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SUMMARY OF THE LAW

The Act and its regulations are amended from time to time. The violations in this case occurred in 2015. For this reason, all legal references and discussions of law pertain to the Act's provisions as they existed at that time.

Need for Liberal Construction and Vigorous Enforcement of the Political Reform Act

When enacting the Act, the people of California found and declared that previous laws regulating political practices suffered from inadequate enforcement by state and local authorities.² Thus, it was decreed the Act "should be liberally construed to accomplish its purposes.³

A central purpose of the Act is to increase transparency and decrease conflicts of interest in the actions of public officials by requiring disclosure of their economic interests.⁴ Another purpose of the Act is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced."⁵

Public Official Defined

The Act defines "public official" as every member, officer, employee or consultant of a state or local government agency.⁶

Gift Defined

The Act defines "gift" to include any payment that confers a personal benefit on the recipient, to the extent that consideration of equal or greater value is not received.⁷

SEI Reporting Requirements

To make the public aware of any potential influence from gifts, the Act imposes specific reporting obligations. The Act requires every agency to adopt and promulgate a Conflict of Interest Code.⁸ These codes must designate those officials who participate in making decisions which may foreseeably have a material financial effect on any financial interest belonging to that official and require those public officials to disclose all reportable interests on SEIs.⁹ The requirements of an

² Section 81001, subd. (h).

³ Section 81003.

⁴ Section 81002, subd. (c).

⁵ Section 81002, subd. (f).

⁶ Section 82048, subd. (a).

⁷ Section 82028, subd. (a).

⁸ Section 87300.

⁹ Section 87302.

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agency's Conflict of Interest Code have the force of law, and any violation of those requirements is deemed a violation of the Act. 10

The FCWD Conflict of Interest Code designated the General Manager as a public official who manages public investments subject to Section 87200 disclosure. 11 Filers subject to Section 87200 disclosure must annually disclose investments, interest in real property, and income (including gifts) during the period since the previous statement filed. 12

The SJRECWA Conflict of Interest Code designated Alternate Directors as a position required to disclose all interests in real property as well as investments and business positions in business entities and income (including gifts) from sources which provide facilities, services, supplies, or equipment of the type utilized by SJRECWA, and income from sources who have filed a claim, or had a claim pending, against SJRECWA.¹³

When gifts are required to be disclosed the SEI must contain: the name and address of each source aggregating \$50 or more in value; a general description of the business activity of each source; and the amount and the date on which the gift was received.¹⁴

Gift Limit

In 2015, public officials were prohibited from accepting gifts from any single source in any calendar year with a total value of more than \$460 if the official would be required to report the receipt of the gift from that source on their SEI.¹⁵

Under the Act, a gift is neither accepted nor received if, within 30 days, the official reimburses the donor in full.¹⁶

Liability for Violations

Any person who violates any provision of the Act is liable for administrative penalties up to \$5,000 per violation.¹⁷

¹⁰ Section 87300.

¹¹ FCWD Conflict of Interest Code.

¹² Sections 87200 and 87203.

¹³ SJRECWA Conflict of Interest Code.

¹⁴ Section 87207, subds. (a)(1) and (4).

¹⁵ Section 89503; Regulations 18940.1, subd. (b), and 18940.2.

¹⁶ Regulation 18941, subd. (c)(3).

¹⁷ Sections 83116 and 83116.5.

7 | 18 Section 91000.5.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

An administrative action for a violation of the Act has a five-year statute of limitations.¹⁸ The statute of limitations is tolled upon the service of a probable cause report, as required by Section 83115.5.¹⁹ In this matter, a probable cause report was served on Respondent's attorney via certified mail on or around March 18, 2020, effectively tolling the statute of limitations.

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

FCWD is a member district of SJRECWA, which monitors environmental, legislative, and legal issues which impact its member districts and defends their water rights. Throughout 2015, Bryant served as General Manager of FCWD and as an Alternate Director of SJRECWA.

As the General Manager of FCWD and Alternate Director of SJRECWA, Bryant was required to file a 2015 Annual SEI and disclose reportable interests by the April 1, 2016 due date. Bryant's 2015 Annual SEI, filed on or around March 23, 2016 for Bryant's position with SJRECWA and filed on or around May 9, 2016 for Bryant's position with FCWD, did not disclose the receipt of any gifts.

Throughout 2015, Bryant owned and resided in the same residence with spouse, Cheryl Bryant. On March 16, 2015, Cheryl Bryant entered into a contract agreement with SYNLawn, an artificial grass provider, to replace/modify 350 square feet of lawn located at Bryant's residence for a cost of \$3,269.80. Alan Sagouspe, Inc., a company that performs harvesting services for local water districts, ²⁰ paid for these services in full by check dated April 6, 2015. On August 4, 2015, Bryant entered into another contract agreement with SYNLawn to replace/modify 600 square feet of lawn located at Bryant's residence for a cost of \$4,893.63. Of the \$4,893.63 due, \$500 was paid for by Bryant as a deposit and \$4,393.63 was paid for by Alan Sagouspe, Inc. via check dated August 7, 2015.

On August 28, 2015, Bryant and Cheryl Bryant entered into a residential contract with Quality Carpets Design Center, Inc, a carpet and flooring company, to replace/modify the flooring located at Bryant's residence for a cost of \$36,538. Of the \$36,538 due, \$5,000 was paid for by Bryant as a deposit and \$31,538 was paid for by Alan Sagouspe, Inc. via check dated October 2, 2015.

¹⁹ Section 91000.5, subd. (a).

²⁰ The Enforcement Division's investigation did not reveal any evidence that Alan Sagouspe, Inc. provided such services to FCWD or to SJRECWA.

In summary, throughout 2015, Bryant received three gifts from Alan Sagouspe, Inc. amounting to \$39,201.43. These gifts exceeded the 2015 gift limit by \$38,741.43. As a filer subject to Section 87200 disclosure, Bryant was required to disclose the receipt of these gifts from Alan Sagouspe, Inc. on Bryant's 2015 Annual SEI but failed to do so. Since Alan Sagouspe, Inc. provides services of the type utilized by SJRECWA, Bryant was required to disclose the receipt of these gifts on Bryant's 2015 Annual SEI but failed to do so. As a condition of settlement, Bryant has filed amendments to disclose the gifts at issue here. Further, between May 1, 2016 and August 11, 2017, prior to receiving contact from the Enforcement Division but after the 30-day return period, Bryant reimbursed Alan Sagouspe for the full value of the gifts through nine checks totaling \$40,400.

VIOLATION

Count 1: Failure to Timely Report Gifts on Annual Statement of Economic Interests

Bryant failed to timely disclose two gifts of artificial grass totaling \$7,663.43, received on or around April 6, 2015 and August 7, 2015, on Bryant's 2015 Annual SEI, by the April 1, 2016 due date, in violation of Section 87207.

Count 2: Failure to Timely Report Gift on Annual Statement of Economic Interests

Bryant failed to timely disclose a gift of residential flooring totaling \$31,538, received on or around October 2, 2015, on Bryant's 2015 Annual SEI, by the April 1, 2016 due date, in violation of Section 87207.

Count 3: Acceptance of Over-the-Limit Gifts

On or around April 6, 2015 and August 7, 2015, Bryant accepted two gifts totaling \$7,663.43 from Alan Sagouspe, Inc., which exceeded the annual gift limit of \$460, in violation of Section 89503.

Count 4: Acceptance of Over-the-Limit Gift

On or around October 2, 2015, Bryant accepted a gift totaling \$31,538 from Alan Sagouspe, Inc., which exceeded the annual gift limit of \$460, in violation of Section 89503.

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PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of four counts. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$5,000 per count. Thus, the maximum penalty that may be imposed here is \$20,000.²¹

This case does not qualify for the Streamline Programs because the fair market value of the gifts are more than \$1,000 over the applicable gift limit.²²

In determining the appropriate penalty for a particular violation of the Act, the Enforcement Division considers the typical treatment of a violation in the overall statutory scheme of the Act, with an emphasis on serving the purposes and intent of the Act. Additionally, the Enforcement Division considers the facts and circumstances of the violation in the context of the following factors set forth in Regulation 18361.5 subdivision (e)(1) through (8): (1) The extent and gravity of the public harm caused by the specific violation; (2) The level of experience of the violator with the requirements of the Political Reform Act; (3) Penalties previously imposed by the Commission in comparable cases; (4) The presence or absence of any intention to conceal, deceive or mislead; (5) Whether the violation was deliberate, negligent or inadvertent; (6) Whether the violator demonstrated good faith by consulting the Commission staff or any other governmental agency in a manner not constituting complete defense under Government Code Section 83114(b); (7) Whether the violation was isolated or part of a pattern and whether the violator has a prior record of violations of the Political Reform Act or similar laws; and (8) Whether the violator, upon learning of a reporting violation, voluntarily filed amendments to provide full disclosure.²³

The public harm inherent in SEI reporting violations is that the public is deprived of important information about the assets and income of public officials. Additionally, SEI reporting violations have the potential to conceal other violations such as accepting over-the-limit gifts. In this matter, Bryant accepted and failed to disclose nearly \$40,000 in prohibited over-the-limit gifts from a reportable source. Bryant's acceptance of over-the-limit gifts is mitigated as Bryant provided records to show that the full value of the gifts were reimbursed to the source of the gift prior to receiving contact from the Enforcement Division. Further, Bryant contends there was a prior agreement in place with Alan

²¹ Section 83116, subd. (c).

²² Regulations 18360.1, subd. (d)(9)(ii)(c), and 18360.3, subd. (d)(9)(B)(i)(c).

²³ Regulation 18361.5, subd. (e).

Sagouspe where Bryant would provide consulting services to Alan Sagouspe in exchange for Alan Sagouspe making various payments on behalf of Bryant. Records were not provided to support this contention; however, the Enforcement Division found no evidence to contradict this contention.

The Enforcement Division found no evidence that Bryant intended to conceal, deceive, or mislead the public as to the gifts from Alan Sagouspe, Inc. Further, the violations appear to be negligent as Bryant reimbursed Alan Sagouspe for the full value of the gifts prior to Enforcement contact. However, the reimbursement occurred outside the prescribed 30-day period outlined in Regulation 18941 to exclude the Alan Sagouspe, Inc. payments as gifts.

Bryant has served as the General Manager for FCWD since at least 2012 and so knew or should have known of the reporting requirements. Bryant does not have prior enforcement history. Also, Bryant did not consult with the Commission staff or any other governmental agency regarding gift reporting or limits.

The Commission considers penalties in prior cases with the same or similar violations and comparable facts.

In the Matter of Ronald Davis; FPPC Case No. 16/19819. Respondent, a Warden for the San Quentin State Prison, failed to timely disclose the full value of certain gifts received in conjunction with a trip to Las Vegas from a single source totaling approximately \$3,300 on the 2015 Annual SEI. Respondent had timely filed the 2015 Annual SEI and reported the receipt of these gifts as totaling \$1,750. However, Respondent had failed to timely report any gifts similarly received by his wife as required. The gifts related to the trip to Las Vegas exceeded the 2015 gift limit of \$460 by approximately \$2,840. In mitigation, Respondent filed an amendment to report the full value of the gifts and self-reported these violations to the Enforcement Division. Further, in mitigation, Respondent "paid down" the gifts by reimbursing the source for the full value of the gifts. On October 19, 2017, the Commission approved a total penalty of \$4,000; \$1,000 for failing to timely report the full value of gifts received and \$3,000 for accepting gifts over-the-limit.

Penalties higher than those approved in *Davis* are recommended for Counts 1-2. Unlike *Davis*, Bryant failed to disclose the receipt of any gifts on the 2015 Annual SEIs. Additionally, the value of the gifts at issue here are significantly higher than the value of the gifts at issue in *Davis*. Here, Bryant

received gifts of a new lawn and new flooring for his personal residence totaling approximately \$39,201 from a reportable source. In mitigation, Bryant reimbursed the source of the gift for the full value of the gifts received before Enforcement contact and filed amendments as part of settlement. Therefore, a penalty of \$2,500 is recommended per count.

Penalties higher than those approved in *Davis* are recommended for Counts 3-4. Similar to *Davis*, Bryant accepted gifts from a single source which exceeded the 2015 gift limit of \$460. Here, Bryant exceeded the 2015 gift limit by approximately \$38,741, a significantly higher amount than that at issue in *Davis*. Additionally, similar to *Davis*, Bryant reimbursed the source for the full value of the gifts. Therefore, a penalty of \$4,000 is recommended per count.

Under these circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that imposition of an agreed upon penalty in the amount of \$13,000 is justified, as reflected in the chart below:

Count	Violation	Penalty
1	Failure to Timely Report Gifts on Annual SEI	\$2,500
2	Failure to Timely Report Gift on Annual SEI	\$2,500
3	Acceptance of Over-the-Limit Gifts	\$4,000
4	Acceptance of Over-the-Limit Gift	\$4,000
	Total:	\$13,000

CONCLUSION

Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and Respondent, Jeffrey Bryant, hereby agree as follows:

- 1. Respondent violated the Act as described in the foregoing pages, which are a true and accurate summary of the facts in this matter.
- 2. This stipulation will be submitted for consideration by the Fair Political Practices Commission at its next regularly scheduled meeting or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.
- 3. This stipulation resolves all factual and legal issues raised in this matter for the purpose of reaching a final disposition without the necessity of holding an administrative hearing to determine the liability of Respondent pursuant to Section 83116.
- 4. Respondent has consulted with its attorney, Ren Nosky of JRG Attorneys at Law, understands and hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any and all procedural rights set forth in Sections 83115.5, 11503, 11523, and Regulations 18361.1 through 18361.9. This includes, but

is not limited to the right to appear personally at any administrative hearing held in this matter, to be represented by an attorney at Respondent's own expense, to confront and cross-examine all witnesses testifying at the hearing, to subpoena witnesses to testify at the hearing, to have an impartial administrative law judge preside over the hearing as a hearing officer, and to have the matter judicially reviewed.

- 5. Respondent agrees to the issuance of the decision and orders set forth below. Also, Respondent agrees to the Commission imposing against them an administrative penalty in the amount of \$13,000. One or more cashier's checks or money orders totaling said amount to be paid to the General Fund of the State of California is/are submitted with this stipulation as full payment of the administrative penalty described above, and same shall be held by the State of California until the Commission issues its decision and order regarding this matter.
- 6. If the Commission refuses to approve this stipulation then this stipulation shall become null and void, and within fifteen business days after the Commission meeting at which the stipulation is rejected, all payments tendered by Respondent in connection with this stipulation shall be reimbursed to Respondent. If this stipulation is not approved by the Commission, and if a full evidentiary hearing before the Commission becomes necessary, neither any member of the Commission, nor the Executive Director, shall be disqualified because of prior consideration of this stipulation.

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1	7. The parties to this agreement ma	y execute their respective signature pages separately. A	
2	copy of any party's executed signature p	age, including a hardcopy of a signature page	
3	transmitted via fax or as a PDF email attachment, is as effective and binding as the original.		
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6	Dated:		
7		Angela J. Brereton, Chief of Enforcement Fair Political Practices Commission	
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10	Dated:		
11		Jeffrey Bryant, Respondent	
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15	The foregoing stipulation of the t	parties "In the Matter of Jeffrey Bryant," FPPC Case No.	
	The foregoing supulation of the p	parties in the Matter of Jerney Dryant, 1717 Clase No.	
16		ecision and order of the Fair Political Practices Commission,	
16	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final de		
16 17	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final de		
16 17 18	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair.		
16 17 18 19	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair.	ecision and order of the Fair Political Practices Commission,	
16 17 18 19 20	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair. IT IS SO ORDERED.		
16 17 18 19 20 21	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair. IT IS SO ORDERED.	Richard C. Miadich, Chair	
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair. IT IS SO ORDERED.	Richard C. Miadich, Chair	
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair. IT IS SO ORDERED.	Richard C. Miadich, Chair	
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	20/201, is hereby accepted as the final defective upon execution by the Chair. IT IS SO ORDERED.	Richard C. Miadich, Chair	
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