1	http://www.chicagotitletransfertax.com/Amend 2 Cal. Code Regs. Section 18705.3 to read:
2	§ 18705.3. Materiality Standard: Economic Financial Interests Interest in Persons Who
3	Are Sources a Source of Income
4	(a) Directly involved sources of income. Any reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a
5	person who is a source of income to a public official, and who is directly involved in a decision
6	before the official's agency, is deemed material.
7	(b) Indirectly involved sources of income.
8	(1) Sources of income which are business entities. If the source of income is a business
9	entity, apply the materiality standards stated in Title 2, California Code of Regulations, section
10	18705.1(c).
11	(2) Sources of income which are non-profit entities, including governmental entities. The
12	effect of a decision is material as to a nonprofit entity which is a source of income to the official
13	if any of the following applies:
14	(A) For an entity whose gross annual receipts are \$400,000,000 or more, the effect of the
15	decision will be any of the following:
16	(i) The decision will result in an increase or decrease of the entity's gross annual receipts
17	for a fiscal year in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more; or
18	(ii) The decision will cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or
19	eliminate existing expenses for a fiscal year in the amount of \$250,000 or more; or
20	(iii) The decision will result in an increase or decrease in the value of the entity's assets or
21	liabilities in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more.
22	(B) For an entity whose gross annual receipts are more than \$100,000,000 but less than
23	\$400,000,000, the effect of the decision will be any of the following:
24	(i) The decision will result in an increase or decrease of the entity's gross annual receipts
25	for a fiscal year in the amount of \$400,000 or more; or
26	(ii) The decision will cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or
27	eliminate existing expenses for a fiscal year in the amount of \$100,000 or more; or
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1	(iii) The decision will result in an increase or decrease in the value of the entity's assets or
2	liabilities in the amount of \$400,000 or more.
3	(C) For an entity whose gross annual receipts are more than \$10,000,000, but less than or
4	equal to \$100,000,000 the effect of the decision will be any of the following:
5	(i) The decision will result in an increase or decrease of the entity's gross annual receipts
6	for a fiscal year in the amount of \$200,000 or more.
7	(ii) The decision will cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or
8	eliminate existing expenses for a fiscal year in the amount of \$50,000 or more.
9	(iii) The decision will result in an increase or decrease in the value of the entity's assets or
10	liabilities in the amount of \$200,000 or more.
11	(D) For an entity whose gross annual receipts are more than \$1,000,000, but less than or
12	equal to \$10,000,000 the effect of the decision will be any of the following:
13	(i) The decision will result in an increase or decrease of the entity's gross annual receipts
14	for a fiscal year in the amount of \$100,000 or more.
15	(ii) The decision will cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or
16	eliminate existing expenses for a fiscal year in the amount of \$25,000 or more.
17	(iii) The decision will result in an increase or decrease in the value of the entity's assets or
18	liabilities in the amount of \$100,000 or more.
19	(E) For an entity whose gross annual receipts are more than \$100,000 but less than or
20	equal to \$1,000,000 the effect of the decision will be any of the following:
21	(i) The decision will result in an increase or decrease of the entity's gross annual receipts
22	for a fiscal year in the amount of \$50,000 or more.
23	(ii) The decision will cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or
24	eliminate existing expenses for a fiscal year in the amount of \$12,500 or more.
25	(iii) The decision will result in an increase or decrease in the value of the entity's assets or
26	liabilities in the amount of \$50,000 or more.
27	(F) For an entity whose gross annual receipts are \$100,000 or less, the effect of the
28	decision will be any of the following:

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1	(1) The decision will result in an increase or decrease of the entity's gross annual receipts
2	for a fiscal year in the amount of \$10,000 or more.
3	(ii) The decision will cause the entity to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or
4	eliminate existing expenses for a fiscal year in the amount of \$2,500 or more.
5	(iii) The decision will result in an increase or decrease in the value of the entity's assets or
6	liabilities in the amount of \$10,000 or more.
7	(3) Sources of income who are individuals. The effect of a decision is material as to an
8	individual who is a source of income to an official if any of the following applies:
9	(A) The decision will affect the individual's income, investments, or other tangible or
10	intangible assets or liabilities (other than real property) by \$1,000 or more; or
11	(B) The decision will affect the individual's real property interest in a manner that is
12	considered material under the following standards:
13	Indirectly involved real property interest.
14	(1) Real property, other than leaseholds. The financial of a governmental decision on
15	real property which is indirectly involved in the governmental decision is presumed not to be
16	material. This presumption may be rebutted by proof that there are specific circumstances
17	regarding the governmental decision, its financial effect, and the nature of the real property in
18	which the public official has an economic interest, which make it reasonably foreseeable that the
19	decision will have a material financial effect on the real property in which the public official has
20	an interest. Examples of specific circumstances that will be considered include, but are not
21	limited to, circumstances where the decision affects:
22	(i) The development potential or income producing potential of the real property in
23	which the official has an economic interest;
24	(ii) The use of the real property in which the official has an economic interest;
25	(iii) The character of the neighborhood including, but not limited to, substantial effects
26	on: traffic, view, privacy, intensity of use, noise levels, air emissions, or similar traits of the
27	neighborhood.
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1	(2) Real property leaseholds. The financial effect of a governmental decision on real
2	property in which a public official has a leasehold interest and which id indirectly involved in the
3	governmental decision is presumed not to be material. This presumption may be rebutted by
4	proof that there are specific circumstances regarding the governmental decision, its financial
5	effect, and the nature of the real property in which the official has an economic interest, which
6	make it reasonably foreseeable that the governmental decision will:
7	(i) Change the legally allowable use of the leased real property, and the lessee has a right
8	to sublease the real property;
9	(ii) Change the lessee's actual use of the real property;
10	(iii) Substantially change or significantly decrease the lessee's use or enjoyment of the
11	leased real property;
12	(iv) Increase or decrease the amount of rent for the leased property by 5+percent during
13	any 12 month period following the decision; or
14	(v) Result in a change to the termination date of the lease.
15	(c) Nexus. Any reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a person who is a source of
16	income to a public official is deemed material if the public official receives or is promised the
17	income to achieve a goal or purpose which would be achieved, defeated, aided, or hindered by
18	the decision.
19	Note: Authority cited: Section 83112, Government Code. Reference: Sections 87100, 87102.5,
20	87102.6, 87102.8 and 87103, Government Code.
21	The following standards apply to determine when the reasonably foreseeable financial
22	effect of a governmental decision on an official's financial interest, identified as a source of
23	income under Section 87103(c), is material.
24	(a) Income from the Sale of Goods and Services: For income received by the official or
25	his or her spouse for goods and services provided in the ordinary course of business, including a
26	salary, the financial effect is material if:
27	(1) The source is a claimant, applicant, respondent, contracting party, or is otherwise
28	named or identified as the subject of the proceeding; or

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1	(2) The source is an individual that will be financially affected under the standards
2	applied to an official in Regulation 18705.5, or the official knows or has reason to know that the
3	individual has an interest in a business entity or real property that will be financially affected
4	under the standards applied to a financial interest in Regulation 18705.1 or 18705.2, respectively;
5	<u>or</u>
6	(3) The source is a nonprofit that will receive a measurable financial benefit or loss, or
7	the official knows or has reason to know that the nonprofit has an interest in real property that
8	will be financially affected under the standards applied to a financial interest in Regulation
9	<u>18705.2; or</u>
10	(4) The source is a business entity that will be financially affected under the standards as
11	applied to a financial interest in Regulation 18705.1.
12	(b) Income from the Sale of Personal or Real Property: For income from the sale of
13	personal or real property belonging to the official, or the official's spouse if the property is
14	community property, the financial effect of the decision is material if the official knows or has
15	reason to know that the source of income is a claimant, applicant, respondent, contracting party,
16	or is otherwise named or identified as the subject of the proceeding, or has an interest in any
17	business entity or real property that will be financially affected under the standards applied to a
18	financial interest in Regulation 18705.1 or 18705.2, respectively.
19	(c) Nexus. Any reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a person who is a source of
20	income to a public official is deemed material if the public official receives or is promised the
21	income to achieve a goal or purpose which would be achieved, defeated, aided, or hindered by
22	the decision.
23	(d) Exception – Income from Retail Sales of a Business Entity: For purposes of applying
24	the exception under Section 87103.5, the retail customers of a business entity constitute a
25	significant segment of the public generally if the business is open to the public and the customers
26	comprise a broad base of persons representative of the jurisdiction as a whole and not confined to
27	any specialized interest. Income from an individual customer is not distinguishable from the

- 1 amount of income received from other customers when the official is unable to recognize a
- 2 significant monetary difference between the business provided by the individual customer and
- 3 the general clientele of the business. An official is unable to recognize a significant monetary
- 4 difference when either:
- 5 (1) The business is of the type that sales to any one customer will not have a significant
- 6 <u>impact on the business's annual net sales; or</u>
- 7 (2) The business has no records that distinguish customers by amount of sales, and the
- 8 official has no other information that the customer provides significantly more income to the
- 9 business than an average customer.
- Note: Authority cited: Section 83112, Government Code. Reference: Sections 87100, 87102.5,
- 11 87102.6, 87102.8 and 87103, Government Code.
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