ no □ Not Known □]

Gutter: Vinyl □ Metal □
[Evidence of cover: yes□ no□] [Evidence of drip edge: yes□ no□]

Eave Type: Open □ Soffited □ Not Known □ Material: _____

Deck: Solid Surface □ Combustible (Wood / W-P Composite) □
Enclosed: Horizontal □ Vertical □ n/a - Not Known □

Window Frame: Vinyl □ Other □ Glass: Single Pane □ Multi-pane □ Tempered □
Window Screen: Yes □ No □

Foundation: Slab on Grade □ [Raised Floor □ Vented? yes □ no □] Basement □
Earth-to-Siding: <6 inches □ > 6 inches □

Siding: Solid Wood □ Heavy Timber / Log □ Shingles □ Composite (HB/OSB) □ Vinyl □ Noncombustible □

APPENDIX C: OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROLE OF FUELS MANAGMENT AND LANDSCAPE VEGETATION AND FEATURES

WALDO CANYON: FUEL TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND FIREWISE LANDSCAPING

Cedar Heights

Past fuel treatments, by mastication, in heavy, continuous, mature Gambel oak retained multi-season effectiveness for reducing wildfire spread. Two and three year old oak treatments did not carry fire. Oak leaves were scorched, but did not typically burn (Figure C1). Arboricultural explanation: Re-sprouted oak is connected to a well-developed root system necessary to support mature oak. Even during drought conditions, a large root system was supporting a much smaller, above-ground biomass. In effect, it retained characteristics of a Firewise plant.

Figure C1: Crown Fire (left), treated Gambel oak (right). Source: NFPA.

Mountain Shadows

Hardened landscape barriers such as noncombustible retaining walls, paths, and gravel borders were effective in stopping fire in lighter fuel types. Landscape ignitions, when isolated by gravel borders and other hardscaping features, did not spread to adjacent areas (Figure C2). These hardened areas were observed to be effective in preventing fire spread caused by ember ignitions of native fuels in adjacent open spaces.

Figure C2: Ember ignition in landscaping contained by rock border. Source: NFPA.

Pruning and thinning of ladder fuels in Gambel oak clumps as a Firewise practice by homeowners appeared to be effective in keeping fire on the ground, and reducing crown fire potential (Figure C3). Fire burned underneath the treated clumps and scorched the leaves, but generally did not crown (Figure C4). There are two explanations for this: 1) ladder fuels contribute significantly to the fuel loading, and crown fire potential of Gambel oak as a native fuel; and 2) cleaned out and thinned native oak clumps more closely meet the criteria for Firewise landscape plants: lean, clean and green.

Figure C3: Ember ignition and under-burn below treated Gambel oak. Source: NFPA.

APPENDIX C: OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROLE OF FUELS MANAGMENT AND LANDSCAPE VEGETATION AND FEATURES

Figure C4: Ember ignition with treated ladder fuels in oak and pines. Source: NFPA.

Figure C6: Torched Austrian pine in front of scorched deciduous shrubs below window. Source: NFPA.

Firewise landscape plants, primarily deciduous trees and shrubs, were scorched, but did not burn when exposed to heat from adjacent crowning fuels (Figure C5). Two examples were: crabapple trees planted in a row below a deck and retaining wall that were scorched, but did not carry fire to the deck and shrub plantings adjacent to structures that were scorched, but did not ignite even from crowning fuels that were located within 15-18 feet (Figure C6).

Figure C5: Scorched deciduous trees in foundation planting below deck. Source: NFPA.

Landscaping fencing contributed to fire spread from adjacent native areas to structures (Figure C7). Split rail and cedar privacy fencing both led fire to structures. In many instances, home loss was prevented by intervention of the fire services when resources were available to the remove the fence connection to the structure. This observation re-enforces the message that ,"If it's connected to the house, it's part of the house."

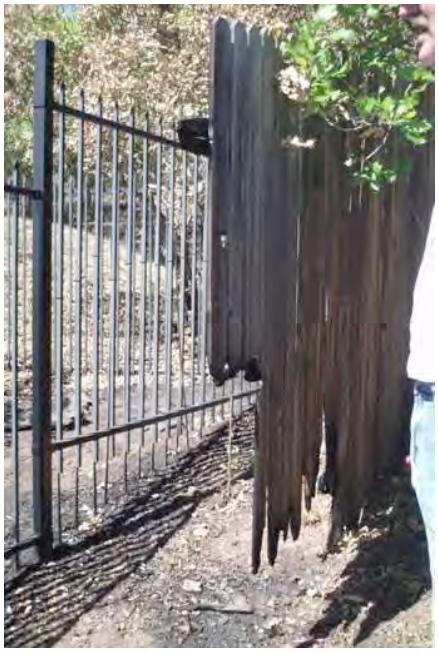


Figure C7: A partially burned cedar privacy fence. Source: NFPA.

APPENDIX C: OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROLE OF FUELS MANAGMENT AND LANDSCAPE VEGETATION AND FEATURES

Summary of Firewise Landscape Observations

- Past fuel treatments by mastication in heavy, continuous, mature Gambel oak retained multi-season effectiveness for reducing wildfire spread. Two- and three-year-old oak treatments did not carry fire. Oak leaves were scorched, but did not typically burn.
- Hardened landscape barriers such as noncombustible retaining walls, paths and gravel borders were effective in stopping fire in lighter fuel types.
- Pruning and thinning of ladder fuels in Gambel oak clumps, as a Firewise practice by homeowners, appeared to be effective in keeping fire on the ground and reducing crown fire potential.
- Firewise landscape plants, primarily deciduous trees and shrubs, were scorched but did not burn when exposed to heat from adjacent crowning fuels.
- Landscaping fencing contributed to fire spread from adjacent native areas to structures. Split rail and cedar privacy fencing both led fire to structures.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Case Studies

Information about the inspection of two undamaged homes in the Cedar Heights neighborhood and one undamaged home in Mountain Shadows neighborhood is provided here. The fire came close to the Cedar Heights neighborhood (Figure D1), but did not reach it. The Outer Vista Point Road home in this neighborhood would be considered a perimeter home and the Manor Rock Lane home was an interior home. The Darien Way home in the Mountain Shadows neighborhood was an interior home.

Figure D1: The fire came within about 500 feet of the neighborhood at the Outer Vista Point Road perimeter. Source: IBHS.

Outer Vista Point Road

The Outer Vista Point Road perimeter was directly across the street from the home that was inspected (Figure D2). The defensible space around the home is shown in Figures D3 – D6, with one figure showing the general condition on each side of the house. Defensible space was generally good, particularly on the two sides (left and rear) that used rock in the near-home zone. Bark mulch was used in the near-home zone in the front and right sides of the house. Bark mulch has been shown to be ignited by embers and therefore on these exposures any ember-ignited mulch would result in a flaming exposure to the side of the house. The fiber cement shingle siding is a noncombustible product, but the construction detailing of the wall-assembly exposes the wood-sheathing product (Figure D4 and 19). Given a direct flame contact exposure to the wall system, the sheathing would become the vulnerable component. This provides an example of a situation where the noncombustible "near-home" zone is critical even in situations where a noncombustible exterior siding product is used. This detail could also be vulnerable to an ember ignition of a sufficient quantity of dried debris on rock mulch (Figure D5).

Figure D2: The Outer Vista Point Road, located at the top of the Cedar Heights community. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D3: These photographs depict the vegetation management (defensible space) in the area at the front of the house. The upper photograph is representative of the 5-to-30 foot zone and the lower photograph is representative of the 0-to-5 foot (near home) zone. Source: IBHS.

Figure D4: The upper left photograph depicts the vegetation management (defensible space) in the 0-to-5 foot zone on the left side of the house. The lower right photograph is a bottom-view of the wall construction consisting of oriented strand board sheathing under the fiber cement shingle siding product. Source: IBHS.

Figure D5: The upper left photograph depicts the vegetation management (defensible space) at the rear of the house. The lower right photograph shows an accumulation of dried vegetative debris in the corner, on top of the rock mulch. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D6: The upper photograph depicts the vegetation management (defensible space) in the 0-to-5 foot zone on the right side of the house. The lower photograph shows low earth-to-siding clearance. Source: IBHS.

Another vulnerability observed at this home was unscreened vents into a room at the rear of the home that contained gas appliances (Figure D7). Although 1/8-inch mesh screen will not prevent embers from passing through the vent and into the home, 1/8- inch mesh screen and finer, as allowed by the building code) will reduce the size and number and is a better choice compared to non-screened vents and ¼-inch mesh screening. Finer mesh screen will be more likely to become occluded with air-borne debris and so will require more maintenance to keep the screen clear so it can perform its moisture management function and also to supply make-up air for combustible appliances.

Although it is more commonly understood about the need to plug ("bird-stop") the ends of certain styles of roof coverings (e.g., clay-barrel tile and certain metal roof coverings), openings along the ridge and hip must also be plugged with a noncombustible material. As shown in Figure D8, this home had a flat tile roof. An opening at the end of the roof is not as likely with this style, but openings still occur at the hip and ridge.

Figure D7: These photographs show venting for the make-up air to a room containing gas appliances. Metal screening was missing from these vents, as seen in the lower photograph. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Monitor Rock Lane

The other home that was inspected in the Cedar Heights neighborhood was located on Monitor Rock Lane (Figure D9). The defensible space for this home is shown in Figures D10–D15. As seen in these figures, the defensible space, particularly in the 0-5 foot "near-home" zone is inconsistent. The right and left sides of the home have good defensible space, with rock mulch in the near-home zone (Figures D12 and D15). Defensible space at the front (Figures D10 and D11) and some of the rear of the home (Figure D13 and D14) is poor.

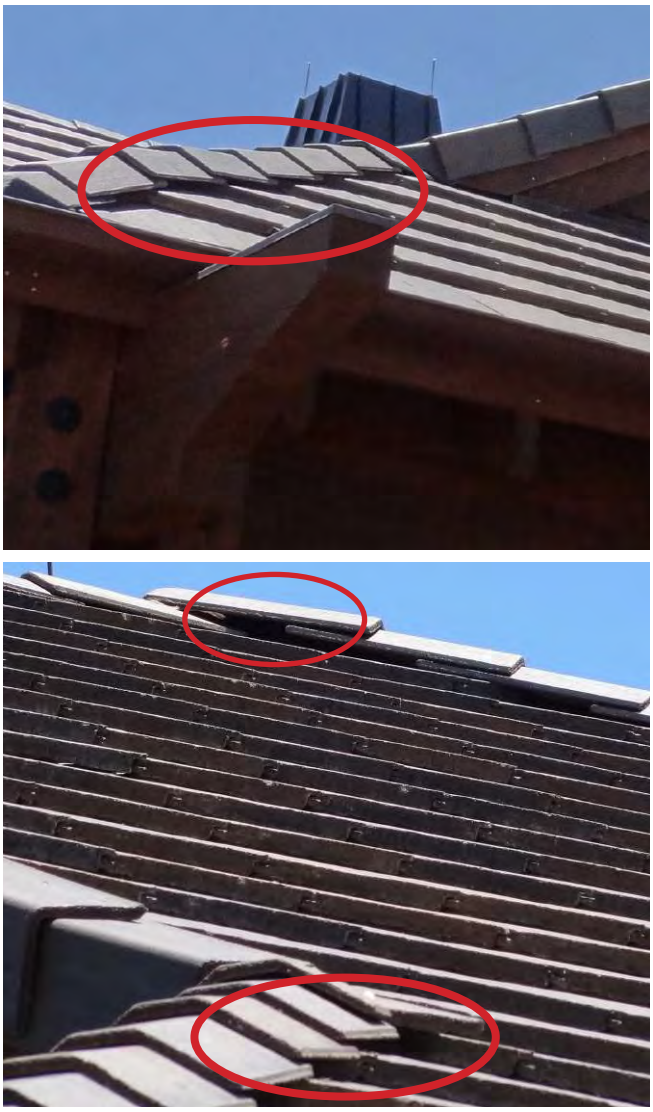


Figure D8: Un-stopped/unblocked openings at the hips of the flat-tile roof. Source: IBHS.

Ignition of near-home vegetation increases the chance for flame contact exposure to the exterior wall (siding, windows and other components) and the under-eave area, including any under-eave vents. A noncombustible stucco-type cladding was used on this home, but in this case, the windows and under-eave areas would still be vulnerable. The same detail whereby the wood-based sheathing is exposed at the bottom of the wall was used on this home, making a nominally noncombustible wall vulnerable because of a combustible component in the wall assembly (Figure D14). This detail was also observed on the Outer Vista Point home (Figure D4). Note the open window in Figure D10. Although a wildfire was not threatening this home on the day of the site-visit, residents should remember that windows should be closed when a wildfire is threatening. In order for the defensible space of a home to be effective, it must be consistently implemented and maintained.

Figure D9: The Monitor Rock Lane home located in the Cedar Heights neighborhood. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D10: Near-home vegetation was prevalent at the front of this home. Note the open window in the lower photograph. Source: IBHS.

Figure D11: Near-home vegetation located at the front of the home. Note the fine fuels on the ground and in the vegetation. This fine fuel would facilitate ignition by wind-blown embers. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D12: The left side of the house had good defensible space, particularly in the 0-to-5 foot near-home zone. Source: IBHS.

Figure D13: The defensible space at the rear of the home was very good on one side on one side (top photograph). The near home zone was poor on the other corner (bottom photograph). Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D14: Bark mulch was used in areas at the rear of the home, under one of the decks. Note that the wood-based sheathing product is exposed (lower photograph). Source: IBHS

Figure D15: The defensible space in the near-home zone on the right side of the home was good. Source: IBHS.

The eave design incorporated a vented soffited eave (Figure D16). Soffited eaves have been shown to be a good detail, both in resisting ember entry into vents and being better able to resist flame contact exposures. At least some vents in the soffited eave did not have screens (Figure D16), making the vent more susceptible to ember entry. Regardless of the presence or absence of mesh, given the near-home vegetation at the front of the house, these under-eave vents could be vulnerable to flame contact exposure if the vegetation ignited.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D16: A soffited eave was used on this home. Some of the under-eave vents did not have mesh screening. Source: IBHS.

This house had a clay-barrel style roof covering. The ends of the roof covering at this house were not plugged, i.e. "bird-stopped." Debris was observed at one roof-edge location (Figure D17). Wind-blown embers could ignite this roof-edge debris, and potentially other debris that have blown under the roof. When a roof such as this one is not "bird-stopped," wind-blown embers can easily by-pass the protection offered by this Class A fire-rated (and in this case, also noncombustible) roof covering. Bird-stop materials are available from the manufacturer. The homeowner can also plug the openings with a mortar mix. The tiles at the hip are also open; these openings should also be plugged.

Figure D17: The ends of the barrel-tile roof covering on this home were not "bird-stopped." Note the debris in the under-roof area at the end of the roof (lower photograph). Source: IBHS.

Most decks are built using combustible materials for both the structural support system and the walking surfaces. Combustible materials used for the structural support system are typically wood joists (2 x lumber) and larger dimension posts and beams (i.e. 4 x material and larger). Combustible materials used for walking surfaces include wood, plastic and wood-plastic composite decking materials. One deck on this home incorporated a noncombustible (flagstone) walking surface and the typical wood-based structural support system (Figures D18 and D19). The solid surface, noncombustible walking surface option is considered a better choice for homes in wildfire-prone areas,

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

although this option is more expensive. Given the typical combustible structural support system with these decks, unless the underside is enclosed with a noncombustible material, the advantage applies most directly to an ember exposure to the top of the deck, and would assume a noncombustible material at the deck-to-wall intersection, where embers might accumulate.

As seen in Figure D19, a between flagstone joint failed, allowing water to enter behind the surfacing material. Water entry occurred long enough for fungal decay to occur in the underlying wood and wood-based structural support system (Figure D19, lower photograph). If dry, this material would be more easily ignited. Vegetation was observed growing under the deck (Figure D18, lower photograph) – ignition of this vegetation by embers or other adjacent burning vegetation would result in a flame contact exposure to the underside of this deck. A flaming exposure to any part of the home should be avoided. In this case, the damaged deck should be repaired, and the under-deck and adjacent vegetation removed.

Figure D18: These photographs show the solid surface deck (upper) and the near-home vegetation under and near the deck (lower). The lower photograph was taken while under the deck. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D19: The flagstone covering on this solid surface (noncombustible) deck had failed (upper) allowing water to get below the covering, eventually resulting in fungal decay in the horizontal wood-based sheathing (lower). Source: IBHS.

Darien Way

The undamaged Mountain Shadows home included this case study was located on Darien Way, show in Figure D20.

The defensible space for this home is shown in Figures D21 and D22. As seen in these figures, with the exception of the area in the front of the home, the defensible space, particularly in the 0-5 foot "near-home" zone is good. Rock mulch or a concrete walk was used next to the home and under the decks on the other sides of the home. Rock mulch was used at the front of the house, but if ignited, the low-to-ground vegetation, located under the drip line of the adjacent tree, could serve as ladder fuel. Removal of the ladder fuel vegetation and pruning the tree would improve the defensible space in this area.

The window well shown in Figure D22 contained accumulated debris. Burned-out embers were observed on the ground, but the number that accumulated was insufficient for ignition. Use of a rock retaining wall, as shown in this photograph, would be a better option.

Figure D20: The Darien Way home, located in the Mountain Shadows neighborhood. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

Figure D21: Defensible space on the front and left side of the home. Source: IBHS.

Figure D22: Defensible space in the right side and rear of the home. Source: IBHS.

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

The decks on this house used wood joists and beams for the structural support system and a wood-plastic composite (walking surface) product for the deck boards. The space under the deck consisted of noncombustible rock mulch. No storage of combustible materials was observed. Deck furniture was only observed on one of the decks (Figure D23). Wood and wood-plastic composite decking are both combustible materials. Ignition of these decks can be caused by a flame contact to the underside of the deck, or potentially by ignition of combustible materials on top of the deck. Ignition of wood decks by an ember exposure was recently demonstrated. This study did not evaluate the performance of wood-plastic composite and other decking products with a plastic component. The California Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) standard test method (SFM 12-7A-4 and 12-7A-4A) uses two different exposures to evaluate the performance of combustible decking products. The first is an under-deck flame contact exposure and the second uses a 6 inch x 6 inch standard Class B burning brand placed on top of the deck. This brand is specified in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard E108 (a standard test method used to classify the fire rating of roof coverings). Since both of these decking products are combustible, and based on performance from the OSFM standard test they can perform similarly, the same mitigation options should apply to each (e.g., no storage of combustible materials under the deck, etc.)

Home ignitions from ember entry into dryer vents were reported during the recent Washoe Drive Fire (January 2012) in the Reno, Nevada area[10]. The closure plate used on the exhaust vents on this house would reduce the chance of ember entry into these exhaust vents (Figure D24) since the plate would be in the closed position unless the dryer was operating.

Figure D23: The decks at this home used wood for the structural support system and a combustible wood-plastic composite decking (walking surface) product. Source: IBHS.

[10] "Personal Communication (2012). Mark Regan, North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District and Ed Smith, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension."

APPENDIX D: CASE STUDIES

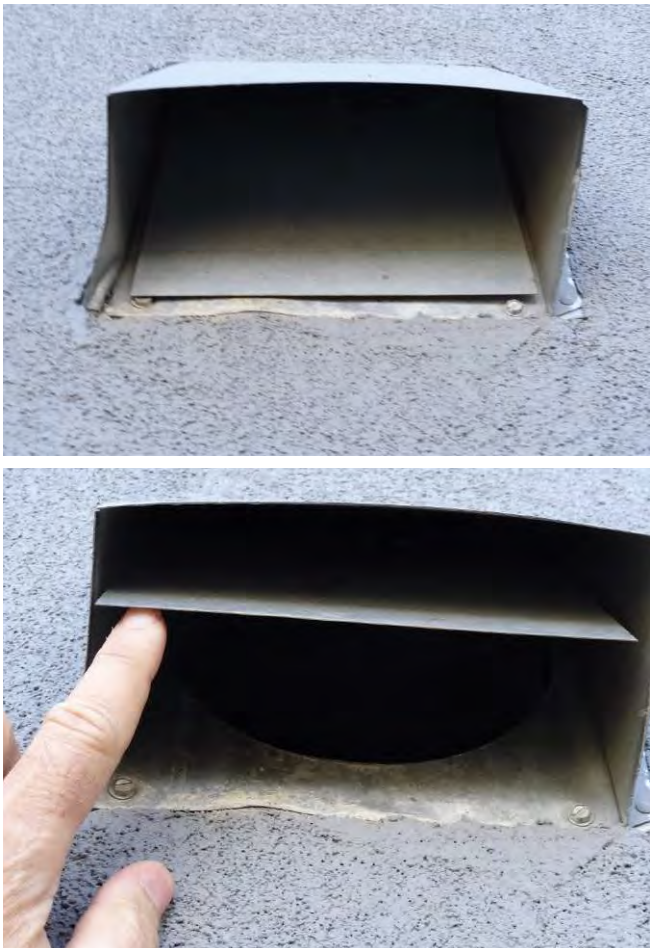


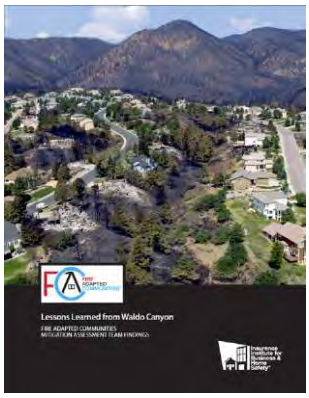
Figure D24: Dryer and other exhaust vents used vents coverings that were normally closed (upper left); when operating positive pressure in the duct would force open the closure flam to at the outlet. Source: IBHS.

Figure D25: A flat concrete tile was used for the roof covering on this house. Note the openings at the hip and edge of the roof. Source: IBHS.

This house had a flat-tile covering (Figure D25). As was the case with the Outer Vista Point Road home the hip openings were not plugged with a noncombustible materials (e.g., with a mortar mix). As a result of the installation details of this covering, openings also occurred at the end of the roof (i.e., the area above the gutter) along the ridge and hip that must also be plugged with a noncombustible material. These openings should be plugged to minimize the opportunity for embers to get under the noncombustible roof covering, potentially igniting fine fuels that have accumulated.

Lessons Learned from Waldo Canyon

FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES
MITIGATION ASSESSMENT TEAM FINDINGS



AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 19, 2020

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 21, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 22, 2019

SENATE BILL No. 474

Introduced by Senator Stern

February 21, 2019

~~An act to amend Section 2788 of the Fish and Game Code, relating to wildlife.~~ *An act to add Section 51182.5 to the Government Code, relating to land use.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 474, as amended, Stern. ~~The California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990: Habitat Conservation Fund.~~ *Very high fire hazard severity zone: state responsibility area: development prohibition.*

Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the director. Existing law authorizes a local agency to include areas within its jurisdiction not identified as very high fire hazard severity zones by the director as very high fire hazard severity zones following a specified finding supported by substantial evidence.

Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to determine, based on specified criteria, whether an area of the state is one for which the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires is primarily the responsibility of the state. Existing law refers to these areas as "state responsibility areas."

This bill would, in furtherance of specified state housing production and wildfire mitigation goals, prohibit the creation or approval of a new development, as defined, in a very high fire hazard severity zone or a state responsibility area. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the approval of new developments in very high fire hazard severity zones and state responsibility areas, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

~~Proposition 117, an initiative measure approved by the electors at the June 5, 1990, direct primary election, certain provisions of which can be amended by a majority vote, enacted the California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990. The act creates the Habitat Conservation Fund and requires the moneys in the fund to be used for specified purposes generally relating to the acquisition, enhancement, or restoration of wildlife habitat. The act requires the Controller, until June 30, 2020, to annually transfer $30,000,000 from the General Fund to the Habitat Conservation Fund, less any amount transferred to the Habitat Conservation Fund from specified accounts and funds. The act, until July 1, 2020, continuously appropriates specified amounts from the Habitat Conservation Fund to the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Coastal Conservancy, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and the California Tahoe Conservancy, and continuously appropriates the balance of the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board.~~

~~This bill would establish the Wildlife Protection Subaccount in the Habitat Conservation Fund and would require the Controller, if an appropriation is made for this purpose in any fiscal year, to transfer $30,000,000 from the General Fund to the subaccount, less any amount transferred from specified accounts and funds, to be expended by the board for the acquisition, enhancement, or restoration of wildlife habitat.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: ~~no~~ *yes*.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 51182.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

51182.5. (a) Notwithstanding any law, in furtherance of state housing production and wildfire mitigation goals under Assembly Bill 101 (Chapter 159 of the Statutes of 2019), Section 4290 of the Public Resources Code, and subdivision (g) of Section 65088, a new development shall not be created or approved in a very high fire hazard severity zone or a state responsibility area.

(b) For purposes of this section, "development" means either of the following:

(1) A project containing residential dwellings, including, but not limited to, mobilehomes, accessory dwelling units, and junior accessory dwelling units, of one or more units or a subdivision of land for the purpose of constructing one or more residential dwelling units.

(2) A project for commercial, retail, or industrial use.

SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares that the prohibition on the creation or approval of a new development within a zone of high fire danger as specified in this act is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, Section 1 of this act adding Section 51182.5 to the Government Code applies to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

~~SECTION 1. Section 2788 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:~~

~~2788. (a) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the money in the fund, except the money in the Wildlife Protection Subaccount established pursuant to subdivision (b), is continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to the board.~~

~~(b) The Wildlife Protection Subaccount is hereby established in the fund. All moneys in the subaccount shall be available for expenditure by the board pursuant to this chapter.~~

~~(c) Contingent on an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute of the amount described in this subdivision in any fiscal year, the Controller shall transfer in that fiscal year the sum of thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) from the General Fund to the Wildlife Protection Subaccount, less any amount transferred to the Wildlife Protection Subaccount from, but not limited to, the following accounts and funds:~~

~~(1) The Public Resources Account in the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund to the extent authorized by the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988.~~

~~(2) The Unallocated Account in the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2795.~~

~~(3) The California Environmental License Plate Fund.~~

~~(4) The Endangered and Rare Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Species Conservation and Enhancement Account in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund.~~

~~(5) Any other accounts or funds created by the Legislature or the people for purposes that are consistent with the purposes of this chapter.~~

~~(6) Any bond funds that are authorized by the people after July 1, 1990, which may be used for purposes that are identical to the purposes specified in Section 2786.~~

~~(7) The Wildlife Restoration Fund.~~

~~(d) This section shall become operative only if, and on the date that, Section 2787 is repealed.~~

O

Appendix 2

San Francisco Chronicle

Wine Country requested hundreds of engines in firestorm's first hours. Less than half came.

By Joaquin Palomino and Kimberly Veklerov | November 16, 2017 | Updated: November 18, 2017 7:32pm

14

Photo: Scott Strazzante, The Chronicle

IMAGE 1 OF 16

Petaluma firefighter Kevin Larsen extinguishes hot spots at a large home that burned in the Ranch subdivision in the city of Sonoma last month.

In the early hours of the most destructive firestorm in California history, officials in Napa and Sonoma counties knew their local first responders would be overwhelmed and turned to a statewide mutual-aid system designed to swiftly bring in support crews from other regions to protect homes and save lives.

They got help, but they didn't get what they asked for —
not nearly.

Commanders in the two counties requested 305 fire engines through the state's mutual-aid program as the Tubbs Fire swept west from Calistoga to Santa Rosa and the Atlas Fire raced through the hills north of the city of Napa. But only 130 engines would be sent to those blazes over the first 12 hours, according to data obtained by The Chronicle under the state's Public Records Act.

Officials in Mendocino County, where nine people were killed by another big fire, requested 15 engines from outside the county. None was sent the first day.

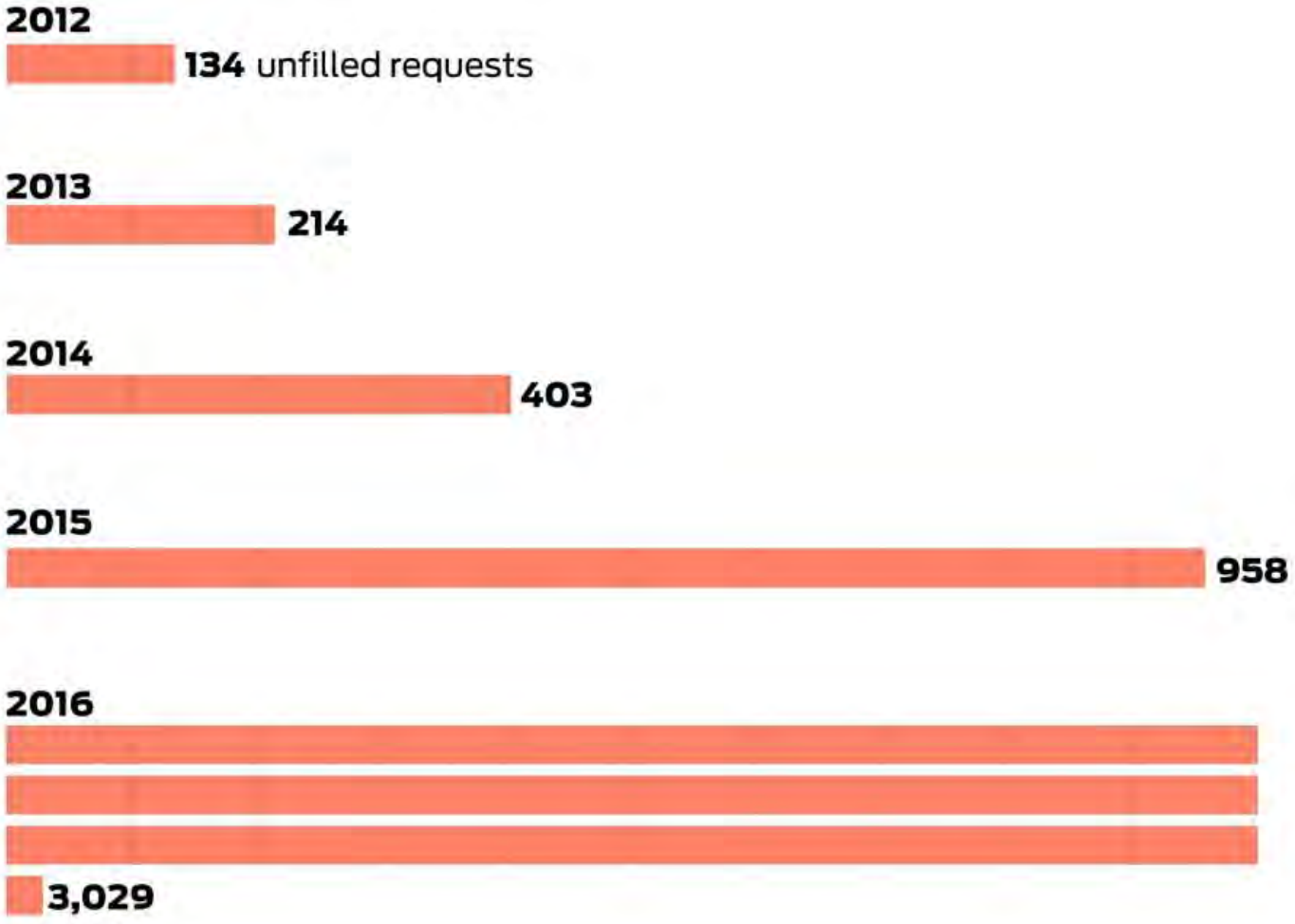
That left local firefighters largely on their own to combat a disaster in Wine Country that would ultimately demand an international effort over several weeks to control. Eventually, thousands of firefighters would converge on the area.

The records reveal a shortage of resources in the catastrophe's most critical period, adding to questions about how prepared local and state officials were for the wind-driven fires that ignited Oct. 8 in several counties, killing 43 people and destroying 8,900 structures in the region. Emergency managers are also under scrutiny over whether they should have alerted the public to the raging fires with messages that take over cell phones.

The shortcomings reflect larger problems facing California's mutual-aid system, run by the Office of Emergency Services, which is integral to fighting large wildfires that often do much of their damage soon after they spark. For at least the past five years, the number of unfilled requests for mutual aid during fires has grown, according to state figures.

Unfilled mutual aid requests for engines statewide

While the severity of wildfires in California has increased in recent years, it has become more difficult for the state to send assistance to local agencies in need.



Fire officials and experts attribute this increase to dwindling resources and a reluctance of local governments to share them, and say solutions won't be easy or cheap.

“I can only send what people are willing to give up out of their departments,” said California Fire and Rescue Chief Kim Zagaris, who oversees the fire mutual-aid program.

“If you’re a fire chief, it’s neighbor helping neighbor,” he said. “You do that to a point, but you still have to cover home base. Everything from 911 calls, medical emergencies, vehicle accidents, fires, HazMat, you name it, the fire department handles it. And those calls are still coming in each and every day.”

Emergency managers are concerned about strains on the system at a time when California wildfires are growing more intense and dangerous because of warmer weather, drier conditions and increased development in what is known as the wildland-urban interface.

Officials such as Sonoma County Supervisor Lynda Hopkins said the experience should prompt the state to examine how quickly mutual aid can be deployed — in particular, when multiple large fires break out at the same time. More help earlier on, she said, likely would have saved lives, homes and money.

“It’s like a chessboard,” Hopkins said, “where you are trying to move the pieces where you can, and there just aren’t enough.”

A deluge of 911 calls began Oct. 8 around 7 p.m., when a vegetation fire broke out in the middle of Santa Rosa amid a windstorm that at times carried the force of a hurricane. By 10 p.m. — after bigger blazes had ignited but before most Wine Country residents knew the region was in trouble — the hours-long struggle to get help began.

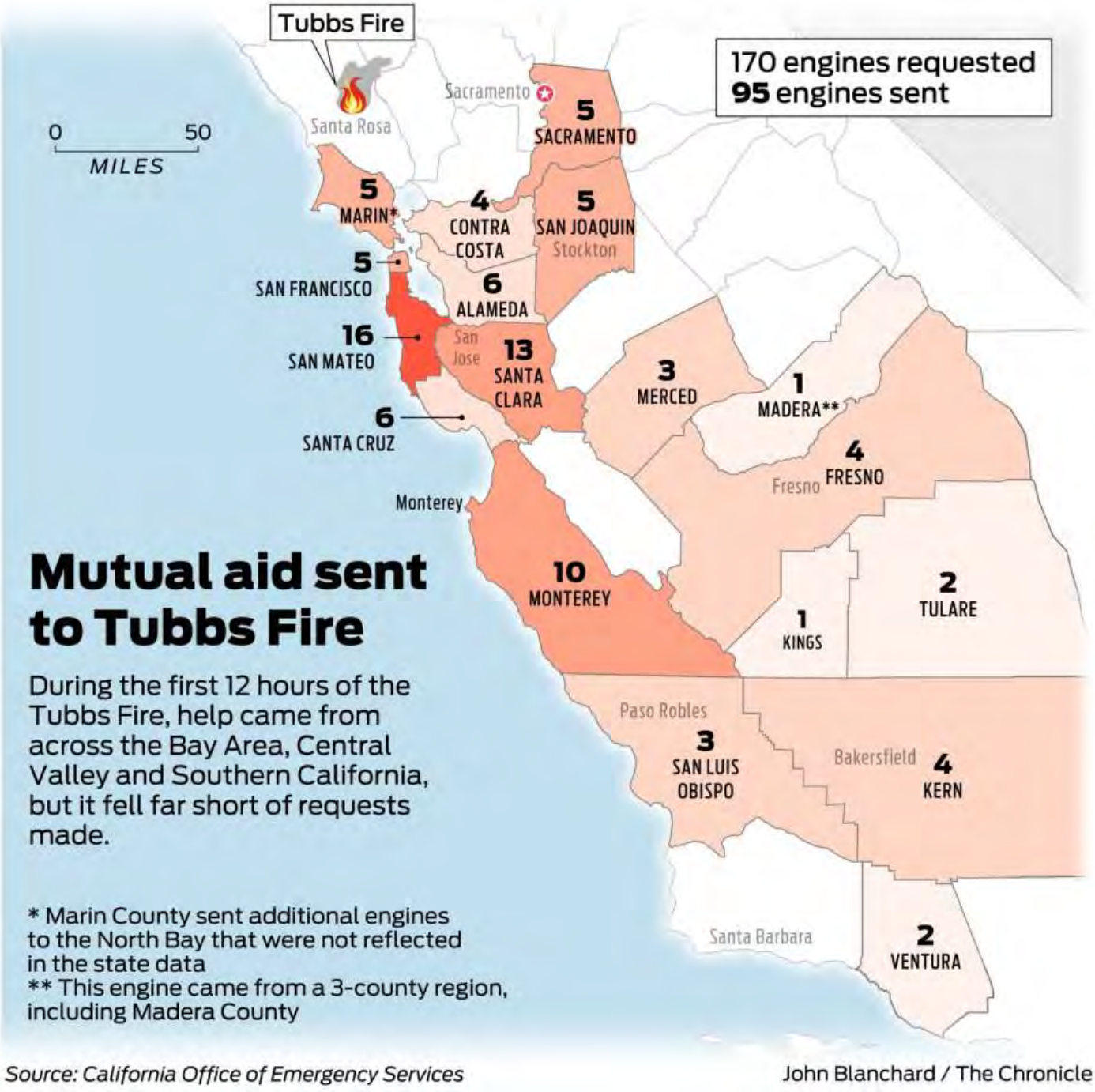
Facing a wall of flames on Atlas Peak, east of the Napa Valley’s famed Silverado Trail, Napa County Fire Chief Barry Biermann requested 50 fire engines from other jurisdictions. After descending the hill, blazing his sirens and shouting evacuation orders over his P.A. system, the chief said he called for an additional 50 engines.

The state records provided to The Chronicle show that by 5 a.m. the following day, Napa County officials had asked for a total of 135 engines from outside agencies to help fight the Atlas Fire. Only 35 were

deployed in response.

The Sonoma County duty officer the night of Oct. 8, Chief Dan George of the Gold Ridge Fire Protection District near Sebastopol, said he requested 125 fire engines from around the region between 10:30 and 11 p.m. to help with the Tubbs Fire.

By early the next morning, records show that emergency managers had asked for a total of 170 mutual-aid engines for that fire. Ninety-five were sent.



Some engines were sent independently from the Office of Emergency Services mutual-aid system or through Cal Fire. And in Marin County, officials decided to send every available engine shortly after the fires ignited, which was not reflected in the state data, said Fire Safe Marin Coordinator Todd Lando.

Fire departments in San Francisco, Marin, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties were among the first to answer the call for help, sending 65 engines to the Tubbs Fire. The remaining 30 engines came from as far away as San Luis Obispo, Kern, Tulare and Fresno counties.

The state records do not make clear exactly when engines arrived in Sonoma or Napa counties.

“I don’t remember (the region) ever being that inundated, basically having the initial request overwhelm what we had in mutual aid,” said Chief David Rocha of the Alameda County Fire Department, which handles mutual-aid requests for 16 coastal counties from Monterey to the Oregon border.

During the first days of the firestorm, many departments in the northern reaches of the state and the Sierra were dealing with their own emergencies and couldn’t help the North Bay.

Fifty-five engines were sent to help combat fires in Butte, Nevada, Yuba and Placer counties, while the Canyon 2 Fire in Orange County would later pull 64 engines from Southern California, according to officials at the Office of Emergency Services.

In one case, 10 engines driving from San Diego County to the Tubbs Fire had to be turned around to fight blazes breaking out closer to home.

“A very dynamic situation was in front of us,” said Zagaris, the state fire and rescue chief. “I think, no matter what, we’d have liked to put more engines on the ground, faster.”

Berkeley firefighter Mike Shuken was one of those who responded. He and his team began driving to the North Bay around 5 a.m. on Oct. 9. They rendezvoused in San Rafael with four engines from the San Francisco Fire Department and steered north on Highway 101 for Santa Rosa. They expected to help put out a grass fire or take over at depleted local stations.

Before they could see the destruction, they smelled acrid smoke from burning structures. San Francisco fire Capt. Pablo Siguenza, the leader of the team, navigated the firefighters to a Kmart parking lot designated as a staging area for incoming crews. But flames had already engulfed the building, and no one was there to meet them.

Photo: Leah Millis, The Chronicle

Eugene, Ore., firefighters Cameron McConnell (left), Skylar Lillingston and John Peterson work on the blaze last month near Sugarloaf Ridge State Park in the Sonoma County community of Kenwood.

By chance, Siguenza said, the team ran into a Santa Rosa crew whose members told them what radio channel local firefighters were using. The San Francisco and Berkeley engines then went looking for homes that could still be saved. When they rolled into the Coffey Park neighborhood west of the freeway, Shuken said, they found a “field on fire.”

“There should have been hundreds of homes there. It was a little hard to get our heads around that,” he said. “We were just going to go until we could find something we could put water on.”

Siguenza said, “In my mind, I’m looking for the fire’s edge. Is there a safe place to engage?”

Shuken doesn’t remember seeing many other fire trucks when his crew got to town. Even by the early afternoon, he said, “there were still free-burning structures because there still weren’t enough engines.”

California’s mutual-aid system has a prime objective: Move resources quickly into a disaster zone once local responders are taxed. Proximity is key, and calls for help

WINE COUNTRY FIRES

Some who lost homes file suits against PG&E

first go to nearby counties within a region, then firefighting agencies across California.

Wine Country fire victims struggle to find stability

Disputed alert system gets upgrade after Wine Country fires

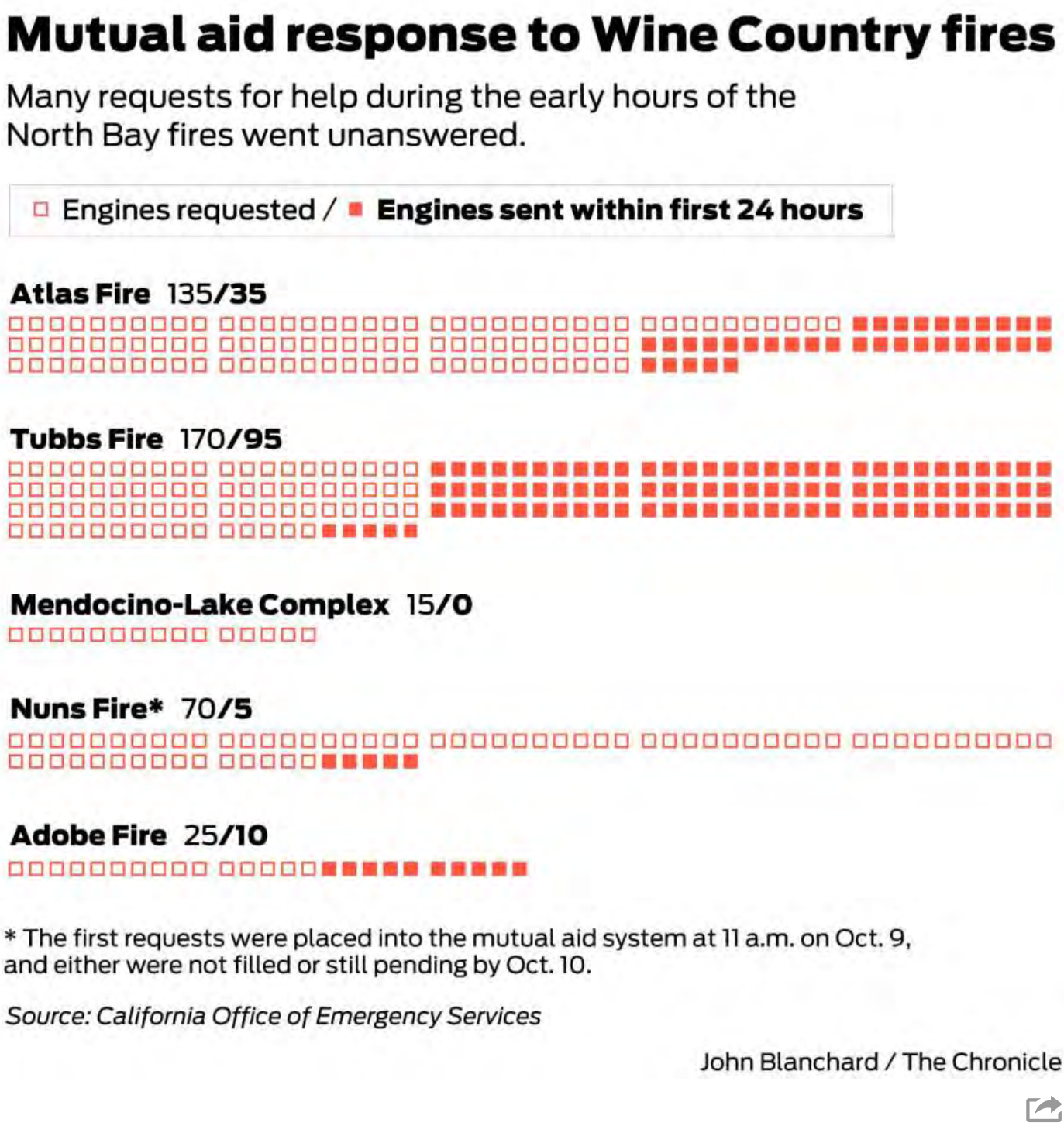
Every morning, fire departments report how many resources they can spare to assist other agencies, if called upon. In addition, when an emergency strikes, fire chiefs or duty officers in need will often directly call their peers in other departments, seeing what extra crews and engines they can scrounge together.

While California's system is considered the best in the country, fire officials say it is beset by challenges that are inherent to disaster management in the state, including long travel times between distant locations and difficulty filling in for firefighters from agencies that send resources.

A shrinking number of crews and engines because of budget cuts, paired with the greater severity of wildfires, has magnified resource gaps across the state, Zagaris said. The volume of routine calls in local jurisdictions has increased, he said, making officials in those places hesitant to help others in need.

San Francisco Fire Chief Joanne Hayes-White was criticized for sending just one engine to help Lake County authorities with 2015's Valley Fire, which killed four people and destroyed 1,955 structures. At the time, Hayes-White said the department couldn't spare any more resources, because it had six trucks at a major fire in the Sierra foothills and others were being repaired.

Last month, her department sent 12 engines to the North Bay fires. Through a spokesman, the chief declined to be interviewed.



In 2007, Zagaris said, the Office of Emergency Services could move as many as 1,150 local engines. During the peak of the October fires, roughly half that number were deployed.

Many requests for help have gone unanswered in recent years. Although officials at the Office of Emergency Services did not provide the total number of calls for aid, they said only 134 requests for fire engines or water tenders went unfilled during the 2012 fire season. That number has climbed ever since, hitting 3,029 last year.

“We are struggling,” Zagaris said. “I have fire chiefs that want to send resources, but they’ve got elected officials that don’t want them to.”

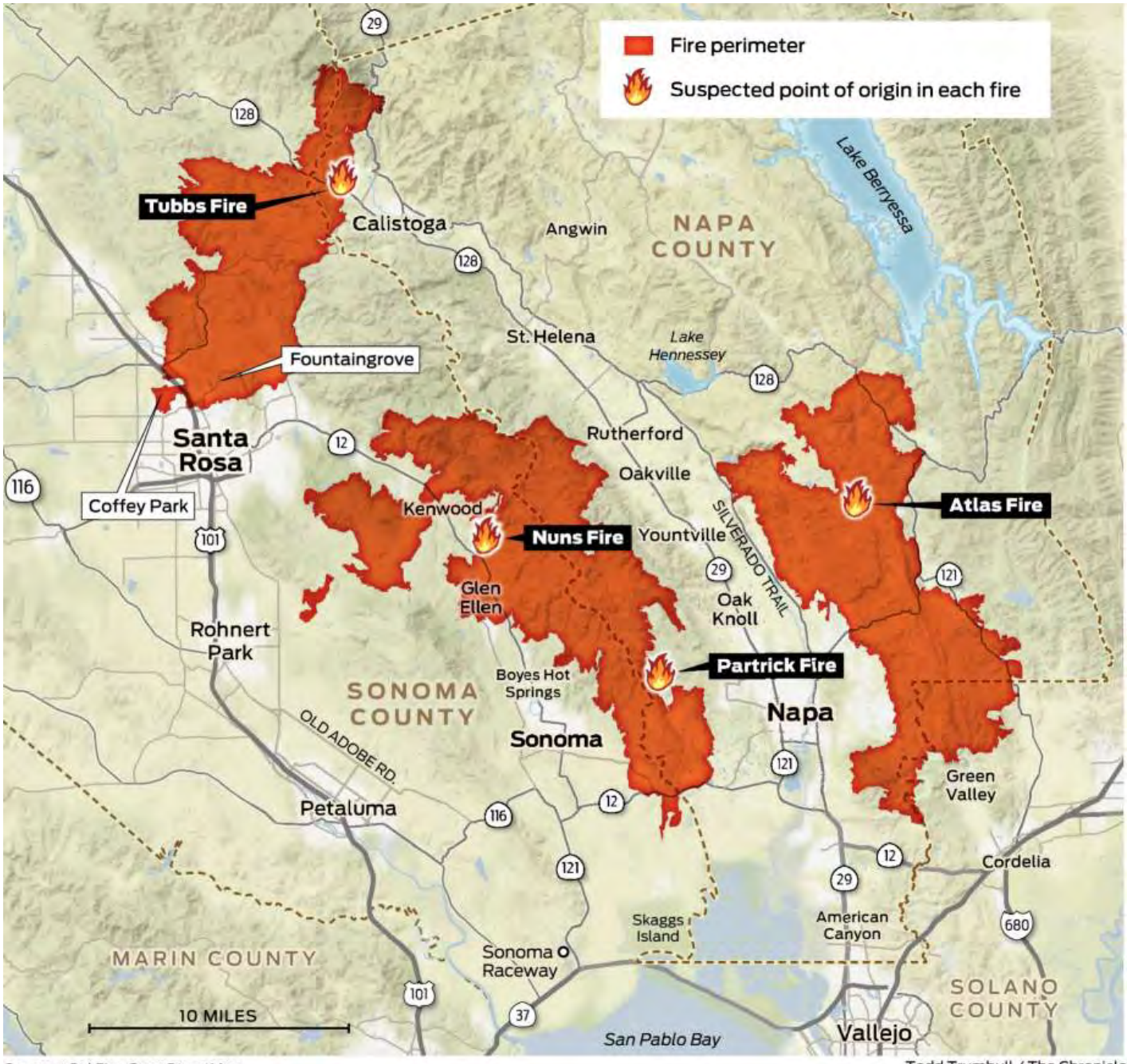
Photo: Gabrielle Lurie, The Chronicle

Dr. Stephanie Huang stands at the site of her home, which was destroyed in the Tubbs Fire in the Fountaingrove neighborhood of Santa Rosa last month.

In September, Gov. Jerry Brown approved legislation adding $25 million to the Office of Emergency Services’ budget to help pay local departments for additional staffing during times of high fire risk.

The system, though, still needs more funding, said Lou Paulson, president of the California Professional Firefighters, which represents thousands of firefighters in the state.

“Asking to send as many resources as you can out of your agency, with no commitment that someone is coming to fill your need, that will create a pressure on the system,” Paulson said. “As a fire manager or mayor or city council person, how do you sit in front of the public and make those explanations if you sent crews out and something happens in your community?”



Sources: Cal Fire, OpenStreetMap

Todd Trumbull / The Chronicle

The Wine Country fires moved with such speed that firefighters could do little to get in front of them. As a result, it's unclear whether a rush of outside assistance would have made a significant difference in halting the advance of flames across roads and freeways and into the hardest-hit neighborhoods.

But emergency managers said more aid could have contributed to the difficult effort of evacuating tens of thousands of residents — the primary mission during the first night of the fires.

In the first 18 hours, Sonoma County first responders were sent to more than 700 emergencies, said Aaron Abbott, executive director of the county's emergency dispatch center.

“If you stood in the middle of the dispatch center and listened,” Abbott said, “it sounded like you were an insect in the middle of a beehive.”

Emergency radio traffic in Sonoma County during the first hours of the crisis made clear the desire for support. A few minutes before midnight, a firefighter asked when more help would arrive, prompting an official to respond that resources were scarce, according to recordings reviewed by The Chronicle.

“We have five major fires burning in the unit,” said the official, who didn’t identify himself. “Difficulty getting staffing, so I’m throwing resources as I feel appropriate.”

Across Sonoma and Napa counties, dispatchers received calls about couples hiding from the fires in wine cellars, pools, a pond and a water storage tank. Guests were stuck in a hotel as flames scorched the building, downed trees and power lines blocked highways and escape routes, and worried relatives and friends called authorities to tell them of elderly residents who might be trapped.

Facing out-of-control blazes and a shortage of staff, fire officials gave their crews the same instructions throughout the night: Focus on rescuing people, evacuating neighborhoods and keeping yourself safe. The bulk of firefighting would come later.

Stephanie and Henry Huang, whose home in Santa Rosa’s upscale Fountaingrove neighborhood was destroyed by the Tubbs Fire, said they felt like they were on their own. As they fled their house with their two teenage sons early Oct. 9, neighbors’ homes were already on fire. County sheriff’s deputies helped them evacuate, but they didn’t see any fire trucks on the street.

“We left with nothing, just the clothes on our backs,” Henry Huang said. “Many lives were lost, and they’re lucky many more weren’t lost. Those are the repercussions of not having enough help.”

Joaquin Palomino and Kimberly Veklerov are San Francisco Chronicle staff writers. Email: jpalomino@sfchronicle.com, kveklerov@sfchronicle.com Twitter: @JoaquinPalomino, @KVeklerov

More on disaster

Giveaway: Santa Rosa neighbors help survivors. C1

Obituary: Marjorie Schwartz, Santa Rosa teacher. C10

Online: The Chronicle’s comprehensive coverage: www.sfchronicle.com/north-bay-fires

Joaquin Palomino
Investigative Reporter

Kimberly Veklerov
East Bay Reporter

certain activities with endangered species pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (we) solicits review and comment from local, State, and Federal agencies, and the public on the following permit requests.

Permit No. TE–129577

Applicant: Bureau of Land Management, Arcata, California.

The applicant requests a permit to remove/reduce to possession *Layia carnosa* (beach layia) in conjunction with ecological research in Humboldt County, California, for the purpose of enhancing its survival.

Permit No. TE–816204

Applicant: University of California, Davis, California

The permittee requests an amendment to take (capture, mark, collect tissue samples and voucher specimens, and release) the Buena Vista lake shrew (*Sorex ornatus relictus*), the giant kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ingens*), the Fresno kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides exilis*), the Tipton kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides*), and the Riparian woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes riparia*) in conjunction with scientific research in San Joaquin, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Kern Counties, California, for the purpose of enhancing their survival.

Permit No. TE–046262

Applicant: Blake A. Claypool, Encinitas, California.

The permittee request an amendment to take (capture, and collect and kill) the Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*), the longhorn fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta longiantenna*), the vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*), the Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus wootoni*), and the San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*) in conjunction with surveys throughout the range of each species in California for the purpose of enhancing their survival.

Permit No. TE–128256

Applicant: Steven Kramer, Arcata, California.

The applicant requests a permit to take (harass by survey, capture, handle, and release) the tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) in conjunction with surveys throughout the species range in California for the purpose of enhancing its survival.

We solicit public review and comment on each of these recovery permit applications. Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home addresses from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment, but you should be aware that we may be required to disclose your name and address pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

Dated: July 18, 2006.

Ken McDermond,

Acting Manager, California/Nevada Operations Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. E6–12221 Filed 7–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the City of Santee Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan, San Diego County, CA

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), advise the public that we intend to gather information necessary to prepare, in coordination with the City of Santee (Applicant), a joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for the City of Santee's Subarea Plan (Subarea Plan) under the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) in accordance with section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the State of California's Natural Community Conservation Planning Act.

The Service provides this notice to: Describe the proposed actions and possible alternatives; (2) advise other Federal and State agencies, affected tribes, and the public of our intent to prepare an EIS/EIR; (3) announce the initiation of a public scoping period; and (4) obtain suggestions and information on the scope of issues and alternatives to be included in the EIS/EIR.

DATES: One public meeting will be held on: Thursday, August 10, 2006, 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., Santee, CA. Written comments should be received on or before August 30, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the City of Santee City Hall, Building 7 Meeting Room, 10601 Magnolia Avenue, Santee, California, 92071.

Information, written comments, or questions related to the preparation of the EIS/EIR and NEPA process should be submitted to Kathleen Brubaker, Division Chief, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, 6010 Hidden Valley Road, Carlsbad, California 92011 (facsimile 760–431–5902).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Brubaker, Division Chief, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, 6010 Hidden Valley Road, Carlsbad, California 92011, (760) 431–9440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Reasonable Accommodation

Persons needing reasonable accommodations in order to attend and participate in the public meeting should contact Kathleen Brubaker as soon as possible (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). In order to allow sufficient time to process requests, please call no later than one week before the public meeting. Information regarding this proposed action is available in alternative formats upon request.

Background

Section 9 of the Federal ESA (16 U.S.C. 1538) and Federal regulations prohibit the ''take'' of a fish or wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened. Under the ESA, the following activities are defined as take: to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect listed animal species, or to attempt to engage in such conduct (16 U.S.C. 1532). However, under section 10(a) of the ESA, we may issue permits to authorize ''incidental take'' of listed species. ''Incidental take'' is defined by the ESA as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an

otherwise lawful activity. Regulations governing permits for threatened species and endangered species are at 50 CFR 17.32 and 50 CFR 17.22, respectively.

Take of listed plant species is not prohibited under the ESA and cannot be authorized under a section 10 permit. We propose to include plant species on the permit in recognition of the conservation benefits provided for them under the Subarea Plan. In 1997, the Service approved the San Diego MSCP, a conservation program that contemplated the development of subarea plans by local jurisdictions located in San Diego County to effectuate the conservation outlined in the MSCP. The 1997 EIS/EIR, prepared for our decision to permit the San Diego MSCP, evaluated the City of Santee's draft Subarea Plan at the project level. We expect to tier off of the 1997 San Diego MSCP EIS, as appropriate, as we prepare this EIS/EIR on the City of Santee's revised draft Subarea Plan. The proposed Subarea Plan would comprehensively address how the City of Santee will manage its lands to conserve natural habitats and species while continuing to provide for development within the Subarea Plan.

The proposed Subarea Plan consists of several key components including an implementation process and structure, habitat preserve management guidelines, and a covered species list. In total, 48 species (15 plants, 33 animals) are proposed for coverage under the Subarea Plan. The proposed Subarea Plan addresses the effects on biological resources of all covered activities over the next 75 years. The proposed covered activities include public and private, as well as planned and conceptual projects.

The proposed Subarea Plan covers the corporate boundaries of the City of Santee (with the exception of the area covered by the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Plan) and includes approximately 10,300 acres. The Subarea Plan planning area is presently 55 percent developed and 45 percent undeveloped. Of the 10,300 acres in the planning area, roughly 9,020 acres are privately owned and are currently zoned or used for residential, commercial, industrial, or public/semi-public use. These privately owned lands represent the majority of the remaining natural habitats in the City of Santee and include the 2,589-acre Fanita Ranch. Another 510 acres are owned by the County of San Diego, mostly in the City of Santee's Town Center, which includes a segment of the San Diego River habitat corridor.

The Service and the Applicant are now considering components of the proposed conservation program. These components include take avoidance and minimization measures, monitoring, adaptive management, and take mitigation measures consisting of preservation, restoration, and enhancement of habitat.

Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report

The Service, the Applicant, and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) have selected P&D Consultants to prepare the Draft EIS/EIR. The joint document will be prepared in compliance with NEPA and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Although P&D Consultants will prepare the EIS/EIR, we will supervise the scope and content of the document for NEPA purposes, and the City of Santee will be responsible for the scope and content of the EIR for CEQA purposes.

The EIS/EIR will consider the proposed action and a reasonable range of alternatives. A detailed description of the proposed action and alternatives will be included in the EIS/EIR. It is anticipated that several alternatives will be developed, which may vary by level of conservation, impacts caused by the proposed activities, permit area, covered species, or a combination of these factors. These alternatives will address alternative actions that can achieve some or all of the proposed action's purposes and needs. Additionally, we will evaluate a No-Action alternative. Under the No-Action alternative, we would not issue a section 10(a)(1)(B) permit.

The EIS/EIR will also evaluate potentially significant impacts on biological resources, land use, and socioeconomic and other environmental issues that could occur directly or indirectly with implementation of the proposed action and alternatives. For all potential impacts, the EIS/EIR will identify mitigation measures, where feasible, to reduce these impacts to a level below significance.

We will conduct an environmental review of the EIS/EIR in accordance with the requirements of NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508), other applicable regulations, and our procedures for compliance with those regulations. We are furnishing this notice in accordance with 40 CFR 1501.7 of the NEPA implementing regulations, to obtain suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues and alternatives to be addressed in the EIS/EIR. The primary purpose of the scoping process is to identify important issues raised by the public that are related to the proposed action. We invite written comments from interested parties to help us identify the full range of issues related to the proposed action. You may submit written comments by mail or facsimile transmission (see **ADDRESSES**). We will also accept written comments at the public meeting. All comments received, including names and addresses, will become part of the official administrative record, and may be made available to the public.

Dated: July 25, 2006.

Ken McDermond,

Deputy Manager, California/Nevada Operations Office, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. 06–6585 Filed 7–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–571]

In the Matter of Certain L-Lysine Feed Products, Their Methods of Production and Genetic Constructs for Production; Notice of Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Amending the Complaint and Notice of Investigation To Add a Complainant

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (''ID'') issued by the presiding administrative law judge (''ALJ'') in the above-captioned investigation. The ALJ granted the motion of complainant to add its parent company, as an additional complainant in the investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jean Jackson, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3104. Copies of the public version of the Commission's opinion and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*). The public

ADVERTISEMENT

CALIFORNIA

Santa Rosa comes to terms with the scale of devastation: 3,000 buildings lost, many dead in fire

Aerial view of the damage caused by wildfire that destroyed the Coffey Park neighborhood in Santa Rosa, Calif. (Marcus Yam / Los Angeles Times)

By NINA AGRAWAL, LAURA J. NELSON, SONALI KOLHI | SAUL HELMAND
OCT. 30, 2017 | 5 AM

Reporting from Santa Rosa, Calif. — After the fires had roared through, Sonoma County Sheriff Rob Giordano drove through the wreckage of Santa Rosa's Larkfield-Wikiup neighborhood.

Twisted homes and garage doors crumpled like old newspapers had replaced street after street of tidy homes. The hubcaps from charred cars had melted into rivulets of gleaming aluminum that pooled in the gutters.

"I don't even think I understand what the damage toll is going to be, and I have a better handle on it than most," Giordano told The Times on Friday. "Santa Rosa will be a different planet. There is so much to rebuild. It will absolutely change the community."

Thousands of other Santa Rosa residents also struggled Friday to come to grips with the magnitude of their losses from a firestorm — among the state's most devastating — that has covered through California nine county since Sunday night, ranging at least 34 deaths and damaging thousands of buildings.

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More than half of the confirmed fatalities came in Sonoma County. Santa Rosa, the county's largest city and home to 175,000 people, lost almost 3,000 buildings, including the billing house of the Juico Charles Schulz, the Peanuts cartoon creator.

The Charles M. Schulz Museum, perhaps the city's leading landmark, still stood, but two hotels — the 130-room luxury Fountaingrove Inn and the 400-room Hilton Sonoma Wine Country on 25 acres — were destroyed. Santa Rosa Mayor Chris Coursey on Friday said that the city had estimated $1.2 billion in damage and that 5% of the housing stock was wiped out.

Santa Rosa started to come back to life early Friday, and some residents may be allowed to return home Saturday or Sunday, officials said.

But the threat of new damage from the far-from-controlled fire complex still hung over the region. Firefighters scrambled Friday to dig fire lines and bulldoze debris to gain an advantage over the blazes before the gusts that fanned the flames reached speeds of up to an eight-later in the day along the ridges.

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office on Friday issued a mandatory evacuation north of Highway 128 from Geyserts to Chalk Hill roads. Immigration officials suspected most enforcement in the Northern California fire areas, authorities said Friday, and Gov. Jerry Brown announced the Blue Ribbon Panel had agreed to send direct aid to those affected by the disaster.

Adding to Santa Rosa residents' manifestos of emotions was their shock that wildfire, which more commonly burns through ridges and valleys of oak brush, had swept into the neat suburban tracks and streets.

The once-placid Coffey Park neighborhood, where at least two people died, turned into a hellscape of ash and fallen timber, punctuated by the turquoise square of a swimming pool.

"We have always thought about earthquakes, and we are prepared for an earthquake," said Lois Hernandez, a 20-year Coffey Park resident whose house was destroyed in the early morning hours Monday. "But we never thought about a fire. This caught us very off guard."

Nearly everyone in Santa Rosa knew or knew someone who did — or worse. Thirty of our Santa Rosa newspaper's also families found their homes destroyed, and a former president of the synagogue died, the rabbi said.

At a downtown motel where evacuees had taken refuge, David Joslyn ran into a young woman in sweatpants carrying a cat.

"How're you doing?" he asked.

"My house burned down, so it's kind of sad," she said.

"Coffey Park?" he asked.

"Yeah," she said, with a pained look on her face.

RELATED: What causes the powerful, dry winds that are fanning the flames in Napa and Sonoma counties ?

Joslyn's own house on a ridge on Black Water Springs Road at the northern end of the city — "our extravagance" — is presumed gone, he said. Joslyn, a special-education teacher, and his wife, Sara, a psychologist, loved the private, remote feel of the house, with its 360-degree views of trees and its open living area, where their two sons did their homework and played while Joslyn cooked or did "dad stuff" in the office.

1 / 7 An smoke firefighter monitor blaze at a house burns in the Napa area region. (Joel Rubinet / AP/Polaris Images)

The deck — bigger than the Joslyns' entire former house — was full of memories of family barbecues. Every day, sometimes twice daily, the family walked their dogs to the nearby clearing at the top of a dirt road.

Authorities on Friday added several names to the list of those who died in the fire. Many of them were elderly — the average age was 76. Some died alone. But family members also died together.

In Mendocino County, Roy Howard Bowman, 91, and his wife, Irma Elsie Bowman, 88, were found dead in their Redwood Valley home, the Sheriff's Office said. The structure was destroyed.

Kai Logan Hepwell, 14, was trying to escape the fire when he was "overtaken by flames" near his family's Redwood Valley home, authorities said.

The Redwood Valley and Potter Fire in Mendocino County had burned 34,000 acres and were 10% contained as of Friday, according to Cal Fire. Eight people had died and about 8,000 people had been evacuated there.

Joslyn isn't sure if they will rebuild on their land, or when. "It's up to my wife," he said. "She was thinking maybe not [because] she can't deal with the emotion of it."

But Zack Browne, who lives in Santa Rosa with his wife and two cats, expects people will rebuild. Their house is fine, but his in-laws' place was destroyed.

"That's home to them," he said.

Staff writers Chris Megerian in Santa Rosa, Paige St. John in Napa County and Dakota Smith, Javier Panzar, Benjamin Oreskes and Kate Mather in Los Angeles contributed to this report.

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Reporter

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Nina Agrawal is a staff writer for the Los Angeles Times. She previously reported for WLRN (Miami Herald News and for the Latin American affairs magazine Americas Quarterly. A Southern California native, Agrawal is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism and School of International and Public Affairs.

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MEGAFIRES - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MEGA FIRES: The Case for Mitigation

The Witch Creek Wildfire, October 21 – 31, 2007

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Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety

Executive Summary

Wildfires are called wild for a reason – they are often uncontrollable. What is controllable, however, is the preparation we undertake to protect our homes from damage and loss once wildfires strike. The Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) is an independent, nonprofit, scientific and educational organization supported by property insurers and reinsurers. IBHS has undertaken a major research effort to study wildfires with the goal of reducing the social and economic effects of these disasters. This report documents the findings of that research and provides recommendations for improving construction, maintenance and preparation practices that will reduce wildfire-related losses in residential areas.

Increasingly destructive wildfires are ravaging homes and businesses in more than three-fourths of our states. One of the most devastating fires in recent history was the $1 billion Witch Creek Wildfire that decimated vast parts of San Diego County, California, in October 2007. By the time it was fully contained, the fire had burned an estimated 198,000 acres and damaged or destroyed more than 1,200 homes and 500 outbuildings.

IBHS recognized that the communities affected by this fire would provide ideal field observations regarding the value and efficacy of property protection measures. Some neighborhoods affected by the fire were built as "Shelter-in-Place" (SIP) communities, while others had no requirements for reducing wildfire risk. This research project compares the damage done by the Witch Creek Wildfire in three SIP communities with three conventional communities.

To be considered Shelter-in-Place, an entire community must be designed to withstand heat and flames from an approaching wildfire. This means that every home must share the same fire-resistive design qualities, including a well-maintained fire district-approved vegetation management plan.

"Shelter-in-Place" is a term used in San Diego County; however, the SIP restrictions and covenants that combine to protect homes community-wide could be referred to as "Wildfire Resistant Communities" for purposes of exporting the standards to other areas.

For this study, IBHS examined construction features, proximity to the fire, wind speed and direction, slope and the amount and type of vegetation. IBHS also commissioned social research to better understand what motivates people living in wildfire-prone areas to take protective actions and what would make the difference for those who do not.

Recognizing that both building and social sciences play a critical role in helping determine how to deal with our country's growing wildfire threat, IBHS brought together a variety of experts and resources for this project, including leading academic researchers, federal government fire science authorities, social research professionals and fire safety officials.

Just two weeks prior to the Witch Creek Wildfire, California Insurance Commissioner Steve Poizner and CAL FIRE Director Ruben Grijalva established a partnership to reduce the risk of wildfires. They issued a Memorandum of Understanding October 10, 2007, which cited the following key facts:

- The number and degree of wildfire losses are increasing in California decade by decade.
- Each year, over $100 million is being spent on suppression efforts and more in the disaster recovery phases of catastrophic, natural and/or human caused hazards, but the losses continue to mount.
- Hundreds of thousands of acres burn within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) each year.
- Thousands of homes, businesses and other structures are damaged or destroyed each year by wildfires, resulting on average in more than $200 million in annual property damage.
- Many of these fires result in injury and/or death to fire department and law enforcement personnel, and members of the public.
- In the 2003-2004 wildfire sieges, CAL FIRE's fire suppression costs exceeded $252.3 million; property damage costs exceeded $974 million; 5,394 structures were destroyed; and more than 23 people lost their lives as a result of California wildfires.
- More than 5 million homes are currently located in California's WUI. As more homes are built within these areas, the danger to life and property will continue to increase, unless significant action takes place to prevent these fires or mitigate the damage and injury caused by fire.

Commissioner Poizner and Director Grijalva's primary goals are to reduce the loss of life and large-scale property damage/losses from wildfire, and to increase awareness of fire officials, the insurance industry and the public on methods and ways to prevent and mitigate wildfire losses.

IBHS is deeply concerned about California's growing wildfire threat, as well as the increasing wildfire threat in dozens of other states. We believe that the research findings in this study and the resulting recommendations will add substantially to the scientific body of knowledge available regarding methods to prevent and mitigate wildfire losses. The goal of this report is to share our research findings as a way to contribute to local and national discussions about ways to reduce vulnerability to wildfires, minimize losses and make our communities safer and more resilient.

Major Findings And Recommendations

Homes with the highest risk of burning are those adjacent to wildland situated on the perimeter of housing developments.

In this study, properties positioned along the edge of a housing development, which was located on the windward side or along a side that ran parallel to the prevailing direction of the Santa Ana winds, were exposed to a substantially higher risk of being destroyed. While the increased risks varied from community to community, it was generally found that properties along these edges were nearly twice as likely to burn as properties on the first row back from the edge and three to eight times more likely to burn than homes further back in a housing development.

Interior homes situated less than 15 feet apart are at high risk from wildfire.

While homes adjacent to wildland are most vulnerable to wildfires, homes in the interior areas of housing developments that were located less than 15 feet apart, were much more likely to burn in clusters – in other words, multiple homes right next to each other tended to burn. This finding elevates the importance of a community-wide approach to protecting properties against wildfire where the density of homes is high, and it also emphasizes the potential threat posed by neighboring properties. Cluster-burning was not witnessed in homes located more than 45 feet apart from each other.

All homes, regardless of their value, can be best protected from wildfire by implementing appropriate loss reduction measures.

The value of a home was not found to be a major factor in the risk that it would burn. In the study communities, there was a relatively even distribution of the percentage of homes that burned across a wide range of home values. This suggests that any home can be protected by taking the proper steps.

The requirements established in the new 2007 California Building Code will be effective in reducing losses and damage from wildfires.

San Diego County, which adopted progressive codes in 2001 and strengthened those codes in 2004, experienced lower burn rates in homes built to these wildfire property protection standards in unincorporated areas, according to an analysis conducted by the county after the 2007 fires. The 2004 San Diego County standards were reflective of the strict requirements of the new state code.

The requirements established by Shelter-in-Place (SIP) communities are extremely effective in reducing losses and damage from wildfires.

Development guidelines utilized in SIP communities and periodic inspections backed up by mandatory fuel control and maintenance of surrounding vegetation provided the best survival rates. No homes were burned in the at-risk SIP communities. However, a couple of documented close calls point to the need for constant vigilance even with the best community-wide approaches.

Wind-blown embers, which can travel one mile or more, were the biggest threat to homes in the Witch Creek Wildfire.

There were few, if any, reports of homes burned as a result of direct contact with flames.

Policymakers need to take a more proactive, community-based approach to property protection.

Government leaders should critically review the costs associated with the firefighting resources and manpower needed to battle the growing wildfire threat, and implement effective mitigation efforts before wildfires strike.

Homeowners need to retrofit their homes.

Homeowners must become familiar with the affordable options available to retrofit their existing homes to increase their protection against wildfire, and local and state government leaders should encourage this education.

New home construction in wildfire-prone areas should be built using the Shelter-in Place standards.

These standards must be accompanied by routine inspections and strict, ongoing enforcement to be successful.

Financial and real estate markets must acknowledge the value of wildfire-resistant construction and retrofitting.

The financial services industry, along with the real estate industry, must recognize the value of making these improvements to existing homes, and new homes should be marketed for the ability to survive in wildfire-prone areas.

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Figure 2. High density development in Coffey Park in prior to Tubbs Fire.

Figure 3. High density development in Coffey Park after Tubbs Fire.

Figure 4. High density development in the City of Ventura prior to Thomas Fire.

Figure 5. High-density development in the City of Ventura after Thomas Fire.

Attachment to Comment Letter O8,
Preserve Wild Santee, July 13, 2020

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June 1, 2020

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Subject: ***Proposed Project Amendment***
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19
County of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Impett and Mr. Silver:

In a letter dated May 7, 2020, Griffin Cove Transportation Consulting, PLLC (GCTC) documented a review of the updated environmental documents prepared relative to the Proposed Project Amendment ("PPA") for the Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 project ("Project") in San Diego County, California. Included in that review were the "Environmental Review Update Checklist Form" (also referred to as the "Environmental CEQA Addendum Checklist" on the County website) dated March 2020, as well as two key appendices, Appendix X (the "Fire Safety" memorandum) and Appendix J (the "Fire Protection Technical Memorandum").

Our review indicated that the CEQA addendum material fails to adequately address the issues that we had previously raised with respect to the validity of the analysis of wildland fire impacts and, in particular, the adequacy of the updated Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan.

BOARD LETTER REVIEW

We are in receipt of the San Diego County Board Letter ("Board Letter") prepared with respect to the upcoming June 3, 2020 Board of Supervisors hearing on the PPA. Our review of that document revealed that it contains statements that require clarification or correction. We would also note that certain aspects of the Board Letter support the assertions we have previously made questioning whether an emergency evacuation of the Project site and surrounding areas can be safely accomplished. Our review of the Board Letter is presented below.

Third-Party Expert Review

The Board Letter (p. 12) refers to a third-party expert review of the Project's evacuation plan:

> *The SDCFA [San Diego County Fire Authority] reviewed the evacuation plan for impacts from the Project Amendment on the surrounding community. The SDCFA hired a third-party expert to review the evacuation plan and FPP in addition to the SDCFA review. Both SDCFA and their third-party expert concur that the Project Amendment and surrounding community can be evacuated safely.*

We received a copy of the third-party evaluation on May 29, 2020. (Reference: Rohde & Associates, *Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Fire Services Operational Assessment*, March 11, 2020) Our review of that document suggests that it is inaccurate and misleading to say that Rohde concurs that the Project area can be evacuated safely. In my opinion, the Rohde assessment concludes that evacuation in a wind-driven fire could be too dangerous to justify evacuation. In this regard, the Rohde assessment contradicts the EIR's conclusion that the area can be evacuated safely, at least in a wind-driven fire scenario.

As the introduction to its discussion of evacuations, the Rohde assessment (p. 14) states that:

> *The updated evacuation plan has not yet been prepared by the Project.*

In other words, the Rohde assessment was apparently based on the February 2018 version of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan (WFEP), which was prepared for the originally-approved Otay Ranch Village 14 project. The WFEP was subsequently updated, and a March 2020 version was produced in conjunction with the Proposed Project Amendment that is currently under consideration.

As we noted in our May 7, 2020 letter, the updated (March 2020) WFEP is substantially different from the version that was addressed in the Rohde assessment. Specifically, substantial material was deleted from the earlier version, including any material addressing the ability to safely evacuate the PPA site. All material describing the analysis of fire behavior and progression was also deleted. Thus, the updated WFEP generally ignored the critical question of whether the Project area can be safely evacuated.

We can't help but wonder: If Rohde were to review the current version of the WFEP instead of the superseded version, would their findings be the same? We believe the answer to this question is "no." Rhode recognized serious deficiencies in the 2018 WFEP. For this reason, it recommended that the WFEP "be updated to reflect safer and more logical locations." (Rohde, p. 25). Because the 2018 WFEP was more comprehensive (albeit, for the reasons we have explained, the analyses were inadequate) than the March 2020 WFEP, it is implausible that Rohde would have determined the 2020 WFEP provided the factual basis for the conclusion that evacuation could be successfully accomplished.

Beyond this basic question regarding the validity of the third-party review and its conclusions, we identified the following specific statements within the Rohde assessment that: (1) call into question the Board Letter's conclusion regarding the ability to safely evacuate the Project in the event of a wildfire, and (2) support our previously-expressed view that the analysis of traffic operations during an evacuation was deficient and, in fact, there is no basis for a conclusion that an evacuation can be safely accomplished:

- *. . . there will be continuing potential for temporary obstruction due to smoke or fire branding as fire moves proximal to the road. This may be particularly problematic for night-time evacuations.* (Rohde, p. 15) [This issue was ignored in the WFEP.]

- *If evacuation from the Community of Jamul is directed along Proctor Valley Road to the southwest, traffic congestion should be expected.* (Rohde, p. 15)

- *Historical evacuation experience during past San Diego County wildfires has found limited participation by large percentiles of affected populations to evacuation warnings until late in evacuation periods, leading to traffic congestion during peak threat times.* (Rohde, p. 15)

- *Potential for traffic congestion of Proctor Valley Road may be an important traffic management issue given that both evacuation and emergency vehicle access must both utilize this route.* (Rohde, p. 15)

- *Initial traffic studies conducted by the Project suggest that peak road capacities for Proctor Valley Road (considering choke points) are 1,900 vehicles per hour using two traffic lanes (Dudek, 2018, table 1). However, the project has also calculated that if 100% of evacuees travel south bound on Proctor Valley Road, 2,462 vehicles per hour are likely to utilize this method. The Project estimates community evacuation times closer to 2.5-3 hours under this scenario. This suggests a potentially congested traffic conditions for mass community evacuation.* (Rohde, p. 15)

- *[The Project's] traffic studies did not consider potential traffic impacts from evacuation of neighboring Jamul residents who might also contribute to south bound traffic demands on Proctor Valley Road.* (Rohde, p. 15)
- *Traffic studies were updated to reflect the change in [the] project in 2019 (Chen Ryan memo) but only calculated average daily trips for Proctor Valley Road and not peak road capacity.* (Rohde, p. 15)

Furthermore, the Rohde "Summary of Findings" (p. 24) states:

- *Evacuation via Proctor Valley Road is the principal means available for evacuation of the community. . . . This route should not be utilized except as a last resort evacuation by the Community of Jamul. Such use would likely lead to significant congestion on this roadway. Potential wildfire entrapment risks due to terrain and fuels also exist on the roadway north or the Project.* [The assessment fails to identify other options available to the Jamul community in the event of a Santa Ana wind-driven fire moving from northeast to southwest.]
- *Using the proponent's traffic studies, this study has identified that congestion is likely on Proctor Valley Road during major community evacuation using two traffic lanes outbound. Further, the proponent's traffic studies have not calculated potential impacts from evacuation traffic from Jamul.*

In short, the Rohde assessment supports the arguments that we have presented, particularly with regard to the level of traffic congestion, adverse driving conditions associated with smoke or embers, the impacts of late initiation of the evacuation process resulting in a sudden surge of traffic, and other issues.

As a potential means to mitigate that traffic congestion, the Rohde report refers to the possibility of using "contra-flow" operation to increase capacity. Under such a scheme, all roadway lanes would accommodate traffic flowing outbound, away from the wildfire; no inbound traffic lanes would be provided. Rohde states, however (p. 16):

> *Contra-flow is difficult to manage from a law enforcement and traffic management perspective during an emergency. During the 2018 Camp Fire in Paradise, California, contra-flow was attempted but generated a significant log jam of traffic between the communities of Chico and Paradise, leading to civilian burn-overs.*

Given the significant concerns expressed in the Rohde report regarding the high likelihood of evacuation-related traffic congestion on Proctor Valley Road, the report also addressed the potential need for Project residents to "shelter-in-place." Specifically, Rohde found the evacuation plan's shelter-in-place locations to be inadequate. Moreover, although the Rohde report identified locations that it described as "safer," it never actually states that those locations are actually safe. (Rohde, pp. 15 - 16).

Taken as a whole, the statements presented above cannot be reconciled with the Board Letter's claim that Rohde concurs that the Project area can be safely evacuated in the event of a wildfire.

<u>Proctor Valley Road as an Evacuation Route</u>

The Board Letter states (p. 12):

> *There are approximately 6,000 residents in the Jamul area that currently would not use Proctor Valley Road to evacuate because the road is an existing two-lane unimproved public road. In the*

> *event of an emergency, existing residents would evacuate using SR-94, with the exception of approximately 50 homes in the western area of Jamul. Proctor Valley Road will be improved with fuel modification on each side of the road, which will improve existing emergency evacuation for residents of Jamul and Chula Vista, depending on direction of evacuation.*

The tone of this statement is misleading, in that it initially suggests that the unimproved nature of Proctor Valley Road between the Project and Jamul would preclude its use as an evacuation route. It goes on to indicate, however, that "fuel modification on each side of the road" will improve the adequacy of the road as an evacuation route.

The significance of this is that, as we previously pointed out, the Project's Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan ignored the fact that the Jamul community and other existing and planned communities will also use Proctor Valley Road to evacuate in the event of a wildfire. It similarly ignored the likely presence of ambient traffic (i.e., not evacuation-related) on Proctor Valley Road. Consequently, the level of congestion and the evacuation-related travel time were substantially underestimated.

The Board Letter also understates the extent of the improvements that will be undertaken on Proctor Valley Road between the Project and Jamul. Beyond simple "fuel modification" efforts, p. 2.9-52 of the May 2019 environmental impact report (EIR) states:

> *As part of the Proposed Project, the existing unimproved northern portion of Proctor Valley Road, which provides access to Jamul to the north of the Project Area, would be paved substantially in its existing width and alignment to provide public access and secondary emergency access to Chula Vista and Jamul.*

The proposed improvements are further described at p. 2.9-65 of the EIR:

> *As described in EIR Chapter 1, Project Description, the Proposed Project would improve Proctor Valley Road to a two-lane light collector from its current condition as a two-lane undivided, unpaved road connecting the community of Jamul to the east to Chula Vista to the west.*

In summary, it is inappropriate to downplay the role of Proctor Valley Road as a primary evacuation route for the 6,000 residents of the Jamul community. There is, in fact, a high likelihood that some or all of the Jamul-related residents and visitors (such as casino patrons) will view Proctor Valley Road as their best evacuation option in the event of a fire driven by Santa Ana winds, especially, for example if a fire breaks out near Jamul cutting off other evacuation routes. To reiterate, this substantial traffic volume has been completely ignored in the evacuation planning process.

<u>Potential Evacuation Scenarios</u>

Page 11 of the Board Letter says:

> *A Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan was also prepared for the Project Amendment and evaluated two potential evacuation scenarios: 1) all traffic flows southwesterly on Proctor Valley Road to the City of Chula Vista; and 2) traffic would be evacuated in both directions (southwesterly and northeasterly).*

Unfortunately, as we noted in our May 7, 2020 letter, this statement is simply false. In fact, the updated Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan includes no text specifically describing any evacuation scenario. Although earlier versions of the WFEP included material describing an analysis of the two evacuation scenarios

referred to here, all of the relevant text has been deleted from the current version. As we also noted, the updated WFEP document represents a significant step backward in addressing issues related to a wildland fire evacuation.

Additional Traffic Demand

According to the Board Letter (pp. 11 – 12):

> *The Project Amendment proposes an additional 147 homes compared to the Approved Project, for a total of 1,266 homes. The additional 147 homes would add approximately 294 vehicles on the road during an evacuation, in addition to the 2,462 vehicles that were projected for the Approved Project. In total, the Project Amendment would add an estimated 2,756 additional vehicles to the road during an evacuation.*

However, as we described in our May 7, 2020 letter, the earlier, February 2018 version of the WFEP (p. 17) employed a value of 2.2 vehicles per household, based on information provided by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Thus, the number of additional vehicles would be 323, and the total number of vehicles involved in an evacuation would be 2,785.

CONCLUSION

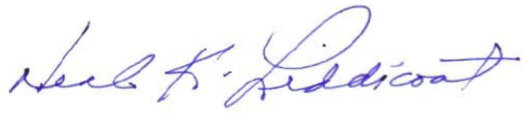
Based on our review of the San Diego County Board Letter for the Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Proposed Project Amendment and the associated third-party "Fire Services Operational Assessment" completed by Rohde & Associates, we continue to assert that the PPA's wildland fire impacts and evacuation feasibility have been inadequately addressed. In fact, we believe that the Rohde report supports our concerns with respect to the ability to safely evacuate the estimated 4,643 individuals who are likely to be on-site and the 6,000 residents of the Jamul community. Further, we believe that if Rohde were to review the current version of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan that was specifically prepared with respect to the PPA, they would have likely concluded that the current plan is inadequate.

Additional, more thorough documentation must be prepared and circulated for public review prior to consideration of the PPA and its environmental documentation by the County of San Diego.

We hope this information is useful. If you have questions concerning any of the items presented here or would like to discuss them further, please feel free to contact me at (906) 847-8276.

Sincerely,

GRIFFIN COVE TRANSPORTATION CONSULTING, PLLC



Neal K. Liddicoat, P.E.
Principal

1247860.1

May 1, 2020

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Subject: ***Proposed Project Amendment***
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19
County of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Impett and Mr. Silver:

In a letter dated March 30, 2018, Griffin Cove Transportation Consulting, PLLC (GCTC) documented a review of the "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan" completed with respect to the proposed Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 project ("Project") in San Diego County, California. Despite the significant issues we identified with regard to that document and the associated public safety concerns, the Project was approved by the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors on June 26, 2019.

A Proposed Project Amendment ("PPA") is currently under consideration, which would result in the construction of an additional 147 residential units for a revised total of 1,266 units, as well as various other land uses (e.g., mixed-use commercial/retail, an undeveloped neighborhood park site, an elementary school, community facilities, and a fire station).

An "Environmental Review Update Checklist Form" (also referred to as the "Environmental CEQA Addendum Checklist" on the County website) dated March 2020 was prepared by San Diego County to address potential environmental impacts of the PPA. The checklist includes several key appendices and attachments, including:

- Appendix X includes a February 26, 2020 memorandum prepared by Dudek on the topic of "Fire Safety."
    - Attachment A to Appendix X includes an updated version of the Draft Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan (Reference: Dudek, *Draft Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan for Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Proposed Project Amendment*, March 2020.)
- Appendix J contains the "Fire Protection Technical Memorandum" (Dudek, December 2, 2019).
    - Attachment A to this memo presents several additional memoranda containing responses to certain of the comments submitted relative to the Project.

GCTC has completed a review of the documents referenced above. Our review indicates that the addendum material fails to adequately address the issues raised in our March 30, 2018 letter. The specific findings resulting from our review of the current documents are summarized below, in the following order:

- Updated Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan,
- Fire Safety Memorandum, and
- Fire Protection Planning Technical Memorandum.

UPDATED WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN

Of particular concern in our previous review of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan (WFEP) was the issue of wildland fire impacts and, more specifically, the adequacy of the analysis with respect to traffic operations during an evacuation scenario. Our review reflected the fact that all vehicular access points for the proposed Project (and the PPA) will be located on Proctor Valley Road, which would serve as the sole evacuation route in the event of an emergency, such as a wildland fire. That review revealed a number of deficiencies in the WFEP, including:

- **Inadequate mobilization time was assumed.** In particular, the analysis assumed that adequate time would be available to allow for notification and preparation activities because the fire will initially be located some distance away from the Project. It ignored the potential impacts of a fire that starts in the vicinity of the project site.

- **The analysis employed flawed road capacity assumptions, resulting in underestimation of the evacuation time.** Specifically, the analysis of the ability of Proctor Valley Road to accommodate evacuating traffic assumed that the directional capacity of Proctor Valley Road between the Project site and Chula Vista will be either 1,800 or 1,900 vehicles per hour (VPH) even though the *Highway Capacity Manual* (Transportation Research Board, Sixth Edition, 2016, p. 15-6), which is the most widely-accepted authority on matters relating to road capacity, specifically says that:

  > *A two-lane highway's capacity under base conditions is 1,700 pc/h [passenger cars/hour] in one direction, with a limit of 3,200 pc/h for the total of the two directions.*

- **The analysis ignored several factors that negatively affect roadway capacity**, including:
  - The possibility that the road will be obscured by smoke or other fire-related factors, such as visible flames or embers.
  - The effects of trucks, recreational vehicles, or vehicles towing trailers in the evacuating traffic stream.
  - The emotional state of the evacuees, which could lead to irrational or unpredictable behavior by drivers.

- **The analysis employed flawed traffic demand estimates.** The traffic demand estimates assumed that only Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 traffic will be using Proctor Valley Road as an evacuation route. This ignored the fact that the Jamul community and other existing and planned communities will also use Proctor Valley Road to evacuate in the event of a wildfire. In addition, ambient traffic (i.e., not evacuation-related) will also likely be on Proctor Valley Road when an emergency is declared and evacuation commences. In short, the effect of non-project traffic (both evacuation-related and ambient) on traffic flow along Proctor Valley Road was overlooked.

- **The analysis ignored the congested traffic operations that will exist along the evacuation route**, even on a typical day when no emergency is occurring. For example, the intersection of Proctor Valley Road/Northwoods Drive/Agua Vista Drive, which is the first intersection that evacuating traffic would encounter in Chula Vista, is projected to operate at or beyond capacity in the AM and PM peak hours, resulting in excessive vehicular delays. Thus, if an evacuation coincided with the AM or PM peak hour, traffic flow would be substantially impeded.

- **The evacuation time estimates were flawed.** The methodology employed in developing the evacuation time estimates failed to reflect the fact that the projected traffic demand will exceed the capacity of Proctor Valley Road, based on information stated in the *Highway Capacity Manual.* This will result in unstable traffic flow, which will be manifested in high levels of congestion and stop-and-go traffic. Further, the analysis incorrectly assumed that evacuating traffic will be evenly distributed over the course of the evacuation period. In summary, the evacuation time was underestimated.

With this as background, we reviewed the updated (March 2020) version of the WFEP, which was prepared for the PPA. Remarkably, we found that the updated WFEP is virtually identical to the February 2018 version, **except that all of the sections that specifically address evacuation from the PPA site were deleted**, including the following components (which are provided here as Attachment A, for ease of reference):

- Section 4.2 – Roadway Capacities and Maximum Evacuation Time Estimate
- Table 1 – Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Roadway and Freeway Vehicle Capacities
- Figure 2 – Evacuation Component Time Frame Estimates

In addition, a number of other strategic deletions were made, including the following paragraph (WFEP, February 2018, Pp. 13 – 14):

> *As evidenced by mass evacuations in San Diego County and elsewhere, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible or necessary to move large numbers of persons at the same time. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, including San Diego County, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation. The need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness.*

We also note that WFEP Section 6 – "Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Evacuation Procedures" was heavily edited to remove any meaningful reference to the feasibility of evacuating the PPA, including references to the results of the previously-provided evacuation time estimates. Key deletions include the following statements:

- *It is estimated that the minimum amount of time needed to move the Proposed Project's population to urbanized and/or designated evacuation areas may require . . . up to 3 or more hours under varying constraints that may occur during an evacuation. This does not include additional allowances for the time needed to detect and report a fire; for fire response and on-site intelligence; for phone, patrols, and aerial based notifications; and for notifying special needs citizens.* (WFEP, February 2018, p. 25)
- *Evacuation is considered by many to offer the highest level of life protection to the public, but it can result in evacuees being placed in harm's way if the time available for evacuation is insufficient (Cova et al. 2011). An example of this type of evacuation . . . is an evacuation that occurs when a fire ignites close to vulnerable communities. . . . This type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area than in a well-defended, ignition-resistant home. Conditions may become so poor that the vehicle drives off the road or crashes into another vehicle, and flames and heat overcome the occupants. A vehicle*

> *offers little shelter from a wildfire if the vehicle is situated near burning vegetation or catches fire itself.* (WFEP, February 2018, p. 25)

- *As of this document's preparation, no community in California has been directed to shelter-in-place during a wildland fire. Even communities in Rancho Santa Fe, California, which are designed and touted as shelter-in-place communities, were evacuated during the 2007 Witch Creek Fire. This is not to say that people have not successfully sheltered-in-place during wildfire, where there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition resistant landscape open air areas.* (WFEP, February 2018, p. 30)
- *The Village 14 neighborhoods as safety zones [available to be used for escape by responding fire fighters] can be part of [the] county's pre-planning efforts, although during the fire, the identified safety zones may not be feasible due to distance, location, fire behavior, etc.* (WFEP, February 2018, p. 32)

In short, it appears that any statement within the WFEP that calls into the question the safety of the PPA, including the ability to safely evacuate the PPA site, was removed from the updated version of the document. This is certainly a novel approach – rather than modify the analysis to improve it so as to respond to valid questions and criticisms, simply delete the flawed sections from the document. To be clear, simply eliminating the problematic analysis does not rectify the deficiencies in the prior document.

In short, the updated document represents a significant step backward in addressing issues related to a wildland fire evacuation. It is critical that a revised evacuation plan be developed for the PPA, which incorporates valid assumptions and parameters regarding the factors identified in our March 30, 2018 letter, including:

- Mobilization time,
- Proctor Valley Road capacity,
- Project traffic volume,
- Non-project traffic volume (both ambient and evacuation-related), and
- Traffic congestion and its effect on evacuation time.

FIRE SAFETY MEMORANDUM

The "Fire Safety" memorandum is contained in Appendix X to the CEQA Addendum (Dudek, February 26, 2020). According to the introduction to this document (p. 1), it addresses issues regarding, ". . . impacts on fire ignition risks and emergency evacuation procedures" and ". . . seeks to clarify certain points regarding fire ignition, [and] subdivision-specific evacuation planning and execution . . ."

Our review, however, reveals that very little "subdivision-specific" information is presented regarding emergency evacuations from the PPA. Instead, the document provides a very general statement of what is involved in planning for and executing emergency evacuations, while failing to address the specific evacuation needs of the PPA.

The document does note (p. 4):

> *The Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan has been updated for the Proposed Project Amendment, and is included as Attachment 1 to this Memo.*

Further, it goes on to say (p. 6):

> *Dudek has also prepared a Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan for the Proposed Project Amendment. This updated evacuation plan indicates that, in an [sic] wildfire scenario, there are two likely evacuation scenarios; one where all traffic flows southwesterly on Proctor Valley Road through the City of Chula Vista and one where project traffic would be evacuated in both directions (southwesterly and northeasterly).*

The problem with this statement is that, as described above, the updated WFEP includes no text specifically describing any evacuation scenario. In fact, the word "scenario" does not even appear in the WFEP document. Although earlier versions of the WFEP included material describing an analysis of the two evacuation scenarios referred to here, all of the relevant text has been deleted from the current version.

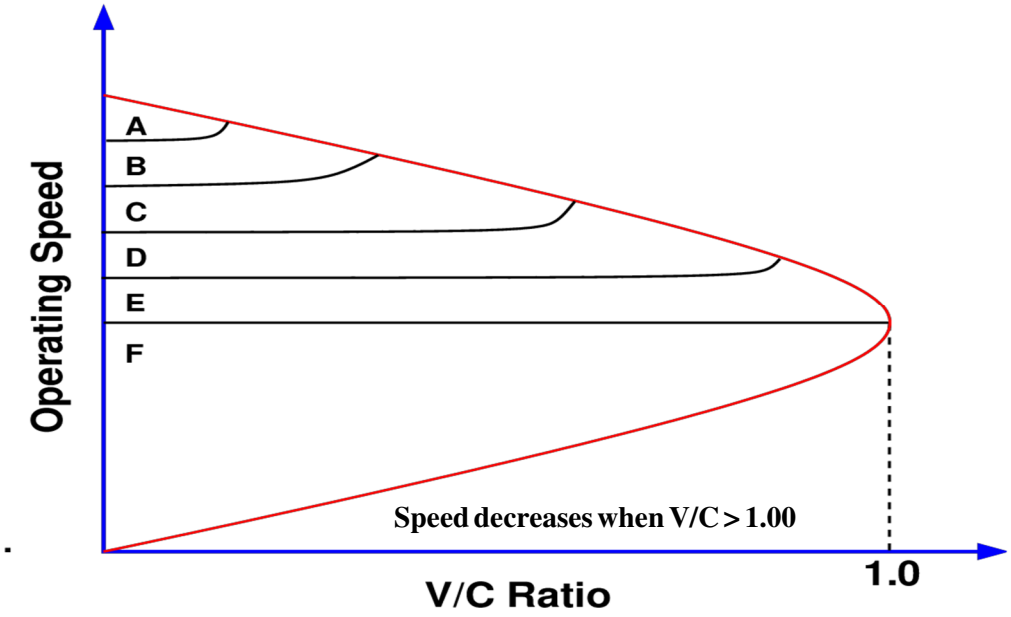
In its attempt to include "subdivision-specific" information relative to the proposal to add 147 residential units, the Fire Safety memo inaccurately states, "Assuming two cars per unit, this would add approximately 294 vehicles on the road in an evacuation . . ." However, the February 2018 version of the WFEP (p. 17) employed a value of 2.2 vehicles per household, based on information provided by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Thus, the number of additional vehicles would be 323, and the total number of vehicles involved in an evacuation would be 2,785.

Considering that the one-way capacity of a two-lane road is 1,700 vehicles per hour, as stated in the *Highway Capacity Manual* and referenced above, 2,785 vehicles would result in a volume/capacity (V/C) ratio on Proctor Valley Road of 1.64 (i.e., 2,785 / 1,700 = 1.64). In other words, the traffic demand would be 64 percent higher than the capacity of the road. (This assumes that the "inbound" traffic lane would need to be reserved for approaching emergency vehicles.)

The quality of flow on a road is described in terms of "level of service" (LOS), which ranges from LOS A (free-flowing conditions) to LOS F (highly congested; V/C > 1.00). A V/C ratio of 1.64 indicates operation in excess of the road's capacity and, by definition, represents LOS F. According to the *Highway Capacity Manual* (TRB, 2016, p. 12-18):

> *Oversaturated conditions are represented by LOS F. LOS F describes unstable flow. . . . breakdown occurs when the ratio of existing demand to actual capacity, or of forecast demand to estimated capacity, exceeds 1.00.*

Unstable flow will be manifested in high levels of congestion and stop-and-go traffic, which will increase not only the time needed to evacuate, but also the levels of stress and anxiety for evacuees. The following graphic illustrates the relationship between LOS and travel speed. As shown, when a roadway reaches LOS F (i.e., V/C > 1.00), the operating speed rapidly declines.



The traffic impacts of the PPA are addressed in a technical memorandum as part of the CEQA addendum (Reference: Chen-Ryan, "Traffic Technical Memorandum for the Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Proposed Project Amendment," December 2, 2019) According to Table S-1 – Summary of Significant Effects, which is presented in Attachment A to that memo, several roadway segments and intersections along Proctor Valley Road were found to have significant and unavoidable impacts and unacceptable levels of service on a "typical" day when no evacuation is occurring, even after consideration of mitigation measures. Those facilities, which are illustrated in Attachment B, include:

- Existing Plus Project Buildout
  - Proctor Valley Road between Northwoods Drive and the City of Chula Vista/San Diego County Boundary (LOS D)
  - Proctor Valley Road/Northwoods Drive/Agua Vista Drive (AM – LOS F / PM – LOS E)
- Cumulative Conditions (Year 2025)
  - Proctor Valley Road between Project Street "A" and the City of Chula Vista/San Diego County Boundary (LOS E)
  - Proctor Valley Road between Northwoods Drive and the City of Chula Vista/San Diego County Boundary (LOS D)
  - Proctor Valley Road/Northwoods Drive/Agua Vista Drive (AM – LOS F / PM – LOS E)
- Cumulative Conditions (Year 2030)
  - Proctor Valley Road between Project Street "A" and the City of Chula Vista/San Diego County Boundary (LOS E)
  - Proctor Valley Road between Northwoods Drive and the City of Chula Vista/San Diego County Boundary (LOS F)

- Proctor Valley Road/Northwoods Drive/Agua Vista Drive (AM – LOS F / PM – LOS F)

Because there is no certainty that the mitigation measures identified for these locations can be accomplished, there is a reasonable likelihood that unacceptable traffic operations will continue to exist along the primary evacuation route for project residents and other nearby communities, even on a "normal" day. In other words, key components of the sole evacuation route (Proctor Valley Road) serving the PPA are expected to operate at or above capacity, leaving no room to accommodate a sudden influx of vehicles associated with an emergency evacuation. Traffic flow would be substantially impeded (with or without an evacuation), with congestion, stop-and-go travel conditions, and high levels of driver frustration likely to prevail.

We acknowledge that the memo states that the additional vehicles, ". . . would reasonably be expected to result in somewhat increased evacuation times . . .," but it applies conditions to that statement that would appear to be an attempt to minimize the likelihood of this occurring (i.e., ". . . if every resident and vehicle attempted to evacuate in the same direction at the same time.").

Generally, the Fire Safety Memo ignores the question of whether an evacuation can be successfully accomplished. Although it describes the proposed improvements to Proctor Valley Road as a Project amenity that will improve fire response and safety (p. 8), those improvements are only presented in general terms and no analysis is documented as to whether even the improved roadway will be capable of accommodating a surge of evacuees. Regardless of any improvements, Proctor Valley Road will continue to have only two lanes, one in each direction of travel, with the capacity limitations described above.

The memorandum (p. 4) contains a section heading stating that, "The Proposed Project Amendment's Subdivision-Specific Evacuation Plan is Consistent with County Protocols," which seems to suggest a belief that the plan is, therefore, adequate as the basis for determining that wildland fire impacts are less than significant. This inherently assumes, of course, that the County protocols themselves are adequate to allow such a conclusion to be reached, and it is not apparent that this is necessarily the case. That same section of the document states that the project's evacuation plan, ". . . can be integrated into a regional evacuation plan when **and if** the area officials and stakeholders . . . complete one." [Emphasis added] The obvious uncertainty in this statement and the implications for the safety of PPA residents and residents of other nearby communities is a major source of concern.

At the same time, the memorandum attempts to minimize the importance of an adequate evacuation plan by stating that they are "guidance documents only" (p. 5) and that "[a]gencies involved in implementing an evacuation order would not rely on a residential subdivision evacuation plan." (p. 5)

Moreover, it suggests that modeling potential evacuation scenarios is simply too difficult, as there are too many variables so the results would be unreliable. (p. 6) All of this ignores the most critical fact regarding the proposed PPA: there are only two evacuation options – (1) travel to the northeast on Proctor Valley Road or (2) travel to the southwest on Proctor Valley Road. Given the lack of meaningful travel options, the number of analysis variables is significantly reduced, which eliminates the memo's argument that it is simply too hard to do the evaluation. In short, two basic questions need to be answered:

1. If a fire is approaching from a direction that necessitates travel to the northeast on Proctor Valley Road, does that two-lane road have adequate capacity to accommodate all PPA- and non-PPA-related traffic that might be on that road during an evacuation?
2. If a fire is approaching from a direction that necessitates travel to the southwest on Proctor Valley Road (such as during Santa Ana wind conditions, for example), does that two-lane road have

adequate capacity to accommodate all PPA- and non-PPA-related traffic (including residents of Jamul, for instance) that might be on that road during an evacuation?

In conclusion, the Dudek "Fire Safety" memorandum provides no support for the idea that the wildland fire impact will be less than significant, as it provides no assurance that an emergency evacuation can be safely and effectively implemented.

FIRE PROTECTION PLANNING TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

The "Fire Protection Planning Technical Memorandum" (Dudek, December 2, 2019) was presented as Appendix J to the CEQA Addendum. It addresses the extent to which the fire service and fire hazard impacts of the PPA differ from those of the approved Project and concludes that those impacts are less than significant, based on several criteria, primarily related to code-compliance and consistency with the County General Plan.

Unfortunately, none of those criteria address the ability to safely evacuate the PPA in the event of a wildland fire. Among the statements made to justify the significance conclusion is the following:

> *A site-specific evacuation plan has been prepared and includes input and review from SDCFA, law enforcement, and San Diego County Office of Emergency Services.*

As we described above, however, the updated Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan is woefully deficient, and it provides no basis for concluding that an emergency evacuation can be safely accomplished for the 4,643 persons estimated to be on-site at the PPA (Fire Protection Planning Technical Memorandum, p. 20). In fact, it is less useful than the earlier versions of the evacuation plan, in that all content that specifically addresses evacuation feasibility has been eliminated.

The "Fire Protection Planning Technical Memorandum" also serves as the cover memo for four additional memoranda (presented as Attachment A) that are intended to respond to concerns, ". . . regarding projects built in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones." (p. 1) Comments regarding deficiencies in the Project evacuation plan are addressed in one of those memoranda (Dudek, "Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Area 16 and 19 Public Comment – Evacuation Plan Purpose," June 21, 2019).

Interestingly, this one-page document does not address the current version of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan. It specifically refers to the two evacuation scenarios and associated travel time estimates that were originally analyzed, but have since been eliminated from the plan. In fact, it actually refers to a September 2017 version of the evacuation plan, not even the February 2018 version that was attached to the DEIR as Appendix 3.1.1-3. This raises a question of fairness: How can the public can be expected to keep the numerous versions of these important documents straight and provide a meaningful review of their contents, when even the professionals who prepared them are unable to do so?

Rather than provide substantive responses to the valid concerns expressed by the public, the memo seems intended to explain away the plan's deficiencies based on the contention that the plan is unnecessary. Typical statements in this regard include:

- *In summary, evacuation plans are not required by the California Environmental Quality Act or any other regulation or policy for development projects like Village 14 and Planning Area 16/19.*
- *Evacuation plans are not requirements for projects and are not utilized by Emergency Management Agencies because every wildfire is unique and fluid.*

- *The WFEP prepared for the Project was not intended to model regional evacuations, and to Dudek's knowledge, there are no such plans in existence in San Diego County or California.*

Although these statements might be accurate, they are insufficient justification for the failure to make a valid determination of the safety impacts of a highly-likely wildfire on the inhabitants of the PPA. The fact that the WFEP ". . . focuses on resident awareness" rather than on resident safety constitutes a substantial deficiency. As with the other documents discussed here, this memo provides no support for a finding of a less than significant impact regarding wildfire hazards.

CONCLUSION

Based on our review of the "Environmental Review Update Checklist Form" (including its various appendices and attachments) completed in connection with the proposed Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Proposed Project Amendment in San Diego County, California, we continue to assert that the wildland fire impacts have been inadequately addressed. No certainty has been provided that the estimated 4,643 individuals who are likely to be on-site could safely evacuate the PPA area. Additional, more thorough documentation must be prepared and circulated for public review prior to consideration of the PPA and its environmental documentation by the County of San Diego.

We hope this information is useful. If you have questions concerning any of the items presented here or would like to discuss them further, please feel free to contact me at (906) 847-8276.

Sincerely,

GRIFFIN COVE TRANSPORTATION CONSULTING, PLLC

Neal K. Liddicoat, P.E.
Principal

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

MATERIAL DELETED FROM THE WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN
(Highlighted in Yellow)

(References: Dudek, *Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan, March 2020 & February 2018.)*

APPENDIX 3.1.1-3

Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan

DRAFT

WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN
for
Otay Ranch
Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19

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FEBRUARY 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section **Page No.**

1 QUICK REFERENCE - WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN 1

2 BACKGROUND 5

3 SAN DIEGO COUNTY EVACUATION PLANNING SUMMARY 7

3.1 Evacuation Objectives 8

3.2 Evacuation Coordination Process 8

3.3 Evacuation Response Operations 10

3.3.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters 10

3.3.2 Shelter-in-Place 11

4 VILLAGE 14 AND PLANNING AREAS 16/19 EVACUATION ROAD NETWORK 13

4.1 Evacuation Route Determination 15

4.2 Roadway Capacities and Maximum Evacuation Time Estimate 15

5 VILLAGE 14 AND PLANNING AREAS 16/19 RESIDENT WILDFIRE/EVACUATION AWARENESS 21

6 VILLAGE 14 AND PLANNING AREAS 16/19 EVACUATION PROCEDURES 25

6.1 FlamMap Fire Behavior and Progression Analysis 26

6.2 Village 14 Evacuation Baseline 29

6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency 30

6.3.1 Safety Zones 31

6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas 32

6.4 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation 34

6.4.1 Evacuation of Special Populations 34

6.4.2 Animal Evacuations 35

6.4.3 Re-Entry Procedures 36

7 LIMITATIONS 37

8 REFERENCES 39

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Page No.

APPENDICES

A "Ready, Set, Go!" Personal Wildland Fire Action Guide
B FlamMapFire Behavior and Progression Analysis
C Wildfire Progression Model – Ignition Off State Route 94 Northeast of the Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19
D Wildfire Progression Model – Ignition Off Proctor Valley Road Directly North of Planning Areas 16/19
E Wildfire Progression Model – Ignition Off Proctor Valley Road, south of Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19

TABLE

1 Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16 and 19 Roadway and Freeway Vehicle Capacities 16

FIGURES

1 Fire Evacuation Map 3
2 Evacuation Component Time Frame Estimates 19

iii. Coordinate and communicate with the private sector, community groups, and faith based organizations to utilize their services and resources available to support the response

iv. Providing shelter for evacuees

3.3 Evacuation Response Operations

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-profit organizations. Wildfire evacuations would typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notification in advance of an immediate threat to life safety, giving residents time to gather belongings and make arrangements for evacuation. On the other hand, other threats, including wildfires igniting nearby, may occur with little or no notice and certain evacuation response operations would not be feasible (e.g., establishing contra flow requires between 24 to 72 hours to be implemented; a no-notice event would not allow for contra flow to be established). Evacuation assistance of specific segments of the population may also not be feasible.

3.3.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When the SDSD implements an evacuation order, they coordinate with the responding fire agency, the EOC, and others to decide on a location to use as a temporary evacuation point (TEP). The SDSD Dispatch Center would utilize the AlertSanDiego system to direct evacuees to the established TEP or shelter. These evacuation points would serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees and would provide basic needs such as food, water, and restrooms. The JCPP indicates the following shelters and assembly areas that can provide at least short-term refuge:

- Jamul Primary School*
- SDCFA Fire Station 36
- Rancho San Diego Shopping Center Parking Lot*
- Thousand Trails

**Denotes classification as a Primary Shelter/Assembly Area*

Other refuge sites are available within urbanized areas of Chula Vista, El Cajon, Rancho San Diego, and developed communities primarily to the west of the Proposed Project.

If there are residents unable to evacuate and need transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the SDSD may establish transportation points to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. These points should be large, well-known sites

4 VILLAGE 14 AND PLANNING AREAS 16/19 EVACUATION ROAD NETWORK

Wildfire emergencies that would be most likely to include an evacuation of the Project Area would be large wildfires approaching from the north, northeast, or east. These fires are often wind driven and occur during declared red flag warning days where low humidity and high winds facilitate fire ignition and spread. If a fire starts in the backcountry (East County) and is fanned by these fire weather conditions, an early evacuation of the area may occur as many as 24 hours prior to actual threatening conditions. Fires occurring on typical weather days, even fires igniting off the SR-125, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the Project Area. Partial evacuation of some neighborhoods could be an option in these cases.

If a wildfire ignited closer to the Proposed Area during weather that facilitates fire spread and where multiple hours are not available for evacuation, a different evacuation approach would need to be explored. It is preferred to evacuate long before a wildfire is near, and in fact, history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are due to late evacuations when they are overtaken on roads. Therefore, it is prudent to consider a contingency option. For example, if a wildfire is anticipated to encroach upon the community in a timeframe that is shorter than would be required to evacuate all residents, then options available to responding fire and law enforcement personnel should include (1) partial relocation where residents in perimeter homes on the north/northeast/east edge are temporarily relocated to internal areas or to the Village center (public safety, school and multi-use lots), (2) individual neighborhood relocations where residents, such as from homes in Planning Areas 16/19, are temporarily relocated to the Village Core or south to Chula Vista, and (3) temporary refuge where residents are instructed to remain in their homes while firefighters perform their structure protection function. This approach is consistent with San Diego County's (County of San Diego 2014) evacuation approach, which states "Due to the nature of the threats requiring an evacuation, there may be insufficient time to perform an early evacuation of the area and shelter-in-place instructions may need to be provided." Although not a shelter-in-place community, the structures in the Proposed Project would be ignition resistant, defensible, and designed to require minimal firefighting resources for protection, which enables these contingency options that may not be available to other area communities.

As evidenced by mass evacuations in San Diego County and elsewhere, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible or necessary to move large numbers of persons at the same time. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, including San Diego County, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation. The need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes

very important for improving evacuation effectiveness. Among the most important factors for successful evacuations in urban settings is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. If intersections are controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, or other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Another important aspect of successful evacuation is a managed and phased evacuation declaration. Evacuating in phases, based on vulnerability, location, or other factors, enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadway to be smoothed over a longer time frame and can be planned to result in traffic levels that flow better than when mass evacuations include large evacuation areas at the same time.

This plan defers to law enforcement and OES to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making decisions. For example, the Proposed Project community would offer its residents a high level of fire safety on site (refer to the Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 – Fire Protection Plan prepared by Dudek (Appendix 3.1.1-2)) along with options for properly equipped and trained firefighter safety zones (within the Village 14 neighborhoods) and temporary resident on-site refuge (within their well-protected homes) as a contingency, as discussed further in this plan.

The Proposed Project's planned community interior road network and the existing regional road system that it interconnects provide multidirectional primary and secondary emergency evacuation routes consistent with, or exceeding, most communities in this area. Consistent with County of San Diego evacuation planning annex (2014), major ground transportation corridors in the area would be used as primary evacuation routes during an evacuation effort. The road systems were evaluated to determine the best routes for fire response equipment and "probable" evacuation routes for relocating people to designated safety areas. The primary roadways that would be used for evacuation from the Proposed Project are Proctor Valley Road towards the City of Chula Vista and Melody Road towards Jamul. These roads provide access to major traffic corridors, including indirectly to SR-125 to the south and SR-94 to the north and east.

During an emergency evacuation from the Proposed Project community, the primary and secondary roadways may be providing citizen egress while responding emergency vehicles are inbound. Because the roadways are all designed to meet or exceed County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code requirements—including 12-foot-wide, unobstructed travel lanes, adequate parking, 28-foot inside radius, grade maximums, signals at intersections, and roadside FMZs—potential conflicts that reduce the roadway efficiency for smooth evacuations are minimized.

The community's primary evacuation routes are accessed through a series of internal neighborhood roadways, which connect with the primary ingress/egress roads that intersect off-site primary and major evacuation routes. Based on the existing road network, the community can evacuate once off site to the north, south, east, or west depending on the nature of the emergency.

Depending on the nature of the emergency requiring evacuation, it is anticipated that the Proposed Project community traffic would exit the area via Proctor Valley Road to the north or south as follows (Figure 1):

- In the southern and central portion of the community – Proctor Valley Road, the Proposed Project's primary access, provides access to other primary evacuation routes (i.e., East H Street or Otay Lakes Road via Hunte Parkway) that intersect with SR-125 on-ramps.
- In the northern portion of the community – Proctor Valley Road connects with Campo Road (SR-94) via Melody Road.

4.1 Evacuation Route Determination

Fire and law enforcement officials would identify evacuation points before evacuation routes are announced to the public. Evacuation routes are determined based on the location and extent of the incident and include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible.

4.2 Roadway Capacities and Maximum Evacuation Time Estimate

Roadway capacity represents the maximum number of vehicles that can reasonably be accommodated on a road. Roadway capacity is typically measured in vehicles per hour and can fluctuate based on the number of available lanes, number of traffic signals, construction activity, accidents, and obstructions as well as positively by traffic control measures. The post-project conditions for existing roads are provided in Table 1. The Proposed Project includes improvements to vehicle capacity through road widening, paving, and related improvements.

Each roadway classification has a different capacity based on level of service, with freeways and highways having the highest capacities. Based on traffic engineer estimates (Chen Ryan Associates 2017) and using peak numbers and a conservative estimate, roads that would be the most likely available to the Proposed Project's residents and their hourly capacities are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Roadway and Freeway Vehicle Capacities

Roadway	Segment	Roadway and Freeway Capacity*				
		East	*West*	*North*	*South*	*Total*
Proctor Valley Road	SR-94 to Proposed Project northern boundary	1,800	1,800	—	—	3,600
Proctor Valley Road	Proposed Project northern boundary to Proposed Project southern boundary	—	—	1,900	1,900	3,800
Proctor Valley Road	Proposed Project southern boundary to SR-125	4,800	4,700	—	—	9,500
Olympic Parkway	Hunte Parkway to SR-125	5,100	4,600	—	—	9,700
Otay Lakes Road	Hunte Parkway to SR-125	5,100	5,000	—	—	10,100
Hunte Parkway	Proctor Valley Road to Eastlake Parkway	3,900	3,100	—	—	7,000
Mount Miguel Road	Proctor Valley Road to SR-125	8,200	5,100	—	—	13,300
SR-94	Lyon Valley Road to Melody Road	—	—	1,900	1,900	3,800
I-805	South of SR-54	—	—	10,500	10,500	21,000
SR-125	South of SR-54	—	—	4,200	4,200	8,400
SR-54	I-805 to SR-125	8,100	8,100	—	—	16,200

* These roadway capacities include consideration of key chokepoints. This evacuation plan does not rely solely on these capacities for determining the time needed to evacuate. Impedances and other delays are anticipated by adding buffer time to the total calculated evacuation times.

Using these averages, the length of time it would take for an area to evacuate can be estimated by dividing the number of vehicles that need to evacuate by the total roadway capacity (and adding an additional safety buffer). Based on the Proposed Project's estimated 1,119 residential units, and assuming 2.2 cars per household (Board of Forestry and Fire Protection 2016), during an evacuation, it is calculated that up to 2,462 vehicles could be evacuating in a major incident that required full evacuation of the community. Although this is a conservative estimate, as that number may be lower, as some families would likely drive in one vehicle versus in multiple vehicles and depending on the time of day, many of these vehicles may already be off site, such as if a fire occurred during typical work hours.

The potential amount of time needed to evacuate the Proposed Project, based on the planned roadway improvements, was calculated based on the following factors: (1) the internal roadway capacities and (2) available egress routes on Proctor Valley Road and its connector roads, with two scenarios: estimated 70% of vehicles (1,723) using Proctor Valley Road to the south and 30% (739) using Proctor Valley Road to the north, and a second scenario where all vehicles use Proctor Valley Road to the south. The lowest capacity roadway encountered on the route was given priority and was the determining factor for the utilized vehicle capacity and accounting for slower speeds during some evacuations.

Evacuation Scenario 1 – 70% of Proposed Project evacuating vehicles travel south (and west) on Proctor Valley Road to Chula Vista and 30% travel north (and east) on Proctor Valley Road to El Cajon area.

Based on the factors and assumptions previously detailed regarding neighborhood evacuation routes, and incorporating standard pre-evacuation timeframes (Figure 2), it is estimated that the 1,723 vehicles anticipated to use Proctor Valley Road south (minimum capacity of 1,900 vehicles/hour) to the improved Proctor Valley Road with four total lanes (4,700 vehicles/hour), to SR-125 (4,200 vehicles/hour), can be evacuated to urban Chula Vista within a 1-hour travel time and up to 1.5 hours of evacuation mobilization time. The total evacuation time is approximately 3 hours, including a safety factor to allow for potential impedances/delays of an additional 45 minutes. Simultaneous evacuation of the estimated 739 vehicles via Proctor Valley Road north (minimum capacity of 1,800 vehicles/hour) to SR-94 (1,900 vehicles/hour) and into developed areas of El Cajon would require approximately 30 to 45 minutes travel time. Allowing up to 90 minutes for evacuation mobilization (Figure 2) results in approximately 2 hours required for complete evacuation plus a safety buffer of 30 minutes resulting in a 2.5 hour timeframe.

Therefore, under Scenario 1, it is conservatively estimated that the community can be completely evacuated within approximately 2.5 to 3 hours once notification has been provided (up to 45 minutes after evacuation notifications completed). The timeframe may be longer if traffic flow is

not maintained and may be double or more if a region-wide evacuation is declared that does not enable pre-planned traffic management measures. Traffic flow is a priority during evacuation events and phased evacuations are important to reduce the number of vehicles accessing roadways at the same time.

Scenario 2 – 100% of the Proposed Project's vehicles travel south (and west) on Proctor Valley Road into Chula Vista.

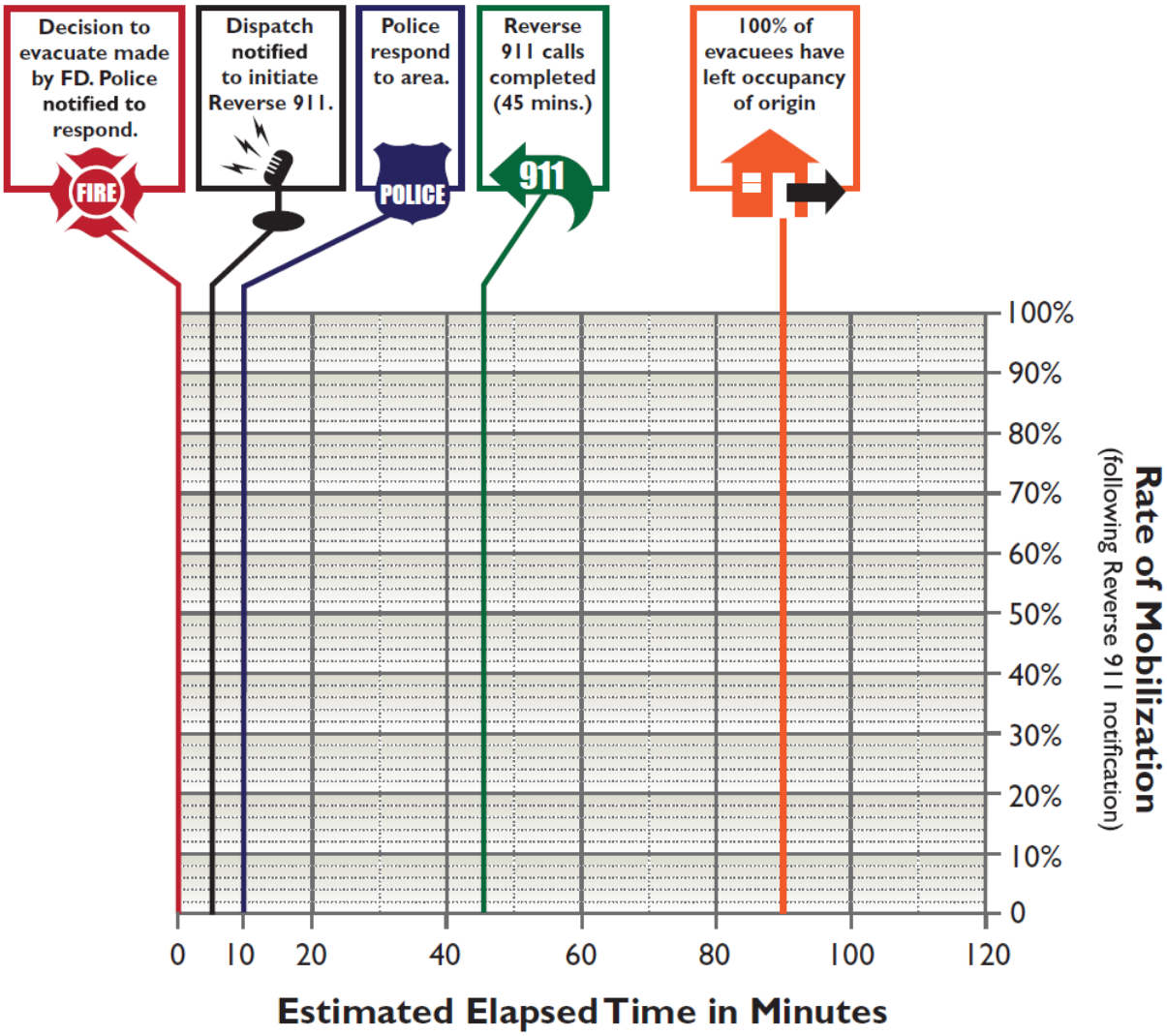
The following estimate is based on the factors and assumptions previously detailed regarding neighborhood evacuation routes, and incorporating standard pre-evacuation timeframes (Figure 2). It is estimated that the 2,462 vehicles anticipated to use Proctor Valley Road south (minimum capacity of 1,900 vehicles/hour) to the improved Proctor Valley Road with four total lanes (4,700 vehicles/hour), to SR-125 (4,200 vehicles/hour), can be evacuated to urban Chula Vista within 75 minutes travel time. Additional mobilization time could require up to an additional 45 minutes. An additional time buffer is added to the evacuation timeframe to allow for impedances that may occur. In this case, adding 50% more time, or up to 45 minutes is considered appropriate.

Therefore, under Scenario 2, it is conservatively estimated that the community can be completely evacuated to the south (and west) within 2.5 hours once notification has been provided (up to 45 minutes after evacuation notifications completed), or just over 3 hours with mobilization. The timeframe may be longer if traffic flow is not maintained, and may be double or more if a region-wide evacuation is declared that does not enable pre-planned traffic management measures. Traffic flow is a priority during evacuation events, and phased evacuations are important to reduce the number of vehicles accessing roadways at the same time.

Evacuation Time Discussion

Evacuation time of 2.5 to nearly 3 hours is considered acceptable for this type of community and is aided by the multiple ingress/egress points and the major road improvements to existing roads that would occur with the Project Area. This evacuation timeframe would be accommodated during large, wind-driven wildfires from the east/northeast where advance notice allows appropriate evacuation order timing/phasing. Wildfires originating closer to the community could allow significantly less time for evacuation than would be required, and the Proposed Project offers decision makers contingency options, including evacuating or relocating a portion of the community (much lower number of vehicles and faster evacuation time, proportional to the vehicle total being relocated).

EVACUATION COMPONENT TIME FRAME ESTIMATES



Estimated elapsed time from decision to evacuate by Fire Department to completion = 90 minutes (approx. 1 1/2 hours). Takes estimated time of up to 45 minutes after notification until all have left occupancy of origin.

Figure 2

Evacuation Component Time Frame Estimates

Source: Hunt Research Associates

6 VILLAGE 14 AND PLANNING AREAS 16/19 EVACUATION PROCEDURES

It is estimated that the minimum amount of time needed to move the Proposed Project's population to urbanized and/or designated evacuation areas may require in excess of 1 hour to evacuate and up to 3 or more hours under varying constraints that may occur during an evacuation. This does not include additional allowances for the time needed to detect and report a fire; for fire response and on-site intelligence; for phone, patrols, and aerial based notifications; and for notifying special needs citizens.

Wolshon and Marchive (2007) simulated traffic flow conditions in the WUI under a range of evacuation notice lead times and housing densities. To safely evacuate more people, they recommended that emergency managers (1) provide more lead time to evacuees and (2) control traffic levels during evacuations so that fewer vehicles are trying to exit at the same time.

Wildfire emergency response procedures would vary depending on the type of wildfire and the available time in which decision makers (i.e., IC, SDCFA, CAL FIRE, SDSD, and/or County Office of Emergency Management) can assess the situation and determine the best course of action. Based on the community, its road network, and the related fire environment, the primary type of evacuation envisioned is an orderly, pre-planned evacuation process where people are evacuated from the Project Area to more urban areas further from an encroaching wildfire (likely to urban areas south (and west) or north (and west)) well before fire threatens. This type of evacuation must include a conservative approach to evacuating (i.e., when ignitions occur and weather is such that fires may spread rapidly, evacuations should be triggered on a conservative threshold that includes time allowances for unforeseen, but possible, events that would slow the evacuation process).

Evacuation is considered by many to offer the highest level of life protection to the public, but it can result in evacuees being placed in harm's way if the time available for evacuation is insufficient (Cova et al. 2011). An example of this type of evacuation, which is highly undesirable from a public safety perspective, is an evacuation that occurs when fire ignites close to vulnerable communities. The Proposed Project would not be considered a vulnerable community; however, there are vulnerable communities within the region. This type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area than in a well-defended, ignition-resistant home. Conditions may become so poor that the vehicle drives off the road or crashes into another vehicle, and flames and heat overcome the occupants. A vehicle offers little shelter from a wildfire if the vehicle is situated near burning vegetation or catches fire itself. This type of evacuation must be considered a very undesirable situation by law and fire officials in all but the

rarest situations where late evacuation may be safer than seeking temporary refuge in a structure (e.g., when there are no nearby structures, the structure(s) is/are already on fire, or when there is no other form of refuge).

The third potential type of evacuation is a hybrid of the first two. In cases where evacuation is in process and changing conditions result in a situation that is considered unsafe to continue evacuation, it may be advisable to direct evacuees to pre-planned temporary refuge locations, including their own home if it is ignition resistant and defensible, such as those at the Proposed Project. As with the second type of evacuation previously discussed, this situation is considered highly undesirable, but the evacuation pre-planning must consider these potential scenarios and prepare decision makers at the IC level and at the field level for enacting a contingency to evacuation when conditions dictate.

Indications from past fires and related evacuations, in San Diego County and throughout Southern California, which have experienced increasingly more frequent and larger fires, are that evacuations are largely successful, even with a generally unprepared populace. It then stands to reason that an informed and prepared populace would minimize the potential evacuation issues and related risk to levels considered acceptable from a community perspective.

Evacuation orders or notifications are often triggered based on established and pre-determined model buffers, which are based on topography, fuel, moisture content of the fuels, and wind direction. Evacuations are initiated when a wildfire reaches or crosses one of these pre-determined buffers. Evacuations can also be very fluid. The IC, law enforcement, and county OES would jointly enact evacuations based on fire behavior.

6.1 FlamMap Fire Behavior and Progression Analysis

The following wildfire ignition scenarios were modeled using FlamMap. A detailed description of the inputs and model are provided in Appendix B.

Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Evacuation – Ignition off SR-94, northeast of the Project: Santa Ana Wind Conditions

When compared to fire spread modeling and the time various fire ignitions would reach the Project Area, a threshold of evacuation versus contingency options is delineated. As depicted in Appendix C, FlamMap Fire Behavior Modeling – Fall Fire Arrival Time – Campo Road Ignition, which illustrates fire spread rates and progression during extreme fire weather (high wind, low humidity) and an ignition along roads or WUI areas north or northeast of the Project Area, fire could reach the northeastern development area within 1 hour. Within approximately 3 hours, wildfire may reach the remaining portions of the Project Area. These estimates are based on

current conditions and would be different post-project development, which would include landscapes that would not burn consistently with wildland fuels. Fire would be expected to burn around the developed areas and FMZs with a slower spread rate and patchy burn with lower flame lengths and intensity. The purpose of providing scenario examples is to indicate potential time of arrival from various ignition points.

Because the arrival time of a fire originating along the SR-94 is approximately 1 hour for the northern portion of the Project Area, and considering it may take up to 3 hours or more (depending on conditions) for a complete evacuation of Proposed Project residents, it is likely that under extreme conditions, if a fire ignites along the SR-94 near where depicted Appendix C, that first responders would direct evacuation of the northern neighborhoods as quickly as possible and utilizing Proctor Valley Road toward Village 14. Residents would enact their "Ready, Set, Go!" personal action plans and initiate evacuation. This would allow for sufficient time to move northerly residents out of the area to designated evacuation points (likely within Chula Vista). This scenario would require the movement of an estimated 275 vehicles or less, which can be accommodated in an estimated 15 to 30 minutes, providing a potential time buffer in this approach. In extreme conditions relocation of Planning Areas 16/19 residents into the Village 14 developed areas may be an appropriate contingency instead of moving them into Chula Vista, particularly if traffic is not allowing normal travel speeds or if the fire is spotting and threatens southerly evacuation.

Evacuation of the community would likely continue, as conditions allow and are necessitated, with the more southerly neighborhoods evacuating to off-site areas in Chula Vista if considered necessary and safe by emergency management personnel. However, if at any time fire is anticipated to threaten evacuation routes, incident managers should evaluate evacuation contingencies, including moving people to the Village Core, the on-site school, the public safety site, or temporarily refuging some or all remaining residents in their homes for the short duration that active wildfire would burn adjacent the site's FMZs. Fire ignitions closer to the Project Area would likely include a shorter available timeframe for evacuations, so contingency options may be implemented on a faster timeline.

Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Evacuation – Ignition off Proctor Valley Road, North of the Project; Typical Summer Weather Conditions

As depicted in Appendix D, FlamMap Fire Behavior Modeling – Fall Fire Arrival Time – Whispering Meadows Lane Ignition, which illustrates fire spread rates and progression during extreme fire weather (high wind, low humidity) and an ignition off Proctor Valley Road, at the Project Area's northern boundary, fire could reach Planning Areas 16/19 within 15 minutes and the southwestern-most portion of the proposed development area within approximately 3 hours. These

estimates are based on current conditions and would be different for the post-project development, which would include landscapes that would not burn consistently with wildland fuels. Fire would be expected to burn around the developed areas and FMZs with a slower spread rate and patchy burn with even lower flame lengths and intensity.

Because the arrival time of a fire originating to the north of the Project Area along Proctor Valley Road during extreme fire weather is within minutes to the FMZs of Planning Areas 16/19, and considering it may take up to 3 hours or more (depending on conditions) for a complete evacuation, and 15 to 30 minutes for Planning Areas 16/19 evacuation, the following likely evacuation scenarios are considered:

1. Planning Areas 16/19 residents would likely have three options available, and responding fire fighters would help direct residents on the safest approach:
    a. Enact their personal "Ready, Set, Go"! personal action plan, and evacuate southward to Chula Vista.
    b. Enact their personal "Ready, Set, Go"! personal action plan, and evacuate southward on Proctor Valley Road to the developed areas of Village 14.
    c. If roadways are not clear or fire is threatening, seek temporary refuge in their ignition-resistant, defensible homes.

Depending on fire spread and control, the Village 14 areas may not need to be evacuated. This type of fire is not wind-driven and is burning in fuels with higher moisture levels and would allow more options than a fire during high winds and low humidity.

Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Evacuation – Ignition along Proctor Valley Road South of the Project – Typical Summer Weather Conditions

As depicted in Appendix E, FlamMap Fire Behavior Modeling – Summer Fire Arrival Time – Lower Proctor Valley Road Ignition, which illustrates fire spread rates and progression during typical Summer weather conditions (on-shore winds and average humidity) and an ignition off Proctor Valley Road approximately 0.75 miles south of the southernmost portions of Village 14, fire could reach the Project Area's outer FMZs within approximately 10 hours. Models indicate it would require up to 24 hours for the fire to spread to the outer FMZs of the Village Core. These estimates are based on current conditions and would be different for the post-project development, which would include landscapes that would not burn consistently with wildland fuels. Fire would be expected to burn around the developed areas and FMZs with a slower spread rate and patchy burn with even lower flame lengths and intensity.

Because the arrival time of a fire originating along the Proctor Valley Road south of the Project Area several hours for the southernmost portion of the Project Area, and considering it may take up to 3 hours or more (depending on conditions) for a complete evacuation of Proposed Project residents, it is likely that under these non-extreme fire conditions, that first responders may not immediately call for evacuations of the community. If conditions changed and the fire became more aggressive, evacuations may be initiated to the north on Proctor Valley Road to SR-94 and into urban areas and designated safety zones.

Evacuation of the community would likely continue, as conditions allow and are necessitated. However, if at any time fire is anticipated to threaten evacuation routes, incident managers would evaluate evacuation contingencies, including temporarily refuging people on site.

6.2 Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Evacuation Baseline

For purposes of this Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan, the first and most logical choice for all of the residents and guests within the boundaries of the Proposed Project community is to adhere to the principals and practices of the "Ready, Set, Go!" program previously mentioned in this document. As part of this program, it is imperative that each household develop a plan that is clearly understood by all family members and participates in the educational and training programs sponsored by the Proposed Project's HOA and the SDCFA. In addition, it is imperative that the "Ready, Set, Go!" program information be reviewed on a routine basis along with the accompanying maps illustrating evacuation routes, TEPs, and pre-identified evacuation points. It must be kept in mind that conditions may arise that would dictate a different evacuation route than the normal roads used on a daily basis.

Residents are urged to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so or earlier if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes would be provided in most cases, but when not provided, residents of the Proposed Project would proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire. Depending on the type of emergency and the resulting evacuation, it could take as long as 2 hours or more to complete a community-wide evacuation, based on nationally recognized road capacity standards and competing use of the roads by residents from other areas.

The available evacuation routes for the residents and guests of the Proposed Project are as follows (Figure 1):

1. **Egress to the west via Proctor Valley Road** – This is the primary Village 14 access road and connects with East H Street, which offers travel options to the west and south on SR 125 into Chula Vista or to the north on SR 125 into Bonita and SR-54. SR-54 further

provides travel options to the north towards Lemon Grove-Spring Valley or southwest towards National City. Likely neighborhoods using this access during an evacuation include southern and central portions of Village 14, unless the threat is from the north (and east), where all of the community may be advised to use southerly route.

2. **Egress to the north on Proctor Valley Road** – This secondary access road provides a route to Campo Road (SR-94) in Jamul at which point, travel to the north into Rancho San Diego-Casa de Oro or south to Dulzura/Campo is possible. Likely neighborhoods using this access road during an evacuation are northern and central portions of Village 14 and all of Planning Areas 16/19, unless the threat is from the north (and east), where all of the community may be advised to use southerly route.

Note: This evacuation plan would require adjustment and continued coordination by the Proposed Project's HOA and/or developer and fire/law enforcement agencies during each of the construction phases. With each phase, the evacuation routes may be subject to changes with the addition of both primary and secondary evacuation routes.

6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

As of this document's preparation, no community in California has been directed to shelter-in-place during a wildland fire. Even the communities in Rancho Santa Fe, California, which are designed and touted as shelter-in-place communities, were evacuated during the 2007 Witch Creek Fire. This is not to say that people have not successfully sheltered-in-place during wildfire, where there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition resistant landscape open air areas. The preference would always be early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, but there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues, and having a contingency plan would provide direction in these situations that may result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuation from the Proposed Project include:

- Fires that prevent safe passage along planned evacuation routes
- Inadequate time to safely evacuate
- Fire evacuations during rush hour traffic or when large events are occurring
- Blocked traffic due to accidents or fallen tree(s) or power pole(s)
- The need to move individuals who are unable to evacuate

The definition for a safety zone includes provisions for separation distance between the firefighter and the flames of at least four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. For example, considering worst-case 34-foot-tall flame lengths that may be possible adjacent this site (Appendix 3.1.1-2), then a 136-foot separation would be required, and potentially more if there were site-specific features that would result in more aggressive fire behavior. To provide 136 feet in all directions, a minimum 0.5 acres is considered necessary for a safety zone to be considered appropriate for one three-person engine crew during an extreme weather fire.

If one considers the ignition-resistant and maintained landscaping within each of the Proposed Project's neighborhoods, along with the adjacent 100-foot-wide FMZ and Chapter 7A of California Building Code compliant structures and setbacks, each neighborhood's interior roads, but particularly the Village 14 neighborhoods, would provide safety zones available to responding firefighters. The Village 14 neighborhoods as safety zones can be part of county's pre-planning efforts, although during the fire, the identified safety zones may not be feasible due to distance, location, fire behavior, etc.

Identification of potential safety zones is for example purposes and would require additional focused study by SDCFA and other fire and law enforcement agencies.

6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

Firescope California (Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies) was formed by legislative action to form a partnership between all facets of local, rural, and metropolitan fire departments, CAL FIRE, and federal fire agencies. Firescope defines a contingency plan when it is not possible to retreat to a safety zone. This contingency includes establishment of firefighter temporary refuge areas (TRAs), which are defined as:

> A preplanned area where firefighters can immediately take refuge for temporary shelter and short-term relief without using a fire shelter in the event that emergency egress to an established Safety Zone is compromised.

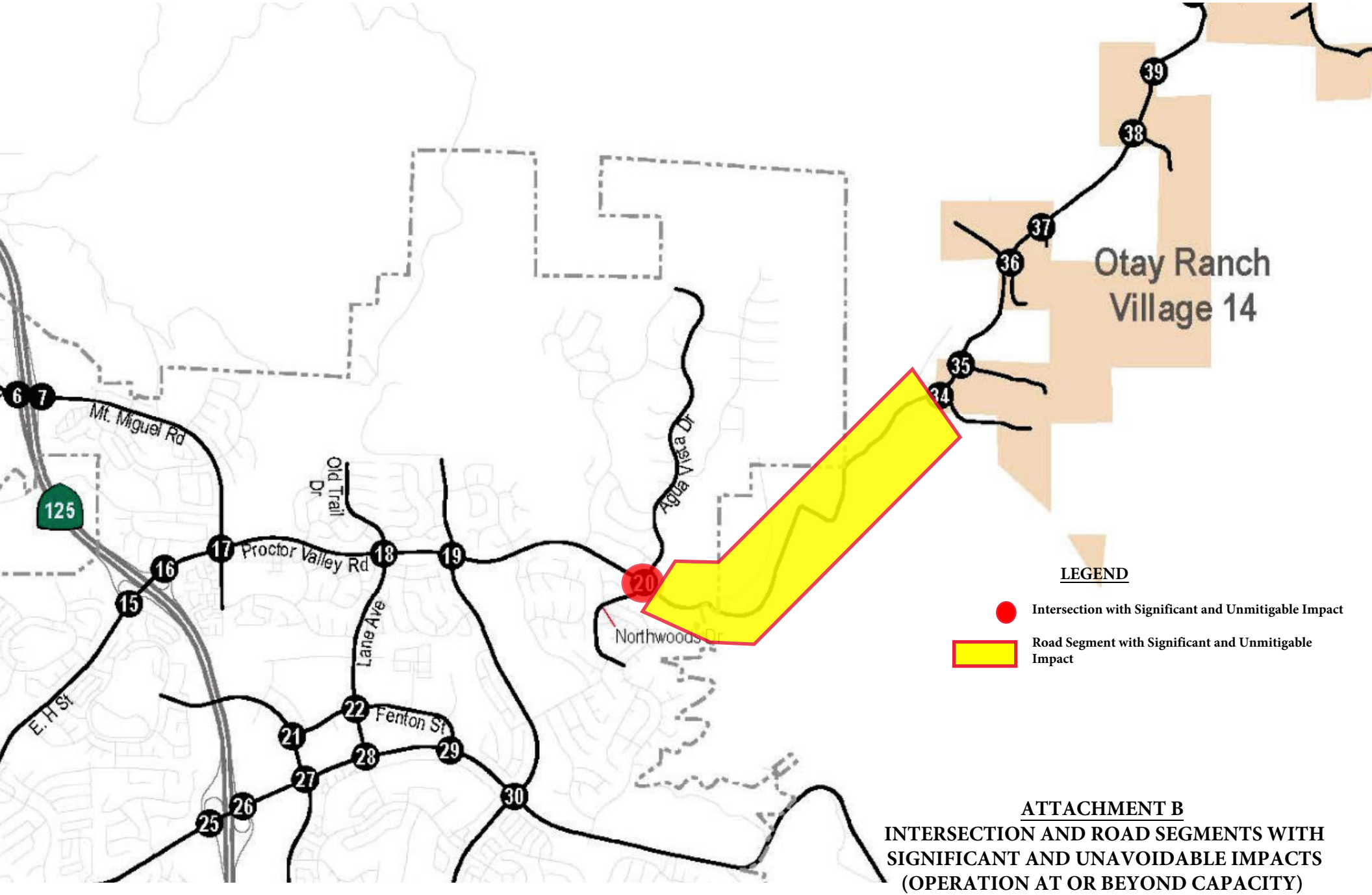
Examples of a TRA may include the lee side of a structure, inside of a structure, large lawn or parking areas, or cab of fire engine, amongst others. Differences between a TRA and a safety zone is that TRA's are closer to the immediate firefighting area, are considered a contingency to being able to get to a safety zone, do not include a requirement for a large area set back four times the flame lengths of adjacent fuels, and cannot be feasibly pre-planned until firefighters arrive on-scene and size up the situation.

Firescope appropriately notes that although safety zones and viable escape routes shall always be identified in the WUI environment, they may not be immediately available should the fire

ATTACHMENT B

INTERSECTIONS AND ROAD SEGMENTS WITH SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS (OPERATION AT OR BEYOND CAPACITY)

Reference: Chen-Ryan, "Traffic Technical Memorandum for the Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Proposed Project Amendment," December 2, 2019, Table S-1 – Summary of Significant Effects)



ATTACHMENT B
INTERSECTION AND ROAD SEGMENTS WITH SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS (OPERATION AT OR BEYOND CAPACITY)

November 20, 2018

Mr. Dan Silver, Executive Director
Endangered Habitats League
8424 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite A 592
Los Angeles, CA 90069-4267

Subject: ***Final Environmental Impact Report***
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19
County of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Silver:

In a letter dated March 30, 2018, Griffin Cove Transportation Consulting, PLLC (GCTC) documented a review of the "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan" (WFEP) completed with respect to the proposed Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 project in San Diego County, California. The WFEP was presented as Appendix 3.1.1-3 to the project's Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), which was prepared for the County of San Diego. (Reference: Dudek, *Draft Environmental Impact Report - Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Project*, February 2018)

This letter addresses the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the proposed project, which provides responses to comments submitted relative the DEIR and incorporates various revised and corrected traffic analyses. (Reference: Dudek, *Final Environmental Impact Report - Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Project*, September 2018)

Our review of the FEIR revealed that our comments have not been adequately addressed and that deficiencies remain in the transportation and traffic analysis for the proposed project, particularly with respect to the WFEP. Our remaining concerns are summarized following the "Introduction" presented below, organized according to the response number assigned in the FEIR.

INTRODUCTION

As described in our detailed comments, one of the key failings of the WFEP is its basic assumption that traffic operations during the course of an emergency evacuation are no different than during a typical weekday commute period. The evacuation plan analysis, for example, assumed that the capacity of Proctor Valley Road would be unaffected by conditions that are likely to prevail during an emergency. No consideration was given to the likely potential for smoke to obscure the roadway or the possibility that visible flames would adversely impact the emotional state of drivers. And even when the evacuation plan analysis revealed that the volume of evacuating traffic exceeded the capacity of Proctor Valley Road, it ignored the fact that operation in excess of capacity, by definition, results in unstable, stop-and-go traffic operations.

Recent wildfire experience in California illustrates the fallacious nature of the evacuation plan assumptions and conclusions. Of particular interest is the Camp fire, which has virtually obliterated the town of Paradise in northern California. The Los Angeles Times, in an article published on November 13, 2018 (St. John, Paige and Anna M. Phillips, "Despite fire after fire, Paradise continued to boom – until California's worst wildfire hit") describes emergency evacuation planning that has occurred in Paradise over the years. The resulting plan incorporates various strategies including staged evacuations with the highest risk areas evacuated first, conversion of two-way streets to one-way operation, and an extensive public notification process. Despite this, the article reports:

- "When a massive wildfire swept through [Paradise's] streets Thursday, fleeing residents became trapped by bumper-to-bumper traffic. Masses tried to flee on foot."
- "Residents trying to flee the 2008 fires were caught in massive traffic jams, flames burning on both sides of the road as they sat trapped in their cars."
- "The town, on a ridge at 1,700 feet above a canyon cut by the Feather River, is basically at the dead end of two roads, the four-lane Skyway slicing west to Chico, and two-lane Highway 191, known locally as Clark Road, dropping south to Oroville. There are only four exit routes running south . . ." [We note that the proposed project has just one evacuation route to the south, away from the likely approach direction of a fire, Proctor Valley Road.]
- "At least six of the dead so far were found in vehicles, five on a main street connecting to the escape routes."
- In describing the experience of one evacuee, "He said he was stuck in the evacuation gridlock, trees burning around him, as he inched his way out."

Even the 2013 Butte County emergency plans recognize that "[m]ass evacuations during a fire event clog roads . . ."

A New York Times article (Fuller, Thomas, "Camp Fire Matches Deadliest Fire in State History," November 12, 2018) presents the following excerpts regarding evacuation attempts in Paradise:

- "Roads were simply blocked. People ran out of gas."
- "Seven people died in their cars in Paradise. The blaze was so hot that aluminum wheels melted, as they did last year in Santa Rosa during the Tubbs Fire."
- "There was only one main road leading out of Paradise when the fire started on Thursday, and it quickly became swamped with traffic."
- "Evacuation planning was not an oversight in Paradise. The mayor, Jody Jones, worked for years as a regional manager for the California Department of Transportation. Traffic management is her specialty. The town held evacuation drills. Ms. Jones worries that no amount of planning could have prevented the panicked gridlock in Paradise."

Clearly, the WFEP evacuation plan analysis is unrealistic in its treatment of traffic operations during emergency conditions. While our comments addressed various detailed technical considerations, at a more macroscopic scale it is clear that the analysis must be revised to reflect recent real-world experience associated with wildfires in California.

UNRESOLVED TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ISSUES

Thematic Response 8.4.9 –Wildfire Protection and Evacuation

Responses to several of our specific comments referred to this thematic response. The "Wildfire Evacuation" portion of the response (pp. 8-92 – 8-95) is particularly relevant to our comments. However, the thematic response sheds no new light on any of the issues that we presented and, as such, fails to address the specific issues that were raised in our comments. Instead, it simply restates material originally presented in the DEIR Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan, some of which is presented verbatim.

In short, this thematic response is of little value in responding to the significant issues that we identified regarding the accuracy and validity of the traffic analysis presented in the WFEP.

Response O-6.5-8

In this comment, we pointed out that the road capacity values assumed in developing the evacuation time estimates presented in the WFEP are too high, based on information in the *Highway Capacity Manual* (HCM) regarding the capacity of a two-lane highway. Specifically, we noted that the HCM (Transportation Research Board, 2010), which is the most widely-accepted authority on matters relating to road capacity, says (p. 15-5):

> *The capacity of a two-lane highway under base conditions is 1,700 pc/h* [passenger cars/hour] *in one direction, with a limit of 3,200 pc/h for the total of the two directions.*

The response contends that Proctor Valley Road is an "urban street facility" with a capacity of 1,900 passenger cars/hour/lane. The idea that the road is any form of an "urban" facility simply cannot be supported. According to the HCM, "urban" is defined as (p. 9-21):

> *An area typified by high densities of development or concentrations of population, drawing people from several areas within a region.*

Further, an "urban street" is defined as (p. 9-21):

> *A street with relatively high density of driveway access located in an urban area and with traffic signals or interrupting STOP or YIELD signs no farther than 2 mi apart.*

Attachment A presents figures that were extracted from the Project Description section of the EIR, which illustrate the current and proposed nature of the land use and topography in the vicinity of the project. As shown on Figure 1-2 ("Vicinity Map"), the project vicinity is anything but urban, located within the undeveloped Proctor Valley. Proctor Valley Road connects the Jamul area, located to the north of the project (and "rural in character" according to the FEIR (p. 1-37)), to Chula Vista to the southwest.

More importantly, the FEIR figures, and, in particular, Figure 1-6 ("Parks, Recreation, Preserve, Open Space and Trails Plan") presented in Attachment A demonstrate how few driveways will be located along Proctor Valley Road. This general lack of driveways is contrary to the HCM definition of an urban street, which specifically refers to a "high density of driveway access."

The response includes a reference to page 16.29 of the HCM to support the assumed road capacity value. We note that the reference apparently applies to the current Sixth Edition (2016) of the HCM, whereas the study was performed based on the year 2010 version of the document.

In any event, the referenced capacity value of 1,900 passenger cars/hour/lane is the "base saturation flow rate," which is subject to the application of various adjustment factors to represent the specific characteristics of the road under consideration. In effect, it represents the capacity under ideal conditions, without regard for the physical characteristics of the road (e.g., road width, shoulder width), the nature of the traffic using the road (e.g., the volume of trucks and recreational vehicles, the uniformity of traffic flow over the course of the analysis period), the form of traffic control on the road (e.g., stop signs, traffic signals, roundabouts), and the nature of the drivers using the road (e.g., regular commuters or recreational visitors).

The specific HCM reference presented in the response relates to the development of "daily service volumes" for various sets of conditions on urban street facilities. Those daily service volumes are presented in Exhibit 16-16 (p. 16-30) of the current HCM, which is presented here as Attachment B. The values in the exhibit for LOS E represent the derived daily capacity of the road. The maximum capacity shown for a two-lane road is 18,300 vehicles/day (shown as 18.3, as the volumes are presented in terms of thousands of vehicles per day). That value is based on an assumed "K-Factor" of 0.09. K-Factor is defined in both the current HCM (p. 9-13) and the 2010 HCM (p. 9-10) as:

> *The proportion of AADT* [Annual Average Daily Traffic] *that occurs during the peak hour.*

In other words, the derived capacity value of 18,300 vehicles/day is based on the assumption that nine percent of the daily traffic occurs in the peak hour. Applying the K-Factor to the daily capacity value allows us to derive a peak-hour capacity figure, and nine percent of 18,300 is 1,647. Thus, according to the information referenced in Response O.65-8, the maximum hourly capacity of a two-lane urban street is roughly 1,650 passenger cars/hour, which is obviously far less than the 1,900 passenger cars/hour assumed in the WFEP analysis. Of course, the result presented here is based on a certain specific set of assumptions regarding the characteristics of the road, as illustrated in the HCM exhibit. Development of a meaningful hourly capacity value for Proctor Valley Road would similarly involve consideration of the particular nature of the road, and that process was not undertaken in the WFEP analysis.

In summary, it is readily apparent that treating Proctor Valley Road as an "urban street facility" is inappropriate, as it simply fails to conform to the definition of such a road. Moreover, it is improper and incorrect to assume a capacity value of 1,900 passenger cars/hour, as that ideal capacity value must be adjusted to reflect the physical and operational characteristics of the road, and the WFEP analysis has failed to incorporate such adjustments. In order to accurately estimate evacuation times, it is imperative that the EIR rely on scientific data. Based on the HCM, the EIR's assumed roadway capacity exceeds the maximum value for two-lane highways thus resulting in evacuation time estimates that are too low.

Response O-6.5-10; O-6.5-12

This comment pointed out that the analysis failed to consider the possibility that the road will be obscured by smoke, or that visible flames will distract drivers or otherwise adversely affect the evacuation process. The response acknowledges that such factors will affect evacuations and road capacity, but suggests that "early evacuations and the use of safer contingency options" will be sufficient to deal with this issue, "as opposed to a late evacuation."

The response misses the mark, in that it fails to recognize that the real issue here is what happens when the road gets obscured during the course of an evacuation (if the wind shifts, for example), so that it is too late for early evacuations or some alternative form of evacuation. We continue to believe that the evacuation plan is flawed, as it has failed to consider factors that are reasonably likely to occur during the course of the evacuation process. Smoke or visible flames can substantially reduce visibility, which will inevitably cause motorists to reduce speeds on Proctor Valley Road, the sole road for drivers attempting to flee a wildfire. Moreover, the FEIR glosses over the effect of drivers' emotional states as they attempt to evacuate. Based on news reports of fires in California, it is not uncommon for motorists to panic as they are forced to evacuate during extreme wildfires. As we explained, such emotional states can lead to irrational or unpredictable behavior by drivers, which can directly affect roadway capacity. Yet, rather than make any attempt to analyze the effect that obscured visibility and/or panicked drivers would have on the capacity of Proctor Valley Road during a wildfire, the FEIR simply asserts that "movement of people during an emergency situation is typically manageable."

Response O-6.5-11

Here we noted that the evacuation plan analysis ignored the effects of trucks or recreational vehicles (i.e., "heavy vehicles") in the evacuating traffic stream. Because those vehicles have lower operating characteristics (i.e., slower acceleration and longer stopping distances) than passenger cars, they reduce the effective capacity of the road.

The response states that the evacuation time estimates presented in the WFEP included buffer time (45 minutes) "which is intended to account for delays and impedances, including slow-moving vehicles." We note that the evacuation plan never suggested that the buffer time included slow-moving vehicles.

The response goes on to say that Proctor Valley Road will have "a series of five roundabouts designed to accommodate longer wheel-based vehicles . . . rather than stop-controlled intersections, which would facilitate the flow of traffic in an emergency evacuation scenario." Of course, roundabouts are among the primary "traffic calming" measures that are intended to slow traffic down, not expedite its flow. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in "Lesson 11 – Traffic Calming" within its *FHWA Course on Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation* states that roundabouts are "[e]ffective in reducing motor vehicle speeds." (p. 11-15)

Moreover, the revised traffic impact study says:

> *Four roundabouts in Village 14 and one roundabout in Planning Area 16/19 would identify the entrance into each residential area as well as* ***provide traffic calming*** *at key internal intersections.* [Emphasis added] (Reference: Chen Ryan, *Transportation Impact Study - Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19*, July 12, 2018, p. 6)

Response O-6.5-14 also specifically states that, "Although everyday traffic flow is subject to programmed controls at intersections and follows pre-determined signalized patterns, evacuation traffic is typically allowed to flow more consistently, with intersections controlled by law enforcement personnel, enabling more cars to proceed through intersections." Thus, it is clearly apparent that signal-controlled intersections (with manual control in place) are preferable to roundabouts under an evacuation scenario. Moreover, the fact that the proposed roundabouts are capable of accommodating truck traffic does not allay our concerns regarding the failure of the evacuation plan to consider the operational and safety effects of heavy vehicles within the evacuation traffic stream.

Finally, the response states that:

> *Appendix 3.1.1-3 discusses a contingency to unsafe evacuations, which includes slow-moving traffic, congested roads, and accidents causing impedances, among others.*

Unfortunately, the response fails to provide further illumination with respect to this contingency and, in fact, it is not at all clear what this statement refers to.

Response O-6.5-14

In this comment, we noted that the traffic volume estimates employed in the analysis failed to include anything other than project traffic; other ambient traffic and evacuees from the Jamul area were ignored. Although the response is extensive, it is terribly flawed as it largely fails to address the specific issue raised in our comment.

The response states that:

> *The comment indicates that a key element of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan (Appendix 3.1.1-3) is the ability of Proctor Valley Road to accommodate the volume of traffic that would occur during an evacuation.*

While this is certainly true, no such statement was part of this comment. Instead, this statement was included in our Comment O-6.5-7, which addressed the capacity of Proctor Valley Road, not the volume of traffic on that road.

The response goes on to say:

> *. . . the capacity of Proctor Valley Road provides a reasonable estimate of the amount of time that may be necessary to move residents off the site, even given that there may be other traffic and impedances.*

Given the fact that the analysis failed to include any "other traffic and impedances," there is no basis for this statement; it is speculative, at best. Beyond that, this portion of the response fails to address the issue raised in our comment, as it again relates to the capacity of Proctor Valley Road and not the volume of traffic on the road. In addition, we note that the response specifically refers to moving "residents off the site," but ignores non-residents who will also be on Proctor Valley Road. This omission would seem to reinforce our point regarding the failure of the analysis to consider non-project traffic.

The response further states that:

> *Regardless of the length of time needed to evacuate, at any point during an evacuation, it can be ceased and residents, and potentially non-resident traffic, can be directed to shelter on site if it is considered safer . . .*

First, contrary what the response might suggest, it is not appropriate to simply disregard the length of time needed to evacuate; after all, that is the primary point of the exercise. Second, the response dodges the issue by falling back on the shelter in place option while continuing to disregard the fact that non-project traffic on Proctor Valley Road was ignored.

The response goes on to describe how control of intersections by law enforcement personnel will allow traffic to flow more consistently. While this is again true, it continues to ignore whether the traffic volume estimates employed in the analysis are accurate. The response further unreasonably speculates that law enforcement "would likely" suspend traffic entering the area from the north and south if a wildfire occurred during a peak-hour period.

Finally, the response suggests that Jamul-area residents have other evacuation routes available, primarily State Route 94 and Otay Lakes Road. But given prevailing winds and the likely approach direction of a fire, those routes might not be available, so it is not appropriate to simply assume that they are.

In short, the response completely fails to address the fact that the analysis ignored any traffic that is not project-related. It would appear that the goal of this response was to obfuscate and divert attention from the real issue.

Response O-6.5-16

In this comment, we used information in the DEIR traffic analysis to highlight the volume of traffic and the associated challenges that evacuees using Proctor Valley Road will face. For example, the Chen Ryan traffic study indicates that 17,900 vehicles/day will use Proctor Valley Road between the project site and

the eastern edge of Chula Vista in 2025 and 2030 upon full implementation of the proposed project. (Reference: Chen Ryan Associates, *Transportation Impact Study – Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16 & 19*, July 12, 2018, Figure 6-6 – Daily Roadway Segment Traffic Volumes – Year 2025 Cumulative Conditions (p. 86) and Figure 7-6 – Daily Roadway Segment Traffic Volumes – Year 2030 Cumulative Conditions (p. 119))

Table 6.3a (p. 94) of the Chen Ryan report indicates that, in the year 2025, 8,700 of the daily vehicles on Proctor Valley Road between the City of Chula Vista boundary and Project Driveway #1 will be project-generated traffic. This means that 9,200 non-project vehicles will be on that road each day in 2025. Also, Chen Ryan Table 7.2a (p. 126) shows that 11,900 project-generated vehicles will be on that section of Proctor Valley Road each day in the year 2030. Thus, 6,000 non-project vehicles are projected to be present each day in that year.

Despite these substantial non-project traffic volumes, the evacuation plan analysis assumed that the non-project traffic volume on Proctor Valley Road would be zero.

The derivation of the traffic volume estimates employed in developing the evacuation time estimates is described beginning at p. 17 of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan (DEIR Appendix 3.3.1-3), where the document states that the analysis assumed 2.2 vehicles/household for a total of 2,462 project-related vehicles (based on 1,119 households).

For Evacuation Scenario 1, 70 percent of project traffic was assumed to travel toward Chula Vista. The first paragraph in the WFEP description of this scenario says that 1,723 vehicles (i.e., 70 percent of the 2,462 total) will travel that direction, requiring one hour of travel time. The remaining 739 vehicles will travel to the north, requiring 30 – 45 minutes of travel time.

The analysis of Evacuation Scenario 2 assumed that everyone (i.e., 2,462 vehicles) will travel toward Chula Vista, requiring 75 minutes of travel time.

There is no indication in the WFEP that any non-project traffic was included in the evacuation time analysis. Further, none of the FEIR responses to our comments suggest that any such traffic was included. Undoubtedly, if any non-project traffic had been included in the analysis, the FEIR would say so, but no such claim is made. This leads us to conclude that none was included and, furthermore, that our comment is accurate. In short, the failure to include in the analysis even a single non-project vehicle means that the evacuation time estimates presented in the WFEP are meaningless, and the analysis provides a misleading indication of project safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

We note also that the response focuses on the example (i.e., one intersection) we cited to illustrate the problem, rather than the fact that no non-project traffic was assumed to be on Proctor Valley Road during an evacuation. The information provided concerning potential improvements at the intersection of Aqua Vista Drive/Northwoods Drive/Proctor Valley Road (". . . only a minor improvement would be required to implement a signal at this intersection") is interesting, but again fails to address the obvious shortcoming in the analysis.

The failure to consider the effects of non-project traffic on Proctor Valley Road during an evacuation is a substantial deficiency, which must be remedied. This deficiency, in conjunction with the EIR's overly-optimistic assessment of the roadway's capacity during a wildfire event, deprives the public and decision-makers of an understanding of the ability of evacuees to flee from, and the ability of emergency vehicles to respond to, a wildfire fire event.

Response O-6.5-18

This response addresses the introductory portion of our comment, which states:

> *. . . the specific methodology employed in developing the evacuation time estimates . . . was not divulged.*

The response says the methodology is easily derived, but then proceeds to describe the method for determining the volume/capacity (V/C) ratios (which was described in our comment), rather than the method for determining the travel times, which was the real issue. In short, the response misses the mark, and the method used to develop the travel time estimates remains a mystery.

Response O-6.5-19

In this comment, we noted that because the assumed road capacity exceeds the maximum value for two-lane highways in the *Highway Capacity Manual*, the resulting evacuation time estimates are too low.

The response reiterates the mistaken idea that Proctor Valley Road should be considered an "urban street facility." As we described with respect to Response O-6.5-8, definitions presented in the *Highway Capacity Manual* make it clear that it is inappropriate to treat that road as any form of "urban" facility. Further, we pointed out that, even if the road were to be considered an urban street, the assumed capacity of 1,900 passenger cars/hour represents an ideal value that must be adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the roadway and the traffic stream. We used information associated with the HCM citation presented in the response to demonstrate that the urban-street capacity of Proctor Valley Road would be a maximum of 1,650 passenger cars/hour.

The response further claims that the travel time estimates were based on "a conservative number of vehicles." Again, we have demonstrated that this is fallacious, as no non-project traffic was included in the analysis. This is not only not conservative, it is blatantly wrong.

Response O-6.5-20

In this comment, we pointed out that the analysis failed to account for the fact that evacuating traffic will probably not be evenly distributed over the course of the evacuation period, as the analysis implicitly assumes. Instead, there will be variable pulses in traffic demand, just as there are in everyday traffic flows.

The response specifically says that "evacuation times would vary," which would seem to reinforce our point. It goes on to say that:

> *. . . an estimate of the metered* [traffic] *flow is considered sufficient . . .*

and

> *. . . there will be law enforcement and/or fire personnel directing traffic out of the area and providing the metering . . .*

However, the variation in traffic flow is derived from the differing times that evacuees will enter the road system (i.e., depart home), not from any metering effect that occurs once they are on Proctor Valley Road. Thus, the response again misses the mark.

Response O-6.5-21

In this comment, we provided the results of an analysis showing the effects of non-uniform traffic flow during the evacuation. The result was that travel time would be substantially longer than was documented in the evacuation plan. In particular, depending upon the specific assumption regarding traffic patterns, the estimated evacuation travel time (excluding mobilization, etc.) could be as high as almost three hours under Scenario 2 (100 percent of traffic to Chula Vista). The Scenario 1 (70 percent of traffic to Chula Vista) results also show the potential for substantially increased evacuation time – up to two hours, which is double the WFEP estimate.

As our comment stated, the travel time estimates presented in our comment relate only to time on the road; they exclude mobilization time and any buffer. The response seems to misunderstand this point, as it indicates that our results are consistent with the evacuation plan results. This conclusion is erroneous.

Under Scenario 1, we derived a possible travel time of up to two hours, while the WFEP claims a travel time of one hour. Adding mobilization time (1.5 hours, according to the WFEP) and a safety factor/buffer (45 minutes, per the WFEP) indicates a total evacuation time of 4.25 hours with our approach (which recognizes variation in traffic flow), compared to 3.25 hours, according to the WFEP.

For Scenario 2, our analysis revealed travel time alone of up to three hours. Combined with 45 minutes mobilization time and a 45-minute buffer (both according to the WFEP), the total evacuation time would be 4.5 hours. The WFEP claims a total of 2.5 hours.

Clearly, the failure to consider the obvious fact that traffic will not be evenly distributed over the course of the evacuation period results in substantial underestimation of the total time needed to evacuate the area. Further, the response's statement that our results are consistent with those presented in the WFEP is misleading and inaccurate.

Response O-6.5-23

In this comment we pointed out that operation at Level of Service F (i.e., when the volume of traffic exceeds the capacity of the road and V/C > 1.00) equates to high levels of congestion, stop-and-go operation, and generally unstable traffic flow. The response says the County:

> *. . . considers everyday road capacity ratings and procedures to be invalid for emergency evacuation road evaluations.*

This is, of course, utterly ridiculous. Regardless of whether it's an everyday situation or an emergency evacuation, if there are more cars on the road than it can accommodate, traffic flow will break down. Consequently, it is not appropriate to assume that the V/C ratios can be directly translated into travel times. Instead, under those circumstances, travel times will be greater than the V/C ratio would suggest.

The response also says:

> *Urban areas that include mass evacuations experience traffic congestion.*

This statement would seem to support our comment (although the reference to "urban areas" is inappropriate).

CONCLUSION

Our review of the responses to comments submitted with respect to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 project in San Diego County, California revealed that a number of traffic-related issues have not been adequately addressed, particularly with respect to the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan. Consequently, the traffic impacts associated with the proposed project have not been fully evaluated. These issues must be addressed prior to certification of the environmental document and approval of the proposed project by the County of San Diego.

We hope this information is useful. If you have questions concerning any of the items presented here or would like to discuss them further, please feel free to contact me at (906) 847-8276.

Sincerely,

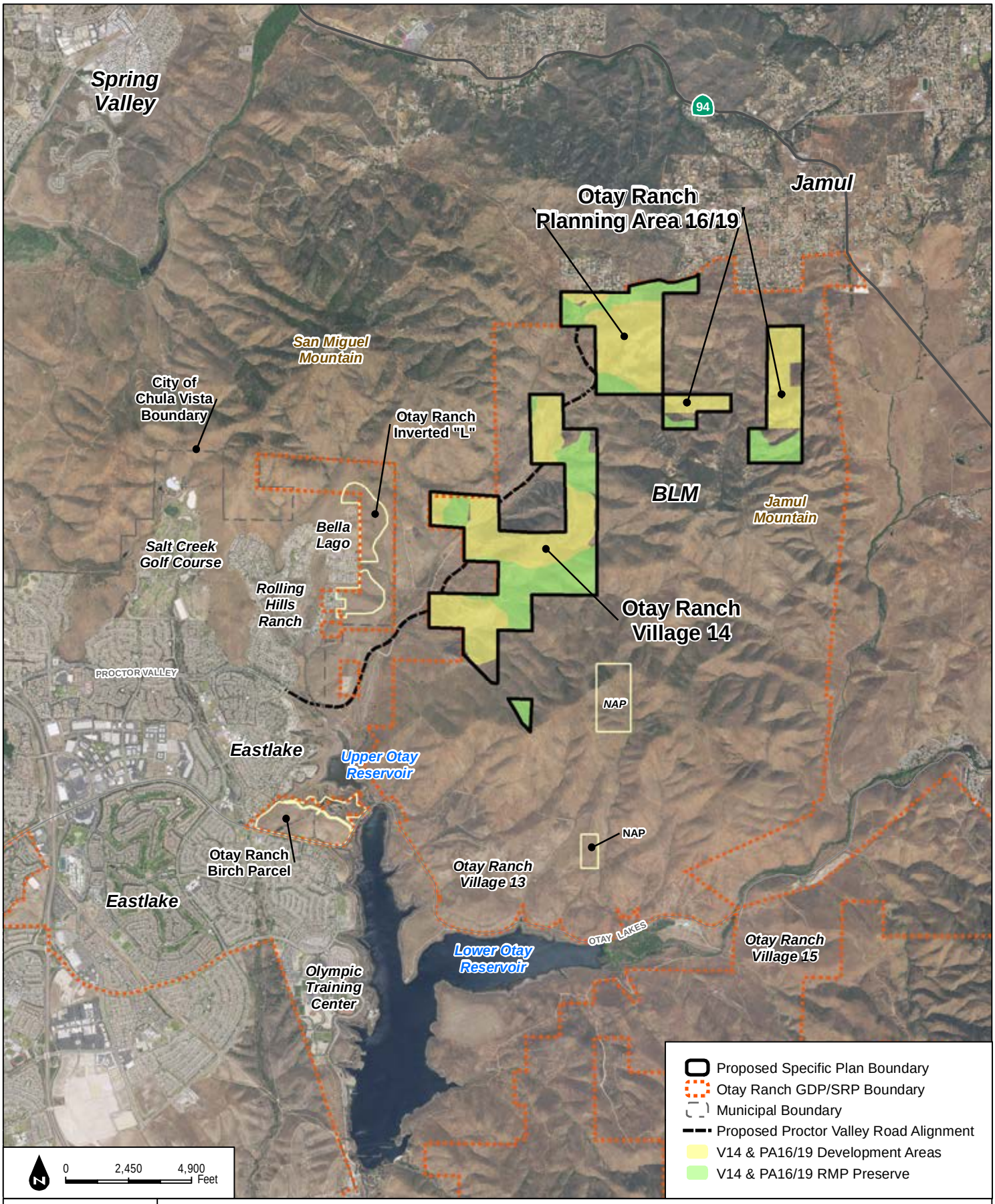
GRIFFIN COVE TRANSPORTATION CONSULTING, PLLC

Neal K. Liddicoat, P.E.
Principal

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Figures Excerpted from EIR "Project Description"



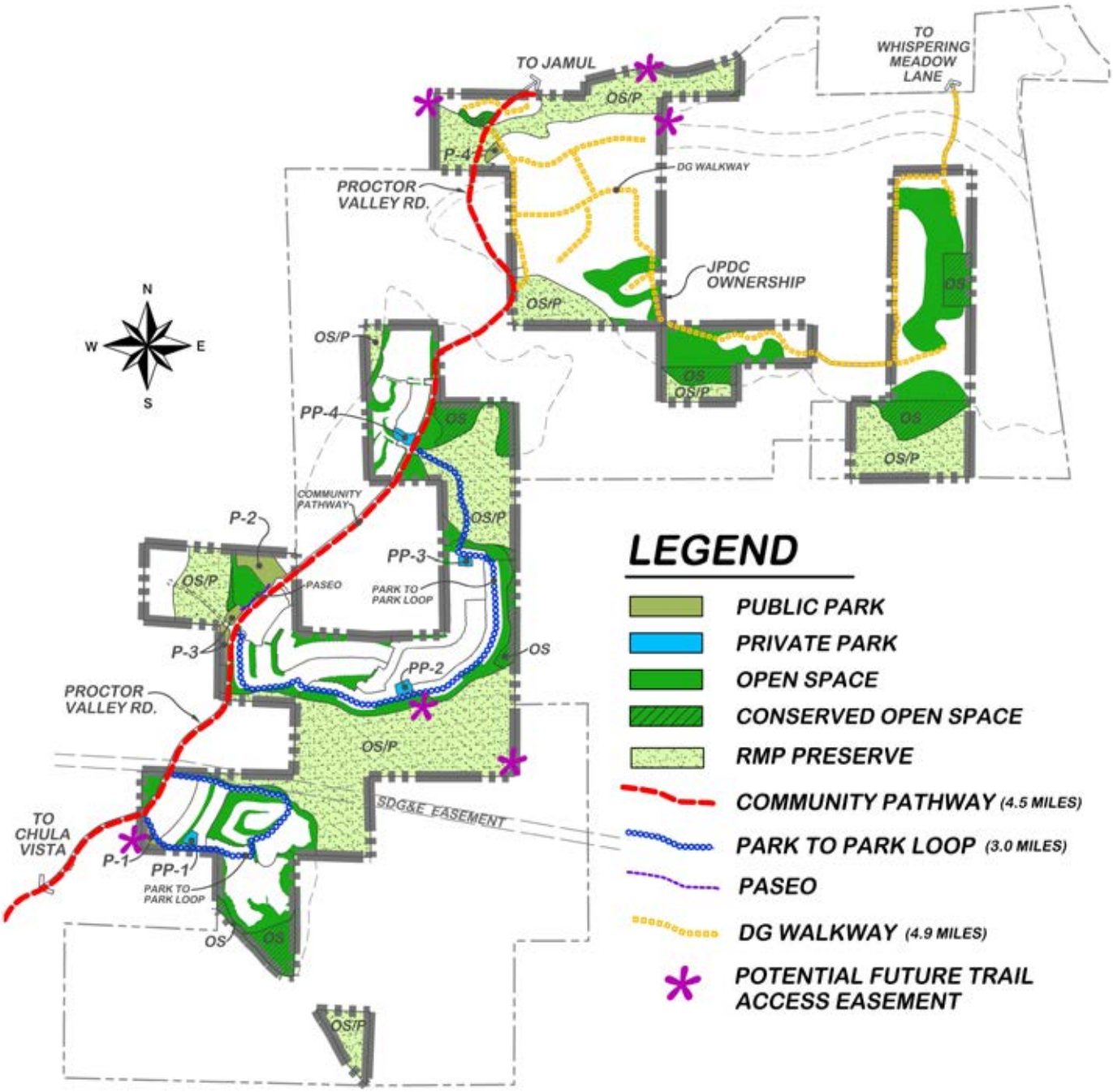
SOURCE: NAIP 2016; Hunsaker 2017; County of San Diego 1997

FIGURE 1-2

Vicinity Map

DUDEK

Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19



DUDEK

SOURCE: Hunsaker 2018

FIGURE 1-6

Parks, Recreation, Preserve, Open Space and Trails Plan

Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19

ATTACHMENT B

Exhibit 16-16
"Generalized Daily Service Volumes for Urban Street Facilities"

(Reference: Transportation Research Board, *Highway Capacity Manual*, Sixth Edition, 2016)

directions); and six combinations of the *K*-factor and *D*-factor. To use this table, analysts must select a combination of *K* and *D* appropriate for their locality.

The 30-mi/h values further assume an average traffic signal spacing of 1,050 ft and 20 access points/mi, while the 45-mi/h values assume an average traffic signal spacing of 1,500 ft and 10 access points/mi.

Exhibit 16-16
Generalized Daily Service Volumes for Urban Street Facilities

K-Factor	*D*-Factor	Daily Service Volume by Lanes, LOS, and Speed (1,000 veh/day)											
		Two-Lane Streets				Four-Lane Streets				Six-Lane Streets			
		LOS B	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E	LOS B	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E	LOS B	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E
Posted Speed = 30 mi/h													
0.09	0.55	NA	1.7	11.8	17.8	NA	2.2	24.7	35.8	NA	2.6	38.7	54.0
	0.60	NA	1.6	10.8	16.4	NA	2.0	22.7	32.8	NA	2.4	35.6	49.5
0.10	0.55	NA	1.6	10.7	16.1	NA	2.0	22.3	32.2	NA	2.4	34.9	48.6
	0.60	NA	1.4	9.8	14.7	NA	1.8	20.4	29.5	NA	2.2	32.0	44.5
0.11	0.55	NA	1.4	9.7	14.6	NA	1.8	20.3	29.3	NA	2.1	31.7	44.1
	0.60	NA	1.3	8.9	13.4	NA	1.7	18.6	26.9	NA	2.0	29.1	40.5
Posted Speed = 45 mi/h													
0.09	0.55	NA	7.7	15.9	18.3	NA	16.5	33.6	36.8	NA	25.4	51.7	55.3
	0.60	NA	7.1	14.5	16.8	NA	15.1	30.8	33.7	NA	23.4	47.4	50.7
0.10	0.55	NA	7.0	14.3	16.5	NA	14.9	30.2	33.1	NA	23.0	46.5	49.7
	0.60	NA	6.4	13.1	15.1	NA	13.6	27.7	30.3	NA	21.0	42.7	45.6
0.11	0.55	NA	6.3	13.0	15.0	NA	13.5	27.5	30.1	NA	20.9	42.3	45.2
	0.60	NA	5.8	11.9	13.8	NA	12.4	25.2	27.6	NA	19.1	38.8	41.5

Notes: NA = not applicable; LOS cannot be achieved with the stated assumptions.
General assumptions include no roundabouts or all-way STOP-controlled intersections along the facility; coordinated, semiactuated traffic signals; Arrival Type 4; 120-s cycle time; protected left-turn phases; 0.45 weighted average *g/C* ratio; exclusive left-turn lanes with adequate queue storage provided at traffic signals; no exclusive right-turn lanes provided; no restrictive median; 2-mi facility length; 10% of traffic turns left and 10% turns right at each traffic signal; peak hour factor = 0.92; and base saturation flow rate = 1,900 pc/h/ln.
Additional assumptions for 30-mi/h facilities: signal spacing = 1,050 ft and 20 access points/mi.
Additional assumptions for 45-mi/h facilities: signal spacing = 1,500 ft and 10 access points/mi.

Exhibit 16-16 is provided for general planning use and should *not* be used to analyze any specific urban street facility or to make final decisions on important design features. A full operational analysis using this chapter's methodology is required for such specific applications.

The exhibit is useful in evaluating the overall performance of a large number of urban streets within a jurisdiction, as a first pass to determine where problems might exist or arise, or in determining where improvements might be needed. However, any urban street identified as likely to experience problems or need improvement should be subjected to a full operational analysis before any decisions on implementing specific improvements are made.

Daily service volumes are strongly affected by the *K*- and *D*-factors chosen as typical for the analysis. The values used for the facilities under study should be reasonable. Also, if any characteristic is significantly different from the typical values used to develop Exhibit 16-16, particularly the weighted average *g/C* ratio and traffic signal spacing, the values taken from this exhibit will not be representative of the study facilities. In such cases, analysts are advised to develop their own generalized service volume tables by using representative local values or to proceed to a full operational analysis.

EXHIBIT 5

March 30, 2018

Mr. Dan Silver, Executive Director
Endangered Habitats League
8424 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite A 592
Los Angeles, CA 90069-4267

Subject: ***Review of Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan***
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19
County of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Silver:

As requested, Griffin Cove Transportation Consulting, PLLC (GCTC) has completed a review of the "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan" completed with respect to the proposed Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 project in San Diego County, California. The proposed project is the subject of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) prepared for the County of San Diego (Reference: Dudek, *Draft Environmental Impact Report - Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Project*, February 2018). The DEIR incorporates (as Appendix 3.1.1-3) a "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan," also prepared by Dudek and dated February 2018.

Our review focused on the technical adequacy of the "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan," particularly with respect to traffic operations.

BACKGROUND

The proposed project will consist of 1,119 single-family residences, each of which is assumed in the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan to have 2.2 vehicles, resulting in a total of 2,462 vehicles within the project. Further, the plan addressed two evacuation scenarios, both of which focused on Proctor Valley Road as the primary evacuation route:

- Scenario 1, in which evacuating traffic would be split 70 percent to the south on Proctor Valley Road (toward Chula Vista) and 30 percent to the north (toward Jamul), and
- Scenario 2, in which all of the evacuating traffic would head south toward Chula Vista on Proctor Valley Road.

Thus, for Scenario 1, 1,723 vehicles would travel toward Chula Vista and 739 vehicles would head toward Jamul. In Scenario 2, all 2,462 project-related vehicles would travel toward Chula Vista.

The Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan addressed the amount of time needed to implement a full evacuation of the project site, including whether the evacuation could be accomplished within an acceptable time period. As part of that analysis, a determination was made regarding the adequacy of the primary evacuation route, Proctor Valley Road. This letter presents the results of our review of that analysis.

WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN REVIEW

Our review of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan revealed several issues affecting the validity of the analysis results. These issues, which are presented below, must be addressed prior to certification of the environmental document and approval of the proposed project by the County of San Diego.

1. ***Inadequate Mobilization Time Assumed*** – The evacuation time estimates presented in the Dudek analysis consist of three components:

   - Mobilization time (i.e., pre-evacuation notification and preparation),
   - Evacuation time (i.e., travel time), and
   - A buffer or safety factor.

   The analysis assumed that adequate time would be available to allow for notification and mobilization activities; in effect, it assumed that the fire will initially be located some distance away from the proposed project site. This approach, however, ignores the potential impacts of a fire that starts in the vicinity of the project site. In fact, the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan acknowledges this (p. 13):

   > *If a wildfire ignited closer to the Proposed Area during weather that facilitates fire spread and where multiple hours are not available for evacuation, a different evacuation approach would need to be explored.*

   No such alternate approach was explored in the plan, however. The evacuation plan must be revised to address the evacuation requirements associated with a fire that ignites in close proximity to the project site, such that available mobilization time will be limited.

2. ***Flawed Road Capacity Assumptions*** – A key element of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan is an analysis of the ability of Proctor Valley Road to accommodate the volume of traffic that would occur during an evacuation. In this regard, the plan specifically notes (p. 13):

   > *As evidenced by mass evacuations in San Diego County and elsewhere, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible or necessary to move large numbers of persons at the same time. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, including San Diego County, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation.*

   The evacuation time estimates were based, in part, on road capacity values provided by Chen Ryan Associates, the consultant who prepared the traffic impact analysis incorporated into the project's draft environmental impact report (DEIR). Chen Ryan determined that the directional capacity of Proctor Valley Road at the critical locations between the project site and Chula Vista will be either 1,800 or 1,900 vehicles per hour (VPH) after project-related improvements are made. (The proposed cross section for Proctor Valley Road includes two lanes (one in each direction, 12-feet wide), a 14-foot-wide raised median, and 8-foot shoulders on each side of the road.) The road capacity values assumed in the analysis were presented in Table 1 of the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan. For reference, that table is presented here as Attachment A.

   However, the *Highway Capacity Manual* (Transportation Research Board, 2010), which is the most widely-accepted authority on matters relating to road capacity, specifically says (p. 15-5):

   > *The capacity of a two-lane highway under base conditions is 1,700 pc/h [passenger cars/hour] in one direction, with a limit of 3,200 pc/h for the total of the two directions.*

   Moreover, the analysis ignores several factors that directly affect roadway capacity, including:

   - The possibility that the road will be obscured by smoke or that other fire-related factors (such as visible flames) will exist that will have the effect of reducing roadway capacity;

- The effects of trucks or recreational vehicles in the evacuating traffic stream. Because those vehicles have lower operating characteristics (i.e., slower acceleration and longer stopping distances) than passenger cars, they reduce the effective capacity of the road; and
- The emotional state of the evacuees, which could lead to irrational or unpredictable behavior by drivers.

In summary, the analysis is overly-optimistic with regard to the capacity of Proctor Valley Road, which results in estimated evacuation times that are shorter than can reasonably be expected. The analysis must be revised to reflect more realistic road capacity values.

3. ***Flawed Traffic Demand Estimates –*** The traffic demand estimates assume that only Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 traffic will be using Proctor Valley Road as an evacuation route to Chula Vista. This ignores the fact that the Jamul community (east of Otay Ranch) will also use Proctor Valley Road to evacuate in the event of a wildfire approaching from the north, northeast, or east, such as that evaluated in the Dudek document. Other existing and planned communities might also need to use Proctor Valley Road as the primary evacuation route.

   In addition, ambient traffic (i.e., not evacuation-related) will also likely be on Proctor Valley Road when an emergency is declared and evacuation commences. As described in the Chen Ryan traffic study, the magnitude of that traffic is not insignificant:

   - The Chen Ryan traffic study indicates that 17,900 vehicles/day will use Proctor Valley Road between the project site and the eastern edge of Chula Vista in 2025 and 2030. (Reference: Chen Ryan Associates, *Transportation Impact Study – Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16 & 19*, February 9, 2018, Figure 6-6 – Daily Roadway Segment Traffic Volumes – Year 2025 Cumulative Conditions (p. 85) and Figure 7-6 – Daily Roadway Segment Traffic Volumes – Year 2030 Cumulative Conditions (p. 117))
   - In the weekday peak hours, Chen Ryan shows 1,300 – 1,650 vehicles per hour in 2025 and 1,500 – 2,100 vehicles per hour in 2030 on that same road segment. (Reference: Chen Ryan, Figure 6-7 – Peak Hour Intersection Traffic Volumes – Year 2025 Cumulative Conditions (p. 87) and Figure 7-7 – Peak Hour Intersection Traffic Volumes – Year 2030 Cumulative Conditions (p. 119))

   This substantial volume of ambient traffic results in degraded traffic operations along the evacuation route, even on a typical day when no emergency is occurring. For example, the intersection of Agua Vista Drive/Northwoods Drive/Proctor Valley Road, which is the first intersection that evacuating traffic would encounter in Chula Vista, is projected to operate at Level of Service (LOS) F in the AM peak hour and LOS E in the PM peak hour in 2025. In 2030, it is expected to be at LOS F in both peak hours.

   Note that LOS E signifies operation at the capacity of the intersection and LOS F indicates that traffic demand exceeds the capacity of the intersection, resulting in excessive vehicular delays. Thus, if an evacuation coincided with the AM or PM peak hour, traffic flow would be substantially impeded.

   The effect of non-project traffic (both evacuation-related and ambient) on traffic flow along Proctor Valley Road must be considered, and the results must be reported in a revised environmental document.

4. ***Flawed Evacuation Time Estimates –*** Although the specific methodology employed in developing the evacuation time estimates documented in the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan was not divulged, it appears that those times were determined by dividing the estimated traffic volume (in vehicles per hour, VPH) by the assumed capacity (1,800 or 1,900 VPH) of Proctor Valley Road to develop a volume/capacity (V/C) ratio. The resulting V/C ratio was then assumed to represent the fraction of one hour that represents the approximate evacuation (or travel) time. For example, a V/C ratio of 1.00 would suggest a travel time of exactly one hour and a ratio of 0.50 would suggest a travel time of one-half hour (i.e., 30 minutes).

   Thus, for Scenario 1, the estimated project-related traffic volume of 1,723 vehicles headed southerly toward Chula Vista was divided by the assumed Proctor Valley Road capacity of 1,900 vehicles per hour, which resulted in a V/C ratio of 0.91. This finding was interpreted to mean that 91 percent of the hour (i.e., 55 minutes) would be needed to accommodate evacuating traffic, which was simply reported as an hour.

   For Scenario 2, in which all project-related traffic was assumed to travel toward Chula Vista, the estimated volume of 2,462 vehicles was again divided by the assumed road capacity (1,900 VPH), with a resulting V/C ratio of 1.30, which was documented as 75 minutes of travel time.

   However, as noted above, because the assumed road capacity exceeds the maximum value for two-lane highways stated in the *Highway Capacity Manual* (HCM), the resulting evacuation time estimates are too low.

   Furthermore, the analysis implicitly assumes that traffic is evenly distributed over the course of the hour. In effect, therefore, it provides an average value for the hour. But it is extremely unlikely that traffic will be evenly distributed over time in the event of an evacuation. Instead, there will be variable pulses in traffic demand, just as there are in everyday traffic flows. The effect of this variability in the uniformity of traffic patterns can be tested using a parameter known as the "peak hour factor" (PHF).

   The PHF represents a relationship between the hourly traffic volume and the volume that occurs in the peak fifteen minutes within the hour. It, therefore, provides an indication of the uniformity of traffic flow over the course of the hour. The value of PHF ranges from 0.25 to 1.00. A PHF value of 1.00 indicates that traffic is perfectly uniformly distributed across the hour; this is what was effectively assumed in the evacuation plan. At the other extreme, a PHF value of 0.25 indicates that all of the hourly traffic occurs in a single 15-minute period within the hour. Values between those two extremes represent typical levels of variability. As an example, the *Highway Capacity Manual* identifies a PHF of 0.88 as the default value for analysis of two-lane highways. (Reference: HCM, Exhibit 15-5, p. 15-9.)

   Table 1 summarizes the results of a roadway capacity analysis for Proctor Valley Road using PHF values from 0.50 to 1.00. This analysis was conducted using the "two-lane highway" procedure documented in the *Highway Capacity Manual*, with the evacuation time estimates based on the resulting V/C ratios, as in the Dudek analysis. Attachment B contains the calculation worksheets.

   Depending upon the specific assumption regarding traffic patterns (i.e., PHF value), the estimated evacuation travel time (excluding mobilization, etc.) could be as high as almost three hours under Scenario 2. The Scenario 1 results also show the potential for substantially increased evacuation time – up to two hours, which is double the Dudek estimate.

Table 1
Modified Evacuation Time Analysis[1]
Proctor Valley Road – Project Site to Chula Vista

	Analysis Scenario 1 (1,723 Vehicles/Hour)			Analysis Scenario 2 (2,462 Vehicles/Hour)		
PHF[2]	V_{15}[3]	V/C[4]	Estimated Evacuation Time[5] (Minutes)	V_{15}	V/C	Estimated Evacuation Time (Minutes)
1.00	431	1.01	61	616	1.45	87
0.90	479	1.13	68	684	1.61	97
0.80	538	1.27	76	769	1.81	109
0.70	615	1.45	87	879	2.07	124
0.60	718	1.69	101	1,026	2.41	145
0.50	862	2.03	122	1,231	2.90	174

Notes:
1 Performed using *HCS 2010* "Two-Lane Highway Segment" analysis software (Reference: Transportation Research Board, *Highway Capacity Manual*, 2010).
2 Peak hour factor.
3 Peak 15-minute traffic volume on Proctor Valley Road.
4 Volume/capacity.
5 Derived by multiplying V/C ratio by 60 minutes, as per Dudek "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan," February 2018.

This analysis (like the Dudek analysis) ignores possible issues related to abnormal driver behavior due to the emotional factors associated with an evacuation, which (while difficult to estimate) will certainly affect the efficiency of the evacuation process.

The quality of flow on a road is described in terms of "level of service" (LOS), which ranges from LOS A (free-flowing conditions) to LOS F (highly congested). The V/C ratios presented in Table 1 all exceed 1.00, which indicates operation in excess of the road's capacity and, by definition, represents LOS F. According to the *Highway Capacity Manual* (p. 15-8):

> *LOS F exists whenever demand flow in one or both directions exceeds the capacity of the segment. Operating conditions are unstable, and heavy congestion exists on all classes of two-lane highway.*

Unstable flow will be manifested in high levels of congestion and stop-and-go traffic, which will increase not only the time needed to evacuate, but also the levels of stress and anxiety for evacuees.

By underestimating the evacuation time, the Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan has failed to recognize the full impact of an emergency situation on the residents of the proposed project. The analysis must be modified to incorporate realistic assumptions regarding traffic flow patterns during the course of an evacuation.

CONCLUSION

Our review of the "Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan" completed in connection with the proposed Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 project in San Diego County, California revealed several issues affecting the validity of the conclusions presented in that document. These issues must be addressed prior to approval of the proposed project and its environmental documentation by the County of San Diego.

We hope this information is useful. If you have questions concerning any of the items presented here or would like to discuss them further, please feel free to contact me at (906) 847-8276.

Sincerely,

GRIFFIN COVE TRANSPORTATION CONSULTING, PLLC

Neal K. Liddicoat, P.E.
Principal

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Table 1
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19
Roadway and Freeway Vehicle Capacities

(Source: Dudek, *Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan, February 2018.)*

Table 1
Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Roadway and Freeway Vehicle Capacities

Roadway	Segment	Roadway and Freeway Capacity*				
		East	*West*	*North*	*South*	*Total*
Proctor Valley Road	SR-94 to Proposed Project northern boundary	1,800	1,800	—	—	3,600
Proctor Valley Road	Proposed Project northern boundary to Proposed Project southern boundary	—	—	1,900	1,900	3,800
Proctor Valley Road	Proposed Project southern boundary to SR-125	4,800	4,700	—	—	9,500
Olympic Parkway	Hunte Parkway to SR-125	5,100	4,600	—	—	9,700
Otay Lakes Road	Hunte Parkway to SR-125	5,100	5,000	—	—	10,100
Hunte Parkway	Proctor Valley Road to Eastlake Parkway	3,900	3,100	—	—	7,000
Mount Miguel Road	Proctor Valley Road to SR-125	8,200	5,100	—	—	13,300
SR-94	Lyon Valley Road to Melody Road	—	—	1,900	1,900	3,800
I-805	South of SR-54	—	—	10,500	10,500	21,000
SR-125	South of SR-54	—	—	4,200	4,200	8,400
SR-54	I-805 to SR-125	8,100	8,100	—	—	16,200

* These roadway capacities include consideration of key chokepoints. This evacuation plan does not rely solely on these capacities for determining the time needed to evacuate. Impedances and other delays are anticipated by adding buffer time to the total calculated evacuation times.

ATTACHMENT B

Proctor Valley Road
***HCS 2010* Level of Service Calculation Sheets**

(Reference: Transportation Research Board, *Highway Capacity Manual*, 2010.)

EVACUATION SCENARIO 1

70% to Chula Vista / 30% to Jamul

DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 1

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	1723veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	1.00
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	1723	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, *v*		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	29.2 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	65.0 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	1723	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	86.1	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	98.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	1.01

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*65.0*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*1723.0*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*1.99*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 1

Project Description: Otay Ranch Village 14

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	1723veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.90
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points mi	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	1914	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	27.7 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	61.7 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	1914	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	88.8	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, v/c	1.13

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*61.7*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*1914.4*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.04*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 1

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	1723veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.80
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	2154	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, *v*		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	25.9 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	57.5 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	2154	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	91.4	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	1.27

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*57.5*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*2153.8*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.10*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

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Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 1

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	1723veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.70
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	2461	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	23.5 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	52.2 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	2461	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	93.9	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	1.45

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*52.2*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*2461.4*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.17*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 1

Project Description: Otay Ranch Village 14

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	1723veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.60
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points mi	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	2872	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	20.3 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	45.1 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	2872	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	96.1	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, v/c	1.69

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*45.1*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*2871.7*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.25*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 1

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	1723veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.50
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	3446	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, *v*		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	15.9 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	35.2 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	3446	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	97.9	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	2.03

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*35.2*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*3446.0*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.34*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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EVACUATION SCENARIO 2

100% to Chula Vista

DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 2

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	2462veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	1.00
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	2462	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	23.5 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	52.2 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	2462	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	93.9	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	1.45

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*52.2*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*2462.0*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.17*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 2

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	2462veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.90
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	2736	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, *v*		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	21.4 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	47.5 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	2736	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	95.5	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	1.61

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*47.5*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*2735.6*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.22*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 2

Project Description: Otay Ranch Village 14

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	2462veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.80
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points mi	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	3077	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	18.7 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	41.6 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	3077	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	96.9	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, v/c	1.81

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*41.6*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*3077.5*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.28*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 2

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	2462veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.70
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	3517	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	15.3 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	34.0 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	3517	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	98.1	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	2.07

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*34.0*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*3517.1*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.35*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 2

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	2462veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.60
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	4103	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, *v*		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	10.8 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	23.9 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	4103	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	99.0	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	2.41

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*23.9*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*4103.3*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.43*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*B*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
5. Exhibit 15-20 provides coefficients a and b for Equation 15-10.
6. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.

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DIRECTIONAL TWO-LANE HIGHWAY SEGMENT WORKSHEET

General Information		Site Information	
Analyst	NKL	Highway / Direction of Travel	Proctor Valley Road
Agency or Company	GCTC	From/To	South to Chula Vista
Date Performed	3/27/2018	Jurisdiction	San Diego Co.
Analysis Time Period	Emergency Evacuation	Analysis Year	Scenario 2

Project Description: *Otay Ranch Village 14*

Input Data

Analysis direction vol., V_d	2462veh/h	☑ Class I highway ☐ Class II highway ☐ Class III highway	
Opposing direction vol., V_o	0veh/h	Terrain	☑ Level ☐ Rolling
Shoulder width ft	8.0	Grade Length mi	Up/down
Lane Width ft	12.0	Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.50
Segment Length mi	1.0	No-passing zone	100%
		% Trucks and Buses , P_T	2 %
		% Recreational vehicles, P_R	2%
		Access points *mi*	0/mi

Average Travel Speed

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-12)	1.0	1.9
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-11 or 15-13)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV,ATS}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.982
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-9)	1.00	1.00
Demand flow rate[2], v_i (pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{g,ATS}*f_{HV,ATS})$	4924	0

Free-Flow Speed from Field Measurement		Estimated Free-Flow Speed	
Mean speed of sample[3], S_{FM}		Base free-flow speed[4], BFFS	45.0 mi/h
Total demand flow rate, both directions, v		Adj. for lane and shoulder width,[4] f_{LS}(Exhibit 15-7)	0.0 mi/h
Free-flow speed, $FFS=S_{FM}+0.00776(v/f_{HV,ATS})$		Adj. for access points[4], f_A (Exhibit 15-8)	0.0 mi/h
Adj. for no-passing zones, $f_{np,ATS}$ (Exhibit 15-15)	2.4 mi/h	Free-flow speed, FFS ($FSS=BFFS-f_{LS}-f_A$)	45.0 mi/h
		Average travel speed, $ATS_d=FFS-0.00776(v_{d,ATS}+v_{o,ATS})-f_{np,ATS}$	4.4 mi/h
		Percent free flow speed, PFFS	9.8 %

Percent Time-Spent-Following

	Analysis Direction (d)	Opposing Direction (o)
Passenger-car equivalents for trucks, E_T(Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.1
Passenger-car equivalents for RVs, E_R (Exhibit 15-18 or 15-19)	1.0	1.0
Heavy-vehicle adjustment factor, $f_{HV}=1/(1+P_T(E_T-1)+P_R(E_R-1))$	1.000	0.998
Grade adjustment factor[1], $f_{g,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-16 or Ex 15-17)	1.00	1.00
Directional flow rate[2], v_i(pc/h) $v_i=V_i/(PHF*f_{HV,PTSF}*f_{g,PTSF})$	4924	0
Base percent time-spent-following[4], $BPTSF_d(\%)=100(1-e^{av_d^b})$	99.6	
Adj. for no-passing zone, $f_{np,PTSF}$ (Exhibit 15-21)	11.9	
Percent time-spent-following, $PTSF_d(\%)=BPTSF_d+f_{np,PTSF}*(v_{d,PTSF}/v_{d,PTSF}+v_{o,PTSF})$	100.0	

Level of Service and Other Performance Measures

Level of service, LOS (Exhibit 15-3)	F
Volume to capacity ratio, *v/c*	2.90

Capacity, $C_{d,ATS}$ (Equation 15-12) veh/h	*1700*
Capacity, $C_{d,PTSF}$ (Equation 15-13) veh/h	*1700*
Percent Free-Flow Speed $PFFS_d$(Equation 15-11 - Class III only)	*9.8*
Bicycle Level of Service	
Directional demand flow rate in outside lane, v_{OL} (Eq. 15-24) veh/h	*4924.0*
Effective width, Wv (Eq. 15-29) ft	*28.00*
Effective speed factor, S_t (Eq. 15-30)	*4.42*
Bicycle level of service score, BLOS (Eq. 15-31)	*2.52*
Bicycle level of service (Exhibit 15-4)	*C*

Notes

1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00,as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific downgrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If v_i(v_d or v_o) >=1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis--the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only
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NEAL K. LIDDICOAT, P.E.

Traffic Engineering Manager

Mr. Liddicoat has 38 years of experience in the analysis of a broad range of traffic engineering, parking, and transportation planning issues, for both public and private sector clients. He has conducted traffic and parking analyses for a wide variety of development proposals, including office buildings, retail/commercial centers, multiplex cinemas, and residential projects. He has a particular expertise in the analysis of unique development proposals, including stadiums, arenas, convention centers, theme parks, and other facilities where large numbers of vehicles and pedestrians converge in a short period of time.

Mr. Liddicoat has developed and presented seminars on technical procedures and quality control in the conduct of traffic impact analyses, both in-house and as a co-instructor for the UCLA Extension Public Policy Program. For several years, he served as instructor for the traffic engineering portion of the Civil Engineering licensing exam review course conducted by the Sacramento chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Liddicoat manages the firm's traffic engineering services practice. He is frequently called upon to serve as an expert "peer reviewer" for traffic impact analyses prepared by others. In that role, he has commented on the technical adequacy of traffic studies for a variety of projects, including retail centers, office complexes, and mixed-use master plans. His recent experience as a peer reviewer includes the following projects:

- *Village at Squaw Valley, Placer County, CA*
- *Oil Exploration Zoning Ordinance Amendment, Kern County, CA*
- *State Route 85 Express Lanes, Santa Clara Co., CA*
- *Vacaville General Plan, Vacaville, CA*
- *Canyon Springs Residential, Truckee, CA*
- *Saddle Crest Homes, Orange County, CA*
- *Highway 43/198 Retail Ctr., Hanford, CA*
- *Irwindale Materials Recovery Facility & Transfer Station, Irwindale, CA*

Other recent traffic impact analysis experience:

STAPLES Center Traffic Impact Analysis – Los Angeles, CA – Responsible for the completion of detailed traffic and parking analyses for the STAPLES Center arena in downtown Los Angeles. In addition to the 20,000 seats and 250 luxury suites contained in the arena, the analysis evaluated up to 100,000 square feet of retail, restaurant, and entertainment facilities. The analyses focused on the impacts of a sold-out event during the key hours before and after the event. In addition, the analyses were performed both with and without a major concurrent event at the adjacent Los Angeles Convention Center.

Sacramento City College Transportation Master Plan Analysis, Sacramento, CA – Project Manager for the traffic and parking analysis evaluating a proposed master plan aimed at adding 1,260 parking spaces to the Sacramento City College campus, as well as various other improvements to the campus transportation system.

Raley Field Traffic and Parking Analysis, West Sacramento, CA – Project Manager for traffic and parking analyses for Raley Field, a 14,000-seat baseball stadium in West Sacramento. The analysis addressed pre-event and post-event conditions for baseball games as well as other events (such as concerts) that might have attendance as high as 17,000. An extensive set of mitigation measures was developed, including a variety of operational strategies to minimize impacts and optimize event-related traffic flows.

Additional Projects Include:

- *Convention Center Traffic & Parking Studies, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Anaheim*
- *Disney "California Adventure" Preliminary Traffic Analysis, Anaheim*
- *Elk Grove Boulevard Master Plan, Elk Grove*
- *CSUS Bicycle/Pedestrian Study, Sacramento*
- *SR 99/Twin Cities Road Traffic Operations, Galt*
- *Thunder Valley Casino, Placer County, CA*

MRO ENGINEERS

Education:

BSCE/1977
Michigan State University

Graduate Studies/1977-80
University of Tennessee

Registrations:

California

Civil Engineer – C35005

Michigan

Professional Engineer – 6201037605

Technical Specialties

Traffic Impact Analysis

Traffic Engineering/ Operations

Transportation Planning

Parking Analysis

Pedestrian/Bicycle Analysis

Affiliations:

Institute of Transportation Engineers - Fellow

American Society of Civil Engineers - Member

Attachment to Comment Letter I157,
David McNeil, July 13, 2020

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Top 20 Deadliest California Wildfires

	FIRE NAME *(CAUSE)*	DATE	COUNTY	ACRES	*STRUCTURES*	DEATHS
1	**CAMP FIRE** *(Powerlines)*	**November 2018**	**Butte County**	**153,336**	**18,804**	**85**
2	**GRIFFITH PARK** *(Unknown)*	October 1933	Los Angeles	47	0	**29**
3	**TUNNEL - Oakland Hills** *(Rekindle)*	October 1991	Alameda	1,600	2,900	**25**
4	**TUBBS** *(Electrical)*	October 2017	Napa & Sonoma	36,807	5,643	**22**
5	**CEDAR** *(Human Related)*	October 2003	San Diego	273,246	2,820	**15**
6	**RATTLESNAKE** *(Arson)*	July 1953	Glenn	1,340	0	**15**
7	**LOOP** *(Unknown)*	November 1966	Los Angeles	2,028	0	**12**
8	**HAUSER CREEK** *(Human Related)*	October 1943	San Diego	13,145	0	**11**
9	**INAJA** *(Human Related)*	November 1956	San Diego	43,904	0	**11**
10	**IRON ALPS COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	August 2008	Trinity	105,855	10	**10**
11	**REDWOOD VALLEY** *(Powerline)*	October 2017	Mendocino	36,523	544	**9**
12	**HARRIS** *(Undetermined)*	October 2007	San Diego	90,440	548	**8**
13	**CANYON** *(Unknown)*	August 1968	Los Angeles	22,197	0	**8**
14	**CARR** *(Human Related)*	July 2018	Shasta County, Trinity County	229,651	1,614	**8**
15	**ATLAS** *(Powerline)*	October 2017	Napa & Solano	51,624	781	**6**
16	**OLD** *(Human Related)*	October 2003	San Bernardino	91,281	1,003	**6**
17	**DECKER** *(Vehicle)*	August 1959	Riverside	1,425	1	**6**
18	**HACIENDA** *(Unknown)*	September 1955	Los Angeles	1,150	0	**6**
19	**ESPERANZA** *(Arson)*	October 2006	Riverside	40,200	54	**5**
20	**LAGUNA** *(Powerlines)*	September 1970	San Diego	175,425	382	**5**

** Fires with the same death count are listed my most recent. Several fires have had 4 fatalties, but only the most recent are listed.
***This list does not include fire jurisdiction. These are the Top 20 regardless of whether they were state, federal, or local responsibility.

9/27/2019

Top 20 Most Destructive California Wildfires

	FIRE NAME *(CAUSE)*	DATE	COUNTY	ACRES	*STRUCTURES*	DEATHS
1	**CAMP FIRE** *(Powerlines)*	November 2018	Butte County	153,336	**18,804**	85
2	**TUBBS** *(Electrical)*	October 2017	Napa & Sonoma	36,807	**5,636**	22
3	**TUNNEL - Oakland Hills** *(Rekindle)*	October 1991	Alameda	1,600	**2,900**	25
4	**CEDAR** *(Human Related)*	October 2003	San Diego	273,246	**2,820**	15
5	**VALLEY** *(Electrical)*	September 2015	Lake, Napa & Sonoma	76,067	**1,955**	4
6	**WITCH** *(Powerlines)*	October 2007	San Diego	197,990	**1,650**	2
7	**WOOLSEY** (Under Investigation)	November 2018	Ventura	96,949	**1,643**	3
8	**CARR** *(Human Related)*	July 2018	Shasta County, Trinity County	229,651	**1,614**	8
9	**NUNS** *(Powerline)*	October 2017	Sonoma	54,382	**1,355**	3
10	**THOMAS** *(Powerline)*	December 2017	Ventura & Santa Barbara	281,893	**1,063**	2
11	**OLD** *(Human Related)*	October 2003	San Bernardino	91,281	**1,003**	6
12	**JONES** *(Undetermined)*	October 1999	Shasta	26,200	**954**	1
13	**BUTTE** *(Powerlines)*	September 2015	Amador & Calaveras	70,868	**921**	2
14	**ATLAS** *(Powerline)*	October 2017	Napa & Solano	51,624	**783**	6
15	**PAINT** *(Arson)*	June 1990	Santa Barbara	4,900	**641**	1
16	**FOUNTAIN** *(Arson)*	August 1992	Shasta	63,960	**636**	0
17	**SAYRE** *(Misc.)*	November 2008	Los Angeles	11,262	**604**	0
18	**CITY OF BERKELEY** *(Powerlines)*	September 1923	Alameda	130	**584**	0
19	**HARRIS** *(Undetermined)*	October 2007	San Diego	90,440	**548**	8
20	**REDWOOD VALLEY** *(Powerline)*	October 2017	Mendocino	36,523	**546**	9

**"Structures" include homes, outbuildings (barns, garages, sheds, etc) and commercial properties destroyed.
***This list does not include fire jurisdiction. These are the Top 20 regardless of whether they were state, federal, or local responsibility.

8/08/2019

Top 20 Largest California Wildfires

	FIRE NAME *(CAUSE)*	DATE	COUNTY	*ACRES*	STRUCTURES	DEATHS
1	**MENDOCINO COMPLEX** *(Under Investigation)*	July 2018	Colusa County, Lake County, Mendocino County & Glenn County	**459,123**	280	1
2	**THOMAS** *(Powerlines)*	December 2017	Ventura & Santa Barbara	**281,893**	1,063	2
3	**CEDAR** *(Human Related)*	October 2003	San Diego	**273,246**	2,820	15
4	**RUSH** (*Lightning*)	August 2012	Lassen	**271,911 CA / 43,666 NV**	0	0
5	**RIM** *(Human Related)*	August 2013	Tuolumne	**257,314**	112	0
6	**ZACA** *(Human Related)*	July 2007	Santa Barbara	**240,207**	1	0
7	**CARR** *(Human Related)*	July 2018	Shasta County, Trinity County	**229,651**	1,614	8
8	**MATILIJA** *(Undetermined)*	September 1932	Ventura	**220,000**	0	0
9	**WITCH** *(Powerlines)*	October 2007	San Diego	**197,990**	1,650	2
10	**KLAMATH THEATER COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	June 2008	Siskiyou	**192,038**	0	2
11	**MARBLE CONE** *(Lightning)*	July 1977	Monterey	**177,866**	0	0
12	**LAGUNA (POWERLINES)**	September 1970	San Diego	**175,425**	382	5
13	**BASIN COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	June 2008	Monterey	**162,818**	58	0
14	**DAY FIRE** *(Human Related)*	September 2006	Ventura	**162,702**	11	0
15	**STATION** *(Human Related)*	August 2009	Los Angeles	**160,557**	209	2
16	**CAMP FIRE** *(Powerlines)*	November 2018	Butte	**153,336**	18,804	85
17	**ROUGH** *(Lightning)*	July 2015	Fresno	**151,623**	4	0
18	**McNALLY** *(Human Related)*	July 2002	Tulare	**150,696**	17	0
19	**STANISLAUS COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	August 1987	Tuolumne	**145,980**	28	1
20	**BIG BAR COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	August 1999	Trinity	**140,948**	0	0

*There is no doubt that there were fires with significant acreage burned in years prior to 1932, but those records are less reliable, and this list is meant to give an overview of the large fires in more recent times.
**This list does not include fire jurisdiction. These are the Top 20 regardless of whether they were state, federal, or local responsibility.

8/08/2019

Clay Faber
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November 15, 2019

Mr. Leslie Palmer
Director, Safety and Enforcement Division
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

SUBJECT: SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (SDG&E) PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF REPORT

Dear Ms. Malashenko:

In accordance with Ordering Paragraph (OP) 2 of Decision (D) 12-04-024 and Section II.A of CPUC Resolution ESRB-8, and D.19-05-042, SDG&E is submitting this report in response to the Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) event that occurred in SDG&E's service territory on October 20–November 1, 2019. As noted in the reporting requirements, this report has been verified by an SDG&E officer in accordance with Rule 1.11 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

In accordance with D.19-05-042, this report has also been distributed to the service lists for the following CPUC Rulemaking (R.) Proceedings: R.18-10-007 and R.18-12-005.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Elizabeth Beaver at 858-654-1787, or ebeaver@sdge.com.

Sincerely,

/s/ Clay Faber
Clay Faber
Director—Regulatory Affairs

Attachment

SDG&E Report on Public Safety Power Shutoff Event: October 20–November 1, 2019

The following report is submitted in response to the Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events that occurred in SDG&E's service territory from October 20 through November 1, 2019. SDG&E hereby submits this report to the Director of Safety and Enforcement Division (SED) and the service lists for CPUC Rulemaking (R.) proceedings R.18-12-005 and R.18-10-007. This report includes all information required pursuant to D.12-04-024, Section II.A of CPUC Resolution ESRB-8 and D.19-05-042.

1. **An explanation of SDG&E's decision to de-energize, including an explanation of alternatives considered and mitigation measures used to decrease the risk of utility-caused wildfires in de-energized areas**

   Response:

   The decision to de-energize for public safety was made at SDG&E's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which was fully staffed by a cross-functional team of electric operations, customer service, safety, engineering, external affairs, communications, meteorology, and other personnel, as well as a designated Utility Commander (UC) for the incident. SDG&E activated its EOC to provide response coordination, ensure there was informed decision-making, coordinate customer, agency and elected official notifications, and coordinate as-needed logistical support.

   SDG&E's EOC was activated at 1700 on Sunday, October 20, 2019 in response to Santa Ana weather conditions forecast to impact the San Diego region beginning in the late hours of October 20, 2019 and continuing through October 22, 2019. As SDG&E's meteorologists monitored conditions prior to and during the October 20–22 weather event, forecasts showed two successive fire weather events for the region. The second weather event took place October 24–26, and the third took place October 28–November 1. SDG&E's EOC was activated from Sunday, October 20 through Friday, November 1 in response to these three weather events.

   SDG&E considers the EOC activation from October 20 to November 1 as a single event, and as such, it is submitting a single report for the events that took place over this period. While this is considered a single event for the purposes of reporting, SDG&E treated each weather event as a separate occurrence regarding notifications to customers, external agencies and public safety partners. Responses and data provided in this report address the three weather events separately, where appropriate.

   For each weather event, SDG&E strategically placed field observers in the areas expected to experience the most severe weather. These observers monitored SDG&E's overhead power lines, as well as the local weather, to ensure PSPS was implemented only when necessary.

   As part of the PSPS decision, SDG&E also maintains situational awareness of its service territory by monitoring all vegetation fires on a 24/7 basis. There were 133 vegetation fires during this period, as well as multiple fires burning north and south of SDG&E's service area. Maintaining this situational awareness and coordinating with actions taken by first responders enables educated decisions to keep lines energized or de-energize.

   In order to mitigate the risk of a utility-caused wildfire, SDG&E disabled automatic reclosing devices in wind-prone areas during the event. Additionally, SDG&E canceled all non-

essential maintenance work in fire-prone areas. SDG&E pre-staged resources, including contract fire resources and field personnel to coordinate response to an emergency, if needed.

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

Based on weather forecasts, portions of the San Diego region were expected to experience humidity levels ranging from 5 to 20%, moderate to high heat and wind gusts of 30–40 mph from October 20 through October 22, 2019. Additionally, the Fire Potential Index (FPI) was rated as extreme for several inland areas and elevated in all other areas of SDG&E's service territory for October 21–22.

Official National Weather Service (NWS) forecasts mentioned the potential for localized gusts of 35-40 mph in wind-prone areas of San Diego County that would contribute to a few hours of critical fire weather conditions, but also communicated that the durations of the winds in this first event would not be long enough to warrant the issuance of a Red Flag Warning. SDG&E Meteorologists' forecasts were similar, predicting widespread wind gusts of 30-40 mph across the backcountry with isolated higher gusts in the most wind-prone locations. However, the available data and real-time observations of vegetation moisture levels and weather conditions indicated an extreme threat of large and destructive wildfires with rapid rates of spread and long-range spotting, should an ignition occur. SDG&E determined that conditions could warrant de-energizing certain facilities, which might otherwise provide a source of ignition for a fire.

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

Weather forecasts for the second in the series of Santa Ana wind events indicated 35–50 mph winds across the San Diego County backcountry, with isolated gusts as high as 75 mph, humidity of 5–10%, and widespread 90–100-degree temperatures October 24–25. Additionally, the FPI was rated as extreme for inland portions of San Diego County and elevated in all other areas of SDG&E's service territory for October 24–26.

Official NWS forecasts included the potential for local gusts up to 65 mph in wind-prone portions of San Diego County, which led to the issuance of a Red Flag Warning. Similarly, SDG&E Meteorologists forecasted the potential for widespread 35–50 mph wind gusts with isolated gusts up to 75 mph in the most wind-prone locations. The forecast also showed widespread 5–10% humidity and hot temperatures, which was expected to exacerbate the drying of vegetation that began on October 20. The available data supported an extreme threat of large and destructive wildfires with rapid rates of spread and long-range spotting, should an ignition occur. Based on the weather forecasts, as well as real-time observations of weather conditions and reports from field observers, de-energizations were determined to be the best method to mitigate the risk of potential utility-caused wildfires in certain locations.

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

The third in the series of Santa Ana wind events for the SDG&E service territory was forecast to include wind gusts of 35–50 mph across the backcountries of San Diego and Orange counties, with isolated gusts in excess of 70 mph, and humidity of 5–15% for October 30–31. The FPI was rated extreme for inland portions of San Diego and Orange counties and was rated elevated for all other areas.

Official NWS forecasts indicated the potential for widespread 45–55 mph wind gusts during the event, with isolated gusts of 70–80 mph in the windiest locations. SDG&E forecasted moderate to locally strong gusts of 40–50 mph and isolated gusts up to 80 mph in the most wind-prone areas. Additionally, humidity was forecast to remain at 5–15% through the duration of the event. After 10 days of very low humidity, vegetation region-wide was critically dry. These factors, as well as real-time observations of weather conditions, resulted in the determination that de-energizations were the best method to mitigate the risk of potential utility-caused wildfires in certain locations.

2. All factors considered by SDG&E in its decision to de-energize, including wind speed, temperature, humidity and vegetation moisture in the vicinity of the de-energized circuits.

Response:

The decision to de-energize for public safety is not based on a single factor; numerous criteria are considered when making this decision.

Key bases for these decisions included, but were not limited to:

- Infrastructure in temporary configurations due to construction activities;
- Weather observations in combination with local climatological and vegetation data
- Outages could be targeted to minimize impacts to customers;
- Observer reports of imminent threats to power lines, including tree branches encroaching overhead lines, wire movement, debris blown into lines;
- Fire-suppression air resources were potentially unavailable due to high winds and time of day should an ignition occur;
- Current wildfire activity across the state, including the Kincade Fire, the Getty Fire, the Tick Fire, and the Easy Fire;
- Accessibility could be constrained should an ignition occur; and
- A review of active outages on SDG&E's system.

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

- SDG&E's Fire Potential Index (FPI) was Extreme for inland areas, indicating the potential for large fires should an ignition occur;
- The potential existed for wind gusts up to 40 mph in areas of eastern San Diego County;
- Live Fuel Moisture values were critically dry (~60%) and Dead Fuel Moisture values were very low (5%);

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

- The Red Flag Warning (RFW) issued by the NWS for 0500 Thursday, October 24–1700 Friday, October 25 indicated the combination of strong winds and critically low relative humidity would result in critical fire weather conditions with the potential for extreme fire behavior;
- SDG&E's Fire Potential Index (FPI) was Extreme for inland all districts for Thursday–Friday, indicating the potential for large fires should an ignition occur;
- The potential existed for wind gusts in excess of 50 mph in the San Diego County valleys and mountains. Potential impacts included downed trees and power lines;
- The Santa Ana Wildfire Threat Index (SAWTI) was rated Moderate ("Upon ignition, fires will grow rapidly and will be difficult to control");
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Storm Prediction Center's Fire Weather Outlook indicated "Critical Fire Weather" conditions for portions of the SDG&E service territory;

- Live Fuel Moisture values were critically dry (~60%) and Dead Fuel Moisture values were low (3%)
- In many cases, recorded wind gusts along de-energized circuits were in excess of 40 mph, in combination with single-digit humidity.
- Wind climatology of each circuit or circuit segment to include the 95th and 99th percentile winds from nearly 10 years of collecting weather data every 10 minutes from every station;

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

- The RFW issued by the NWS for areas of Orange County from 2200 Sunday, October 27 through 1800 Monday, October 28, indicated that the combination of strong winds and critically low relative humidity would result in critical fire weather conditions with the potential for extreme fire behavior;
- The High Wind Warning issued by the NWS for portions of San Diego and Orange Counties from 1000 Sunday, October 27 through 1200 Monday, October 28 indicated the potential for strong winds;
- The RFW issued by the NWS for San Diego and Orange counties from 2300 Tuesday, October 29 through 1800 Thursday, October 31 indicated the combination of strong winds and critically low relative humidity would result in critical fire weather conditions with the potential for extreme fire behavior;
- The potential existed for isolated wind gusts up to 80 mph in the San Diego County valleys and mountains. Potential impacts included downed trees and power lines;
- The Santa Ana Wildfire Threat Index (SAWTI) was rated High ("Upon ignition, fires will grow very rapidly, will burn intensely, and will be very difficult to control") on Wednesday, October 30, and Moderate ("Upon ignition, fires will grow rapidly and will be difficult to control") on Thursday, October 31;
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Storm Prediction Center's Fire Weather Outlook indicated "Extremely Critical Fire Weather" conditions for portions of the SDG&E service territory;
- SDG&E's Fire Potential Index (FPI) was Extreme for inland districts and Orange County, indicating the potential for large fires should an ignition occur;
- Live Fuel Moisture values were critically dry (~60%) and Dead Fuel Moisture values were low (5%);
- In many cases, recorded wind gusts along de-energized circuits were in excess of 40 mph, in combination with single-digit humidity;
- Wind climatology of each circuit or circuit segment to include the 95th and 99th percentile winds from nearly 10 years of collecting weather data every 10 minutes from every station;

3. An explanation of how the utility determined that the benefit of de-energization outweighed potential public safety risks

Response:

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

Based on weather forecasts leading up to the October 20–22 weather event, SDG&E anticipated increased winds, low humidity levels and warm temperatures. As SDG&E's meteorologists monitored real-time weather, the forecast conditions that would necessitate implementation of PSPS did not materialize as expected. As such, SDG&E did not de-energize any customers during this weather event.

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

At the time of de-energization, the areas impacted by PSPS were experiencing wind gusts of 35–50 mph and humidity ranging from 5–10%. Based on weather forecasts at that time, strong winds and fire weather conditions were expected to continue through at least Friday, October 25. Additionally, the weather forecast indicated another round of Santa Ana winds and critical fire weather conditions several days later. Any fire starts would have the potential to burn uncontrolled into the beginning of November. Based on this, SDG&E determined initiating PSPS in these areas was the best method to mitigate the risk of a fast-spreading wildfire. Additionally, some circuits subject to this PSPS event had infrastructure in temporary configurations due to construction activities.

The RFW and increased winds, in combination with available data and real-time observations of vegetation moisture levels and weather conditions, indicated a threat of large and destructive wildfires with rapid rates of spread and long-range spotting, should an ignition occur. Large and damaging fires were occurring north and south of the SDG&E service territory in similar conditions, validating the severity of the fire weather conditions. SDG&E determined that conditions warranted de-energizing certain facilities which might otherwise provide a source of ignition of a fire.

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

At the time of de-energization, the areas impacted by the PSPS were experiencing wind gusts of 40–50 mph and humidity ranging from 5–15%. Based on weather forecasts at that time, winds were expected to strengthen overnight and into the early morning hours of Thursday, October 31. Based on this, SDG&E determined initiating PSPS in these areas was the best method to mitigate the risk of a fast-spreading wildfire. Additionally, some circuits subject to this PSPS event had infrastructure in temporary configurations due to construction activities.

The RFW and increased winds, in combination with available data and real-time observations of vegetation moisture levels and weather conditions, indicated a threat of large and destructive wildfires with rapid rates of spread and long-range spotting, should an ignition occur. Large and damaging fires were occurring north and south of the SDG&E service territory in similar conditions, validating the severity of the fire weather conditions. SDG&E determined that conditions warranted de-energizing certain facilities which might otherwise provide a source of ignition of a fire.

4. The time, place and duration of the event and whether the areas affected by the de-energization are classified as Zone 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 per the definition in General Order 95, Rule 21.2-D.

Response:

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

SDG&E monitored weather conditions in its EOC for the event that was expected to impact the San Diego region starting in the evening of October 20, 2019. Based on real-time observations of weather conditions, the Santa Ana event on October 20–22 was ultimately weak and did not require any de-energizations for public safety. As such, there were no customers impacted by PSPS during this period.

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
79-799R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 4:07	10/26/19 13:29	57:21	Tier 3
79-673R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 9:20	10/25/19 18:29	33:09	Tier 3
79-679R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 22:00	10/25/19 16:25	18:25	Tier 3
CB 79	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 22:05	10/25/19 16:19	18:14	Tier 3
BC-TL626	Santa Ysabel/Wynola/Pine Hills	10/24/19 4:09	10/26/19 14:24	58:14	Tier 3
358-682F	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 6:39	10/25/19 16:59	34:20	Tier 3
78-26R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 7:02	10/25/19 16:25	33:22	Tier 3
441-25R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 7:52	10/26/19 11:31	51:39	Tier 3
441-30R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 7:52	10/26/19 11:44	51:52	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
441-27R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 7:52	10/26/19 11:46	51:54	Tier 3
441-23R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 7:52	10/26/19 11:34	51:42	Tier 3
440-13R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 8:12	10/26/19 12:40	52:27	Tier 3
440-8R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 8:12	10/26/19 12:49	52:36	Tier 3
442-14R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 8:20	10/25/19 17:12	32:52	Tier 3
442-2R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 8:20	10/25/19 17:14	32:54	Tier 3
442-16R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 8:20	10/25/19 18:07	33:47	Tier 3
79-658R	Guatay/Pine Valley/Mount Laguna	10/24/19 8:20	10/26/19 12:01	51:41	Tier 3
79-714R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/24/19 8:20	10/25/19 18:03	33:43	Tier 3
CB 442	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 8:20	10/24/19 10:38	01:59	Tier 3
79-660R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/24/19 8:20	10/26/19 12:09	51:49	Tier 3
79-685R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/24/19 8:20	10/26/19 12:07	51:47	Tier 3
79-668R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/24/19 8:20	10/26/19 12:28	52:08	Tier 3
157-75R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 8:32	10/26/19 11:38	51:06	Tier 3
157-84R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 8:32	10/26/19 12:34	52:02	Tier 3
157-11R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 8:32	10/26/19 12:52	52:20	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
448-23R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 8:47	10/26/19 13:56	53:08	Tier 3
448-19R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 8:47	10/26/19 14:03	53:15	Tier 3
1215-12R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/24/19 9:12	10/26/19 8:29	47:16	Tier 3
1215-28R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/24/19 9:12	10/26/19 8:33	47:20	Tier 3
1215-32R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/24/19 9:12	10/26/19 8:38	47:25	Tier 3
445-23R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/24/19 9:14	10/26/19 10:06	48:51	Tier 2
445-24R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/24/19 9:14	10/26/19 10:16	49:02	Tier 2
73-765R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 9:46	10/25/19 17:56	32:10	Tier 3
73-23R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/24/19 9:46	10/25/19 18:01	32:15	Tier 3
CB 73	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 12:25	10/25/19 17:44	29:19	Tier 3
73-49R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/24/19 12:25	10/25/19 17:51	29:26	Tier 3
1166	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/24/19 9:46	10/25/19 17:16	31:30	Tier 3
157-87R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 9:58	10/26/19 10:52	48:54	Tier 3
F30159	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 9:58	10/26/19 17:35	55:37	Tier 3
176-26R	S Poway	10/24/19 11:33	10/25/19 18:55	31:21	Tier 3
176-38R	Highland Valley	10/24/19 11:33	10/25/19 19:18	31:44	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
176-41R	Highland Valley	10/24/19 11:33	10/25/19 19:26	31:52	Tier 3
176-197F	Highland Valley	10/24/19 11:33	10/25/19 19:08	31:34	Tier 3
176-199	Highland Valley	10/24/19 11:33	10/25/19 19:07	31:33	Tier 3
971-26R	S Ramona/Iron Mountain/Barona	10/24/19 11:35	10/25/19 17:41	30:05	Tier 2
971-379R	S Ramona/Iron Mountain/Barona	10/24/19 11:35	10/25/19 17:51	30:15	Tier 3
972	E Ramona	10/24/19 11:50	10/25/19 17:26	29:36	Tier 2
222-1364R	Julian/Santa Ysabel/Morettis	10/24/19 13:07	10/26/19 13:28	48:21	Tier 3
222-7R	Santa Ysabel/Wynola/Pine Hills	10/24/19 13:07	10/26/19 13:34	48:27	Tier 3
222-1503	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 13:07	10/26/19 13:38	48:31	Tier 3
214-583R*	Rincon/La Jolla Indian Reservation/Hellhole Canyon	10/24/19 16:59	10/26/19 9:28	40:29	Tier 3
214-536R*	Palomar Mountain/ Lake Henshaw	10/24/19 16:59	10/26/19 9:32	40:33	Tier 3
214-613R*	Palomar Mountain/ Lake Henshaw	10/24/19 16:59	10/26/19 9:43	40:44	Tier 3
214-17AE*	Palomar Mountain/ Lake Henshaw	10/24/19 16:59	10/26/19 10:05	41:06	Tier 3
CTL1-3R*	Palomar Mountain/ Lake Henshaw	10/24/19 16:59	10/26/19 9:50	40:51	Tier 3
1030-989R	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/24/19 20:22	10/25/19 18:05	21:43	Tier 3
214-1122R	Rincon/ La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Hellhole Canyon	10/24/19 20:54	10/26/19 8:43	35:48	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
220-294R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/24/19 21:49	10/26/19 12:44	38:54	Tier 3
220-298R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/24/19 21:49	10/26/19 13:06	39:17	Tier 3
75-1744R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/24/19 22:38	10/25/19 18:56	20:18	Tier 3
1030-987	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/24/19 22:56	10/25/19 14:23	15:26	Tier 3
217-983R	Pala	10/24/19 23:07	10/25/19 16:31	17:24	Tier 3
221-19R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 23:20	10/26/19 10:18	34:57	Tier 3
221-31R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/24/19 23:26	10/26/19 10:16	34:50	Tier 3
221-344R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/24/19 23:26	10/26/19 10:21	34:55	Tier 3
221-43AE	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 23:26	10/26/19 11:27	36:01	Tier 3
221-35R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 23:26	10/26/19 10:23	34:57	Tier 2
221-6R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 23:26	10/26/19 10:25	34:59	Tier 2
221-675R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 23:26	10/26/19 10:30	35:04	Tier 2
Generator	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/24/19 23:26	10/25/19 0:43	01:17	Tier 2
Generator	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/26/19 10:56	10/26/19 11:27	00:31	Tier 2
237-30R	N Ramona	10/24/19 23:33	10/25/19 17:41	18:07	Tier 3
222-1370R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/24/19 23:35	10/26/19 13:44	38:09	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
222-1433R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/24/19 23:35	10/26/19 13:48	38:13	Tier 3
222-1441R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/24/19 23:35	10/26/19 13:51	38:16	Tier 3
222-1401R	E Ramona	10/24/19 23:35	10/26/19 13:48	38:13	Tier 3
357-1147R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/25/19 0:16	10/25/19 17:26	17:09	Tier 2
357-1299R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/25/19 0:16	10/25/19 17:28	17:11	Tier 3
CB 357	Harbison Canyon/ Glen Oaks/ W Alpine	10/25/19 1:42	10/25/19 13:10	11:28	Tier 2
357-50R	Harbison Canyon/ Glen Oaks/ W Alpine	10/25/19 1:42	10/25/19 15:22	13:40	Tier 2
357-45R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 1:42	10/25/19 17:18	15:36	Tier 2
357-750R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 1:42	10/25/19 17:25	15:43	Tier 2
358-585R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 0:31	10/25/19 16:40	16:09	Tier 2
1458-519	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 0:32	10/25/19 16:04	15:32	Tier 2
1458-454	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 5:50	10/25/19 15:39	09:49	Tier 2
448-33R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/25/19 0:44	10/26/19 13:43	36:59	Tier 3
448-13R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/25/19 0:44	10/26/19 13:47	37:03	Tier 3
176-58R	S Poway	10/25/19 1:20	10/25/19 18:42	17:21	None
176-36R	S Poway	10/25/19 1:20	10/25/19 18:54	17:33	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
237-2R	N Ramona	10/25/19 1:37	10/25/19 17:31	15:54	Tier 2
283-55R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 1:45	10/25/19 18:32	16:47	Tier 3
283-71F	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/25/19 1:45	10/25/19 18:34	16:49	Tier 3
236-10R	N Ramona	10/25/19 2:27	10/25/19 17:09	14:42	Tier 2
236-38R	N Ramona	10/25/19 2:27	10/25/19 17:17	14:50	Tier 2
215-38R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/25/19 3:28	10/26/19 10:33	31:05	Tier 3
215-1544R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/25/19 3:28	10/26/19 11:34	32:06	Tier 2
215-1534R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/25/19 3:28	10/26/19 12:02	32:34	Tier 2
973-630R	E Ramona	10/25/19 3:28	10/25/19 18:11	14:43	Tier 2
973-649R	San Diego Country Estates	10/25/19 3:28	10/25/19 18:24	14:56	Tier 3
973-626R	San Diego Country Estates	10/25/19 3:28	10/25/19 18:36	15:08	Tier 3
220-288R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/25/19 4:35	10/26/19 12:35	32:00	Tier 3
CB 222	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/25/19 4:36	10/26/19 13:20	32:44	Tier 3
211-279R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 6:56	10/26/19 9:06	26:10	Tier 2
211-262R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 6:56	10/26/19 9:26	26:30	Tier 2
211-280R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 6:56	10/26/19 11:24	28:28	Tier 2

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
212-638R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 7:07	10/26/19 13:13	30:05	Tier 2
CB 212	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 13:07	28:59	Tier 2
212-628R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 14:25	30:17	Tier 2
212-632R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 14:04	29:56	Tier 2
212-652R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 14:21	30:13	Tier 2
212-650R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 14:20	30:12	Tier 2
212-630R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 14:06	29:58	Tier 2
212-678R	Oak Grove/Warner Springs/Ranchita	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 15:08	31:00	Tier 2
212-680R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/25/19 8:08	10/26/19 13:36	29:28	Tier 3
448-11R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/25/19 10:29	10/26/19 13:07	26:37	Tier 3
448-37R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/25/19 10:29	10/26/19 13:24	26:54	Tier 3
CB 449 /449-6R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/26/19 11:09	10/26/19 11:22	00:13	Tier 3

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
176-26R*	S Poway	10/29/19 19:16	10/31/19 10:49	39:33	Tier 3
176-36R*	S Poway	10/29/19 19:16	10/31/19 10:51	39:35	Tier 3
176-38R*	Highland Valley	10/29/19 19:16	10/31/19 11:04	39:48	Tier 3
176-41R*	Highland Valley	10/29/19 19:16	10/31/2019 11:10	39:54	Tier 3
176-58R*	S Poway	10/29/19 19:16	10/31/19 10:45	39:29	NONE
BC-TL626	Santa Ysabel/Wynola/Pine Hills	10/29/19 23:17	11/1/19 8:53	57:36	Tier 3
79-799R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/29/19 23:21	10/31/19 15:33	40:11	Tier 3
F2280111	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/29/19 23:21	10/31/19 15:52	40:30	Tier 3
441-23R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 0:27	10/31/19 15:35	39:07	Tier 3
441-25R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 0:27	10/31/19 15:19	38:51	Tier 3
441-27R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 0:27	10/31/19 15:40	39:12	Tier 3
441-30R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 0:27	10/31/19 15:42	39:14	Tier 3
445-23R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/30/19 1:53	10/31/19 17:02	39:09	Tier 2
445-24R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/30/19 1:53	10/31/19 17:12	39:19	Tier 2
1215-12R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/30/19 1:55	10/31/19 15:44	37:49	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
1215-28R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/30/19 1:55	10/31/19 15:58	38:03	Tier 3
1215-32R	Live Oak Springs/Boulevard/Jacumba	10/30/19 1:55	10/31/19 16:09	38:14	Tier 3
440-13R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 2:07	10/31/19 12:51	34:44	Tier 3
440-8R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 2:07	10/31/19 12:55	34:48	Tier 3
358-682F	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 2:13	10/31/19 11:41	33:27	Tier 3
448-11R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:24	10/31/19 17:31	39:06	Tier 3
448-37R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:24	10/31/19 17:44	39:19	Tier 3
448-13R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:25	10/31/19 17:00	38:35	Tier 3
448-19R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:25	10/31/19 17:16	38:51	Tier 3
448-23R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:25	10/31/19 17:09	38:44	Tier 3
448-33R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:25	10/31/19 16:51	38:26	Tier 3
220-294R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 2:28	10/31/19 17:40	39:11	Tier 3
220-298R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 2:28	10/31/19 17:44	39:15	Tier 3
157-11R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:37	10/31/19 17:52	39:14	Tier 3
157-84R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:37	10/31/19 17:49	39:11	Tier 3
222-1370R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/30/19 2:41	10/31/19 17:48	39:07	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
222-1401R	E Ramona	10/30/19 2:41	10/31/19 17:53	39:12	Tier 3
222-1433R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/30/19 2:41	10/31/19 17:53	39:12	Tier 3
222-1441R	La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Mesa Grande/ Santa Ysabel	10/30/19 2:41	10/31/19 17:52	39:11	Tier 3
222-1364R	Julian/Santa Ysabel/Morettis	10/30/19 2:43	10/31/19 16:53	38:10	Tier 3
222-1503	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 2:43	10/31/19 16:56	38:13	Tier 3
222-7R	Santa Ysabel/Wynola/Pine Hills	10/30/19 2:43	10/31/19 16:54	38:11	Tier 3
79-673R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 2:43	10/31/19 15:26	36:43	Tier 3
78-26R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 2:46	10/31/19 10:32	31:46	Tier 3
1030-987	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/30/19 2:50	10/31/19 13:22	34:32	Tier 3
157-75R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 2:56	10/31/19 16:16	37:20	Tier 3
357-1147R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 3:02	10/31/19 9:59	30:56	Tier 2
357-1299R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 3:02	10/31/19 10:49	31:46	Tier 3
1458-454	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 3:04	10/31/19 9:19	30:14	Tier 2
1458-565	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 3:04	10/31/19 9:24	30:19	Tier 3
237-30R	N Ramona	10/30/19 3:08	10/31/19 13:45	34:37	Tier 3
220-288R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 4:19	10/31/19 17:35	37:16	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
79-679R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 4:19	10/31/19 15:20	35:01	Tier 3
221-344R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 4:44	10/31/19 17:16	36:31	Tier 3
221-19R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 4:51	10/31/19 17:07	36:16	Tier 3
221-35R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 4:51	10/31/19 17:09	36:18	Tier 2
221-37AE	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 4:51	10/31/19 17:03	36:12	Tier 3
221-43AE	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 4:51	10/31/19 17:43	36:52	Tier 3
221-675R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 4:51	10/31/19 17:15	36:24	Tier 2
221-6R	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 4:51	10/31/19 17:13	36:22	Tier 2
Generator	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/30/19 4:51	10/30/19 5:49	00:58	Tier 2
1243-45R	Ladera Ranch/ Coto De Caza/ Ortega	10/30/19 5:15	10/30/19 18:09	12:53	Tier 2
470-47R	Rancho Peñasquitos/ Rancho Bernardo/ San Pasqual	10/30/19 5:27	10/30/19 18:24	12:56	Tier 2
221-31R	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 5:41	10/31/19 16:58	35:17	Tier 3
214-1122R	Rincon/ La Jolla Indian Reservation/ Hellhole Canyon	10/30/19 5:53	10/31/19 14:00	32:06	Tier 3
283-55R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:15	10/30/19 16:45	10:30	Tier 3
DV1-3R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:15	10/30/19 16:56	10:41	Tier 3
1166-18R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:17	10/30/19 17:25	11:07	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
1166-15R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:18	10/30/19 17:24	11:05	Tier 3
79-685R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/30/19 6:23	10/31/19 16:25	34:01	Tier 3
357-45R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:24	10/31/19 9:41	27:17	Tier 2
357-50R	Harbison Canyon/ Glen Oaks/ W Alpine	10/30/19 6:24	10/31/19 9:03	26:39	Tier 2
357-750R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:24	10/31/19 9:46	27:22	Tier 2
358-585R	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:24	10/31/19 11:32	29:08	Tier 2
CB 357	Harbison Canyon/ Glen Oaks/ W Alpine	10/30/19 6:24	10/31/19 8:24	26:00	Tier 2
1458-519	Dehesa/Alpine/ Rancho Palo Verde	10/30/19 6:27	10/31/19 9:51	27:24	Tier 2
215-1534R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 6:29	10/31/19 11:58	29:28	Tier 2
215-1544R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 6:29	10/31/19 12:40	30:10	Tier 2
215-38R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 6:29	10/31/19 11:30	29:00	Tier 3
236-10R	N Ramona	10/30/19 6:32	10/31/19 12:29	29:57	Tier 2
236-38R	N Ramona	10/30/19 6:32	10/31/19 12:44	30:12	Tier 2
908-1236R	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:04	10/30/19 18:19	11:14	Tier 2
907-1602	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 7:06	10/30/19 18:32	11:25	Tier 3
1022-17F	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:07	10/30/19 17:12	10:05	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
1022-24R	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:07	10/30/19 17:19	10:12	Tier 3
1022-26R	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:07	10/30/19 17:23	10:16	Tier 3
907-1702R	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/30/19 7:09	10/30/19 18:40	11:31	Tier 3
907-1716R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 7:09	10/30/19 18:29	11:20	Tier 3
1021-25R	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:10	10/30/19 17:30	10:20	Tier 3
1021-879R	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:10	10/30/19 17:28	10:18	Tier 3
1021-883R	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:10	10/30/19 17:26	10:16	Tier 3
CB 1021	Valley Center/ Lilac	10/30/19 7:10	10/30/19 17:16	10:06	Tier 2
1001-1130R	NW Rancho Santa Fe/ San Elijo Lagoon	10/30/19 7:15	10/31/19 10:08	26:53	None
1001-1140R	NE Rancho Santa Fe	10/30/19 7:15	10/31/19 10:13	26:58	None
305-32R	NW Rancho Santa Fe/ San Elijo Lagoon	10/30/19 7:15	10/31/19 11:05	27:50	None
307-1492R	SE Rancho Santa Fe	10/30/19 7:16	10/31/19 11:18	28:02	None
307-234R	SE Rancho Santa Fe	10/30/19 7:16	10/31/19 11:34	28:18	None
909-17R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 7:28	10/31/19 14:39	31:10	Tier 2
216-220R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 7:31	10/31/19 12:27	28:56	Tier 3
75-1744R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 7:34	10/31/19 12:35	29:00	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
157-87R	Dulzura/Potrero/Campo	10/30/19 7:39	10/31/19 16:35	32:56	Tier 3
442-14R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 15:38	31:49	Tier 3
442-16R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 15:47	31:58	Tier 3
442-2R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 15:42	31:53	Tier 3
79-658R	Guatay/Pine Valley/Mount Laguna	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 16:07	32:18	Tier 3
79-660R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 16:28	32:39	Tier 3
79-668R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 16:41	32:52	Tier 3
79-714R	E Descanso/ Green Valley Falls/Cuyamaca	10/30/19 7:49	10/31/19 16:01	32:12	Tier 3
1100-45	W Bernardo/ Del Dios/ Lake Hodges	10/30/19 8:01	10/31/19 14:04	30:02	Tier 2
CB 1100	Rancho Penasquitos/ Rancho Bernardo/ San Pasqual	10/30/19 8:01	10/30/19 8:09	00:07	Tier 2
908-1172R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 8:15	10/30/19 18:57	10:42	Tier 2
908-1201R	Valley Center/ Rincon/ Pauma Valley	10/30/19 8:15	10/30/19 18:14	09:59	Tier 2
1030-18R	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/30/19 8:22	10/31/19 13:12	28:50	Tier 3
1030-20R	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/30/19 8:22	10/31/19 13:09	28:47	Tier 3
1030-23R	Valley Center/Rincon/Pauma Valley	10/30/19 8:22	10/30/19 16:25	08:03	Tier 3
1030-42R	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/30/19 8:22	10/31/19 12:49	28:27	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
1030-989R	Lake Wohlford/ Bear Valley/ Skyline Ranch	10/30/19 8:22	10/31/19 13:21	28:59	Tier 3
RB1-19R	Rainbow/ Rice Canyon/ Pala Mesa Village	10/30/19 8:30	10/31/19 12:11	27:41	Tier 3
RB1-30R	Rainbow/ Rice Canyon/ Pala Mesa Village	10/30/19 8:30	10/31/19 12:09	27:39	Tier 3
521-18R	NE Fallbrook	10/30/19 8:32	10/30/19 18:03	09:31	Tier 2
521-32R	NE Fallbrook	10/30/19 8:32	10/31/19 14:10	29:38	Tier 3
1233-252R	Pala	10/30/19 8:36	10/31/19 16:06	31:29	Tier 3
239-15R	Pala	10/30/19 8:42	10/31/19 11:05	26:23	Tier 3
237-2R	N Ramona	10/30/19 9:15	10/31/19 11:11	25:56	Tier 2
F547337	N Ramona	10/30/19 9:15	10/31/19 13:44	28:29	Tier 3
175-24R	N Poway/ Green Valley	10/30/19 9:22	10/31/19 11:34	26:12	None
175-64R	Highland Valley	10/30/19 9:22	10/31/19 11:48	26:26	Tier 3
175-90R	Highland Valley	10/30/19 9:22	10/31/19 11:44	26:22	Tier 2
175-94R	N Poway/ Green Valley	10/30/19 9:22	10/31/19 11:39	26:17	Tier 2
CB 327	N Poway/ Green Valley	10/30/19 9:48	10/31/19 10:37	24:49	Tier 3
CB 1243	Ladera Ranch/ Coto De Caza/ Ortega	10/30/19 10:28	10/30/19 17:48	07:20	Tier 2
73-23R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 10:42	10/31/19 11:12	24:30	Tier 3

Circuit /Device	Communities	Start Date/Time	Restoration Date/Time	Duration	GO 95, Rule 21.2D Classification
73-49R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 10:42	10/31/19 10:58	24:16	Tier 3
73-765R	Japatul Valley/Buckman Springs/Morena Village	10/30/19 10:42	10/31/19 11:06	24:24	Tier 3
79-676R	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 10:42	10/31/19 15:15	28:33	Tier 3
CB 73	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/9 10:42	10/31/19 10:38	23:56	Tier 3
CB 79	Viejas/Descanso/Boulder Creek	10/30/19 10:56	10/31/19 15:09	28:13	Tier 3
CB 222	Julian/ Santa Ysabel/ Morettis	10/30/19 13:28	10/31/19 11:08	21:40	Tier 3
Generator	Julian/Kentwood in the Pines/Banner	10/31/19 17:20	10/31/19 17:43	00:23	Tier 2

***Outages were not initiated as PSPS, but were left out of service in the interest of public safety until SDG&E crews were able to patrol to ensure safe conditions prior to re-energization.**

5. Describe how sectionalization was considered/ implemented and the extent to which it impacted the size and scope of the de-energization event

Response:

SDG&E was able to implement sectionalization during this PSPS event to reduce customer impacts. SDG&E de-energized portions of many of the de-energized circuits during this event, rather than the entire circuits. By de-energizing only portions of the circuit, customer impacts of this PSPS event were reduced during each weather event:

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

- No PSPS implemented

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

- Utilized sectionalization for 18 of 36 de-energized circuits, which reduced customer impacts by 10,149.

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

- Utilized sectionalization for 24 of 48 de-energized circuits, which reduced customer impacts by 8,731.

Sectionalization was also used to prevent outages by transferring service of customers to other circuits/devices, when possible. This reduced the number of customers who experienced PSPS and shortened the duration of outages in several areas, including the Viejas and Rincon reservations, as well as several communities in eastern San Diego. SDG&E also provided a generator to avoid a service interruption for businesses and basic services in downtown Julian.

SDG&E also used sectionalizing devices to send warning messages and notifications of potential PSPS impacts to specific, more precise customer groups.

6. **The number of affected customers, broken down by residential, medical baseline, commercial/industrial and other.**

Response:

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

SDG&E monitored weather conditions in its EOC for the event that was expected to impact the San Diego region starting in the evening of October 20, 2019. Based on real-time observations of weather conditions, the Santa Ana event on October 20–22 was ultimately weaker than expected and did not require any de-energizations for public safety. As such, there were no customers impacted by PSPS during this period.

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

Circuit/ Device	Total # Impacted Customers	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Medical Baseline	PSPS Critical Facilities
1030-987	30	28	4	4	0
1030-989R	155	87	71	6	1
1166-18R	267	243	28	28	1
1215-12R	136	102	42	5	6
1458-454	1253	856	69	78	19
157-75R	338	232	106	20	13
157-87R	314	254	65	18	6
176-58R	1337	651	353	118	49
211-279R	291	218	98	21	11
212-632R	644	326	179	13	17
214-1122R	390	290	77	15	7
215-38R	495	431	67	40	5
217-983R	76	70	8	3	0
220-288R	318	222	111	7	8
221-31R	1619	1297	334	68	44
222-1364R	1452	777	257	32	12
236-10R	677	558	123	50	8
237-2R	674	537	166	47	13
283-55R	459	348	113	27	14
357-1147R	1747	289	20	28	6
358-585R	360	254	107	15	7
440-13R	262	208	58	4	14
441-25R	103	51	70	4	31
442-14R	1318	751	110	50	25
445-23R	344	288	63	24	5
448-11R	336	282	55	22	5
448-33R	516	406	121	27	14

Circuit/ Device	Total # Impacted Customers	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Medical Baseline	PSPS Critical Facilities
449-6R	619	545	84	45	3
73-765R	750	304	65	28	5
75-1744R	17	0	17	0	10
78-26R	114	79	35	18	1
79-658R	843	165	83	5	15
971-26R	1017	887	149	83	18
973-630R	1350	1228	129	110	24
Total	20,621	13,624	3,437	1,063	417

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

Circuit/ Device	Total # Impacted Customers	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Medical Baseline	PSPS Critical Facilities
1001-1130R	1206	1094	117	36	16
1021-CB	708				
1022-17F	130	106	29	3	2
1030-23R	1322	1065	292	77	25
1166-15R	60	55	5	4	0
1166-18R	267	243	28	28	1
1215-12R	135	102	42	5	6
1233-252R	586	408	183	14	15
1243-45R	101	8	45	0	16
1458-454	922	856	69	78	19
1458-519	179	132	50	11	2
157-75R	338	232	106	20	13
157-87R	314	254	65	18	6
175-24R	1225	1031	201	49	22
176-58R	1339	163	94	6	8
214-1122R	365	290	77	15	7
215-38R	495	431	67	40	5
216-220R	216	175	38	6	5
220-288R	318	222	111	7	8
221-31R	1615	1297	334	68	44
222-1364R	1452	1195	257	32	12
236-10R	676	558	123	50	8
237-2R	676	537	166	47	13
239-15R	488	417	71	7	2
283-55R	458	348	113	27	14
305-32R	341	264	80	12	4
307-1492R	1001	898	111	32	9

Circuit/ Device	Total # Impacted Customers	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Medical Baseline	PSPS Critical Facilities
357-50R	1748	423	22	57	5
358-585R	360	254	107	15	7
440-13R	262	208	58	4	14
441-23R	343	48	52	4	24
441-25R	103	51	70	4	31
442-14R	843	751	110	50	25
445-23R	344	288	63	24	5
448-11R	336	282	55	22	5
448-33R	516	406	121	27	14
470-47R	186	75	113	6	11
521-18R	474	339	138	25	16
73-765R	366	304	65	28	5
75-1744R	17	0	17	0	10
78-26R	843	234	35	18	1
79-676R	843	536	153	35	20
907-1716R	946	694	68	52	5
908-1201R	1748	1483	283	98	26
909-17R	492	377	125	20	4
	27,703	23,177	4,529	1,181	501

7. Describe any wind-related damage to SDG&E's overhead powerline facilities in the areas where power was shutoff;

Response:

SDG&E crews patrolled the de-energized lines prior to re-energization to ensure safe operating conditions.

Most damage found during the event was caused by trees and tree branches contacting overhead conductors. Other issues commonly seen were failures of communication cable. Photos and brief descriptions of the wind-related damage to SDG&E facilities listed in the tables below for Weather Events 2 and 3 can be found in Appendix 7.

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

During Weather Event 2, SDG&E captured 5 wind-related damages to the system while the circuits were de-energized.

Circuit	District	General Cause	Equipment
176	Northeast	Tree/Vegetation Contact	Conductor, OH
222	Ramona	Severe Weather	Cable Splice/Connector
157	Mountain Empire	Severe Weather	Cross Arm
157	Mountain Empire	Severe Weather	Cross Arm
212	Ramona	Device/Equipment Damaged	Transformer

Weather Event 3: October 28 – November 1

During Weather Event 3, SDG&E captured 10 wind-related damages to the system while the circuits were de-energized.

Circuit	District	General Cause	Equipment
283	Eastern	Severe Weather	Communication
1001	North Coast	Tree/Vegetation Contact	Conductor, OH
305	North Coast	Tree/Vegetation Contact	Pole
305	North Coast	Tree/Vegetation Contact	Pole
358	Eastern	Severe Weather	Cross Arm
237	Ramona	Tree/Vegetation Contact	Conductor, OH
1233	Northeast	Tree/Vegetation Contact	Conductor, OH
521	Northeast	Severe Weather	Down Guy
521	Northeast	Severe Weather	Other Hardware
PE1	Ramona	Severe Weather	Conductor, OH

Photos and brief descriptions of the wind-related damage to SDG&E facilities can be found in Appendix 7.

8. Provide a description of the customer notice and any other mitigation provided by SDG&E. Include a copy of all notifications, the timing of notifications, the methods of notifications and who (IOU or public safety partner) made the notification. If SDG&E failed to provide notifications according to the timelines set forth in the CPUC PSPS Guidelines (see D.19-05-042), include an explanation of the circumstances that resulted in such failure.

Response:

a. For each of the three weather events, SDG&E proactively notified customers who were in areas that would potentially be impacted by PSPS. Notifications were made via outbound dialer, email, text messaging and personal phone calls. Helpful information was also shared on SDG&E's websites (SDGE.com and SDGEnews.com), SDG&E's social media channels (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) and with local, state and national news media outlets.

b. The three weather events that impacted SDG&E's service area between October 20 and November 1 occurred with fewer than 48-hours between each event. Pursuant to D.19-05-042, initial notification to Public Safety Partners is required 48–72-hours prior to a PSPS event. As such, SDG&E's treated these consecutive weather events as a single PSPS event for initial notifications to external agencies, including the CPUC and CalOES. Notifications to external agencies following the October 20–22 and October 24–26 weather events included information on the extension of the PSPS event due to the subsequent weather events forecast to impact the region.

c. While initial notification to external agencies was not repeated, SDG&E treated each of the three weather events as separate events regarding customer notifications. SDG&E provided advanced notifications to customers in the areas expected to be impacted by each weather event according to the guidelines set forth in D.19-05-042. Initial customer notifications were sent on October 18 for the weather event beginning October 20, on October 22 for the weather event beginning October 24, and on October 28 for the weather event beginning on October 28.

Weather Event 1: October 20–22

i. For customers potentially impacted by PSPS overnight, SDG&E did not provide notification in the 1–4-hours prior. This notification was not made in order to prevent waking up customers in the middle of the night. Instead, these customers were notified of the potential of PSPS on October 21 at 15:32, more than 1–4-hours prior to potential PSPS.

Weather Event 2: October 24–26

i. For customers' whose power was turned off overnight, SDG&E did not provide notification in the 1–4-hours prior. This notification was not made in order to prevent waking up customers in the middle of the night. Instead, these customers were notified of the potential of PSPS on October 23 at 17:50 and October 24 at 14:44, more than 1–4-hours prior to the implementation of PSPS.

ii. Awareness messaging was sent to all customers impacted by extreme weather conditions. Additional warning messages regarding potential PSPS and the Red Flag Warning were sent to customers most likely to be impacted by PSPS. When PSPS occurred, SDG&E communicated to customers why they were without power, when they could expect power to be restored and followed-up with contact when power was restored. Other warning messages and notifications of potential de-energizations were sent to specific sectionalizing devices as weather conditions worsened, though these customers were not ultimately de-energized for public safety.

iii. Due to dynamic weather conditions, SDG&E was unable to provide notifications according to the timelines set forth in the CPUC PSPS Guidelines (see D.19-05-042) for the following circuits:

Circuit/ Device	Total # Impacted Customers	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Medical Baseline	PSPS Critical Facilities
215-38R	495	431	67	40	5

Weather Event 3: October 28–November 1

i. For customers' whose power was turned off overnight, SDG&E did not provide notification in the 1–4-hours prior. This notification was not made in order to prevent waking up customers in the middle of the night. Instead, these customers were notified of the potential of PSPS on October 29 at 18:20, more than 1–4 hours prior to the implementation of PSPS.

ii. Awareness messaging was sent to all customers impacted by extreme weather conditions. Additional warning messages regarding potential PSPS and the Red Flag Warning were sent to customers most likely to be impacted by PSPS. When PSPS occurred, SDG&E communicated to customers why they were without power, when they could expect power to be restored and followed-up with contact when power was restored. Other warning messages and notifications of potential de-energizations were sent to specific sectionalizing devices as weather conditions worsened, though these customers were not ultimately de-energized for public safety.

iii. Due to dynamic weather conditions, SDG&E was unable to provide notifications according to the timelines set forth in the CPUC PSPS Guidelines (see D.19-05-042) for the following circuits:

Circuit/ Device	Total # Impacted Customers	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Medical Baseline	PSPS Critical Facilities
470-47R	186	75	113	6	11
RB1-30R	266	153	116	5	10
521-18R	474	339	138	25	16
1233-252R	264	408	183	14	15
239-15R	222	101	71	7	2

See Appendix 1 for details of notifications to customers
See Appendix 2 for details of notifications to Public Safety and Community Partners
See Appendix 3 for details of notifications to the CPUC
See Appendix 4 for details of notifications to Government Officials/Representatives
See Appendices 5 and 6 for details of notifications to Cal OES

9. **For those customers where positive or affirmative notification was attempted, an accounting of the customers (which tariff and/or access and functional needs population designation), the number of notification attempts made, the timing of attempts, who made the notification attempt (utility or public safety partner) and the number of customers for whom positive notification was achieved**

   Response:

   Customer notifications were made by SDG&E.

   SDG&E successfully made affirmative notifications to medical baseline (MBL) customers who were not reached by phone. SDG&E completed 465 total in-person notifications for customers during this event, including 14 related to the October 20–22 weather event, 259 for the October 24–26 weather event, and 192 for the October 28–November 1 weather event.

10. The address of each community assistance location during a de-energization event, describe the location (building, trailer, etc.), describe the assistance available at each location, and the days and hours it was open.

Response:

SDG&E opened seven Community Resource Centers (CRC) and two Community Information Centers (CIC) during this event.

Community Resource Centers

Location	Site Description	Resources Provided	Days/ Hours of Operation
Descanso Public Library 9545 River Dr. Descanso, CA 91916	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 24–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800
Whispering Winds Catholic Camp 17606 Harrison Park Rd. Julian, CA 92036	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 24–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800
Warner Springs Community Center 30950 CA-79 Warner Springs, CA 92086	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 25–26, Oct. 30 0800-1800
Pine Valley Improvement Club 28890 Olde Hwy 80 Pine Valley, CA 91962	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 24 1200–1800 Oct. 25, 30–31 0800-1800
Lake Morena Community Church 29765 Oak Dr. Campo, CA 91906	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 25–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800
Dulzura Community Center 1136 Community Building Dr. Dulzura, CA 91917	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 25–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800
Potrero Community Center 24550 Hwy 94 Potrero, CA 91963	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 25–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800

Community Information Centers

Location	Site Description	Resources Provided	Days/ Hours of Operation
Valley Center Branch Library 29200 Cole Grade Rd. Valley Center, CA 92082	Building	Bottled water, snacks, ice, water trucks, electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 25–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800
Ramona Branch Library 1275 Main St. Ramona, CA 92065	Building	Electronics charging, outage updates	Oct. 25–26, Oct. 30–31 0800-1800

11. A description and evaluation of engagement with local and state public safety partners in providing advanced outreach/notification during the PSPS event

Response:

Throughout the event SDG&E remained engaged with its local and state public safety partners. In addition to email notifications (see Appendices 2, 5 and 6 for details), SDG&E monitored its on-duty phone numbers and emails 24/7, which was provided to local and state public safety partners as early as priority advanced notification and throughout the event. This direct line to on duty officers within the Emergency Operations Center enabled local and state public safety partners to get information in real-time from the appropriate experts.

SDG&E fielded all inquiries from local and state public safety partners. Questions primarily concerned restoration times, community resource centers, and what areas could be impacted and were impacted during the event.

Additionally, GIS map layers were provided to public safety partners via a secure file transfer protocol for situational awareness.

12. The local communities' representatives SDG&E contacted prior to de-energization and the date on which they were contacted.

Response:

Please see Appendix 2 for details of notifications to Public Safety and Community Partners

13. Summarize the number and nature of complaints received as a result of the de-energization event and include claims that are filed against SDG&E because of the de-energization.

Response:

As of November 15, SDG&E has received 25 complaints related to the October 20–November 1 PSPS event. Please see below for details regarding the complaints:

Type	Resolution Steps	Short Description	Date Received
Complaint	Filing complaint for tracking. Customer did not request call.	Customer complained about PSPS.	10/24/19
Complaint	Called Ms. to discuss PSPS.	Customer is upset electric was shut off during PSPS and claims we should have called our customer with more advance notice to let them know the service was going to be shut off.	10/28/19
Complaint	Complaint will be forwarded to CPUC.	Customer believes they should get notification day before PSPS.	10/28/19
Complaint	Filing complaint only. PSPS	Customer upset that power was shut off due to the fire risk. Customer said there are no winds and it is unfair.	10/28/19
Complaint	Made contact with customer. Went over reasoning behind PSPS	Customer stated there were higher winds on Wednesday and Thursday then Friday and Saturday which was when PSPS happened in his area. Customer not happy that there were no gusts of wind happening during those days but was still shut off.	10/28/19
Complaint	PSPS. Filing complaint	Customer complained about the PSPS. He said another community with the same winds was not shut off. Also complained that resource center was not open during entire outage or properly staffed.	10/28/19
Complaint	Called and left message for Ms. to call back.	Customer unhappy that her neighbors who have power lines above ground have their electricity back on however she does not, and her electricity is underground, and they have no water because the well is out	10/28/19
Complaint	Explained multiple factors involved when restoring power	Customer not happy with the PSPS. She stated her neighbor across the street had their power turned on sooner than her.	10/28/19

Complaint	Explained why PSPS is necessary	Customer not happy with PSPS. Stated we should not have to shut down power for public safety.	10/28/19
Complaint	Entered complaint	Customer upset she did not receive all the notifications for PSPS only one advising she has been restored. Also states outage map is not updated enough.	10/29/19
Complaint	Escalated to the OBD team for correction	Cell # removed from records year ago. Rec OBD calls re PSPS on cell instead of home. Concerned may miss important cl from us as does not use cell often & cell reception not always stable in her area. Called many times to report, continued to receive calls to cell.	10/29/19
Complaint	Filing complaint. PSPS	Customer upset about PSPS. Outage was caused by a fault on the circuit but will probably not be restored until end of PSPS in the area.	10/30/19
Complaint	spoke with customer. Ms. satisfied with filing formal complaint	Customer experienced an unplanned outage on 10/29 and now being affected by the PSPS. Customer upset her power went off before it was supposed to.	10/30/19
Complaint	Mailed information regarding PSPS process via U.S. Mail.	Customer escalated complaint regarding PSPS outage. Claims was provided incorrect information when he inquired about the restoration time. He further claims we always provide incorrect information. Request info regarding PSPS be mailed to him.	10/30/19
Complaint	Complaint filed for tracking.	Customer complained about PSPS. Customer feels that the left-wing government prevents us from cleaning debris below electrical equipment which causes the high fire risk.	10/31/19
Complaint	Filing for tracking	Customer disputes the PSPS. Customer says we were incorrect to shut off the power on his grid when we left the power on in other areas with a higher risk.	10/31/19
Complaint	Filing for tracking	Customer complained about PSPS.	10/31/19
Complaint	Complaint filed on the customer's behalf.	Customer feels we are shutting of the power to avoid being sued, not for public safety.	10/30/19
Complaint	Explained reasons for PSPS	Customer not happy power was shut down due to PSPS. States vegetation up keep is good in her area and most of the power lines are underground.	10/31/19
Complaint	Called customer. No answer.	Customer requested to file complaint regarding PSPS which took place on 10/30/19.	11/4/19

Complaint	Customer contacted. No answer. Left voicemail.	Customer upset about PSPS and availability of updated information.	11/4/19
Complaint	Explained reason for power shut off.	Customer not happy his power was shut off for safety due to RFW. Request power be restored.	10/30/19
Complaint	Feedback provided to communications team.	Customer requests PSPS outage notification include address and/or street name outage pertains to.	11/5/19
Complaint	Called customer. No answer.	Customer wrote letter to Supervisor's Office regarding PSPS. Concerns include: Power shut off when insignificant winds are recorded; power is kept off overnight; what weather service is utilized; why does the utility run ads; impact to residents.	11/11/19
Complaint	Concern forwarded to communications group.	Customer concerned that she did not receive notification prior to PSPS outage. Customer requests that utility provide a generator.	11/13/19

As of November 15, SDG&E has received 80 claims related to the PSPS events that took place October 20–November 1:

- 12 claims: Property damage
- 0 claims: Solar related
- 53 claims: Food loss
- 7 claims: Inconvenience of being without power
- 3 claims: Business loss
- 5 claims: Hotel stays

14. Provide detailed description of the steps taken to restore power.

Response:

SDG&E considers and implements the following steps to restore power:

a. Meteorology forecasted wind gusts have peaked and are trending downward;
b. Real-time observer reports confirming no impacts to system, no debris and no vegetation impacts;
c. Full patrol of the de-energized distribution circuit or transmission tie-line to inspect for damages;
d. Electric Troubleshooter, observers and/or line crews on-site during re-energization process at key locations;
e. Contract Fire-Fighting Resources (CFR) on-site during re-energization process;
f. Check and ensure all personnel are in the clear before re-energization;
g. Approval by OIC, Deputy Ops, and Field Utility Commander to restore device/circuit/tie-line; and
h. Electric Distribution Operations/Electric Grid Operations notifies EOC of time reenergization was completed.

15. Lessons learned by SDG&E from the PSPS event.

Response:

Website / Emergency Notification System

- SDG&E is reviewing and amending the local community names used for notifications to provide more targeted community information to public safety partners and customers, e.g., rather than messaging that "portions of Encinitas" are potentially impacted, using the targeted community name, "Olivenhain" to provide additional clarity to customers and public safety partners in the region.
- Process enhancements are being reviewed to shorten the time between receiving a complete a weather forecast and updating/posting GIS maps to SDG&E's website.
- Based on experience with this latest event, our messages will be reviewed to determine if there is any need for modifications. For example, non-customer communications caused confusion to those customers who signed-up for notification related to multiple zip codes, as it was unclear which zip code was at risk. SDG&E will work to make it clear for these customers, reviewing the dedicated PSPS webpage is a resource to determine which zip code is at risk.
- We need to review the "domain reputation" for non-customer e-mail communications. We have reports of those notifications going into users' spam folders.
- Although processes were pre-established for notifications, tracking and reporting the changing requirements during the event were frequent and made it difficult to manage efficiently.

16. Recommended updates/modifications the PSPS guidelines adopted in ESRB-8 and D.19-05-042.

Response:

This was SDG&E's second PSPS event utilizing the de-energization guidelines from D.19-05-042. SDG&E's recommendations based on these initial experiences implementing PSPS under the new guidelines are as follows:

1. Critical facilities should be clearly defined. Today this definition is overly broad and captures facilities that would not cause public harm if de-energization occurred;

2. Explore an "opt-out" option process for customer segments that the utilities are required to communicate with who do not wish to receive communication. SDG&E has already been asked about an "opt out" option from certain Public Safety Partners.

3. The required eight languages (English, Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean, and Russian) do not adequately reflect the demographics of SDG&E's community. SDG&E recommends the language requirement be modified to align with the San Diego County and Orange County Registrar of Voters language requirements (English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Korean), which would ensure SDG&E's notifications mirror the non-English/limited English populations within its service territory.

17. Include any other matters that SDG&E believes are relevant to the Commission's assessment of the reasonableness of SDG&E's decision to de-energize.

Response:

At the times SDG&E implemented PSPS throughout this event, weather conditions included high winds, low humidity and warm temperatures. These conditions, combined with relatively dry vegetation, could have resulted in a widespread wildfire, had an ignition occurred.

The available data supported an extreme threat of large and destructive wildfires with rapid rates of spread and long-range spotting, should an ignition occur. Based on the weather forecasts, as well as real-time observations of weather conditions and reports from field observers, de-energizations were determined to be the best method to mitigate the risk of potential utility-caused wildfires.

VERIFICATION

I am an officer of the applicant corporation herein and am authorized to make this verification on its behalf. I am informed and believe that the matters stated in the foregoing document are true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 15th day of November 2019, at San Diego, California.

John D. Jenkins

John D. Jenkins
Vice President, Electric System Operations
San Diego Gas & Electric Company

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Attachment to Comment Letter I184,
Suzanne Till, July 13, 2020

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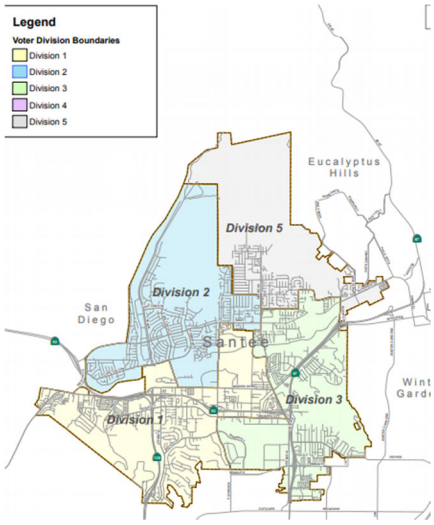
Suzanne is continuing a family tradition of public service. As Director with Padre Dam MWD, she will advocate for affordable drinking water for Santee residents. She is running in Division 2 as shown in this map. Division 2 is north of Mission Gorge, and for the most part west of Cuyamaca.



Water Rates for Padre Dam:

- Since November 2019, two rate hikes for Padre Dam rate payers. More rate hikes in the future.

Clean, affordable and safe water for Santee residents:

- Suzanne will work with water agencies and the State of California enabling Padre Dam MWD to provide clean, safe and affordable, water, especially for rate payers on fixed incomes and families.
- Padre Dam must have diverse and locally produced water supplies, so we can control pricing. Suzanne supports water purification. She will use her science expertise to research and review all options. The goal: reduce water purification costs.

Provide alternatives and funding for rate payers to "produce" low cost or free water to use on their property:

- Suzanne has a rainwater harvesting system in her backyard. Did you know you can receive a refund for rainwater harvesting?
- Santee property owners can install and receive refunds for water reclamation (grey water) and storm water retention strategies.

Facilitate partnerships and funding to restore and preserve Santee Lakes and the San Diego River watershed.

- The San Diego River that flows through Santee, should be preserved for current and future ground water storage needs.
- Suzanne is opposed to the planned hotel and condo development at the Carlton Oaks Golf Course, adjacent to the San Diego River.
- As with Mast Park and Santee Lakes, the Carlton Oaks Golf Course property should be preserved for the public, wildlife habitat and groundwater water storage.
- As a child Suzanne attended Girl Scouts summer camps at Santee Lakes; she will protect and improve Santee Lakes Recreation Preserve.

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