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6	Attorneys for Complainant						
7							
8	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION						
9	STATE OF CALIFORNIA						
10							
11							
12	In the Matter of) FPPC No. 12/976						
13) STIPULATION, DECISION and ORDER						
14	STEVEN T. NICHOLS,						
15	Respondent.						
16	Respondent.						
17							
18	Complainant the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and						
19	Respondent Steven T. Nichols agree that this Stipulation will be submitted for consideration by the Fair						
20	Political Practices Commission at its next regularly scheduled meeting.						
21	The parties agree to enter into this Stipulation to resolve all factual and legal issues raised in this						
22	matter and to reach a final disposition without the necessity of holding an administrative hearing to						
23	determine the liability of Respondent, pursuant to Section 83116 of the Government Code.						
24	Respondent understands, and hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives, any and all procedural						
25	rights set forth in Sections 83115.5, 11503 and 11523 of the Government Code, and in Sections 18361.1						
26	through 18361.9 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations. This includes, but is not limited to,						
27	the right to personally appear at any administrative hearing held in this matter, to be represented by an						
28	attorney at Respondent's own expense, to confront and cross-examine all witnesses testifying at the						
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1	hearing, to subpoena witnesses to testify at the hearing, to have an impartial administrative law judge			
2	preside over the hearing as a hearing officer, and to have the matter judicially reviewed. It is further			
3	stipulated and agreed that Respondent Steven T. Nichols violated the Political Reform Act by failing to			
4	report gifts received in the amount of fifty dollars or more on his annual Statements of Economic			
5	Interests, in violation of Sections 87300 and 87302 of the Government Code (1 count); and accepting			
6	gifts, which exceeded the gift limit, in violation of Section 89503, subdivision (c) of the Government			
7	Code (3 counts). All counts are described in Exhibit 1, which is attached hereto and incorporated by			
8	reference as though fully set forth herein. Exhibit 1 is a true and accurate summary of the facts in this			
9	matter.			
10	Respondent agrees to the issuance of the Decision and Order, which is attached hereto.			
11	Respondent also agrees to the Commission imposing upon him an administrative penalty in the amount			
12	of Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$5,500). A cashier's check from Respondent in said amount,			
13	made payable to the "General Fund of the State of California," is submitted with this Stipulation as full			
14	payment of the administrative penalty, to be held by the State of California until the Commission issues			
15	its decision and order regarding this matter. The parties agree that in the event the Commission refuses			
16	to accept this Stipulation, it shall become null and void, and within fifteen (15) business days after the			
17	Commission meeting at which the Stipulation is rejected, all payments tendered by Respondent in			
18	connection with this Stipulation shall be reimbursed to Respondent. Respondent further stipulates and			
19	agrees that in the event the Commission rejects the Stipulation, and a full evidentiary hearing before the			
20	Commission becomes necessary, neither any member of the Commission, nor the Executive Director,			
21	shall be disqualified because of prior consideration of this Stipulation.			
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23	Dated:			
24	Gary Winuk, Enforcement Chief,			
25	on behalf of the Fair Political Practices Commission			
26				
27	Dated:			
28	Steven T. Nichols, Respondent			
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DECISION AND ORDER The foregoing Stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of Steven T. Nichols," FPPC No. 12/976, including all attached exhibits, is hereby accepted as the final decision and order of the Fair Political Practices Commission, effective upon execution below by the Chair. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: Sean Eskovitz, Vice Chair Fair Political Practices Commission



EXHIBIT 1

INTRODUCTION

At all times relevant to this matter, Respondent Steven T. Nichols ("Respondent") was employed as the Assistant Electric Director for the City of Redding, Resource Planning Department. He resigned from the position of Assistant Electric Director on September 11, 2012. As a designated employee, Respondent is required to file an annual Statement of Economic Interests ("SEI") disclosing all income received as required by the Political Reform Act (the "Act") ¹ and the City of Redding Conflict of Interest Code (the "Redding Code"). In this matter, Respondent received eighteen gifts exceeding the reporting threshold of \$50 and failed to report the gifts on his annual SEIs. In addition, Respondent received gifts exceeding the applicable gift limit from one source in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

For the purposes of this Stipulation, Respondent's violations of the Act are stated as follows:

COUNT 1: Respondent Steven T. Nichols, a designated employee of the City of Redding, failed to report eighteen gifts from five different sources, in the amount of fifty dollars or more on his annual Statements of Economic Interests, in violation of Sections 87300 and 87302 of the Government Code.

Exceeded the Gift Limit

- COUNT 2: On or around March 2, 2010, Respondent Steven T. Nichols, a designated employee of the City of Redding, accepted approximately \$450.00 in gifts, which exceeded the \$420 gift limit, from Iberdrola Renewables, LLC, in violation of Section 89503, subdivision (c) of the Government Code.
- COUNT 3: On or around September 20, 2011, Respondent Steven T. Nichols, a designated employee of the City of Redding, accepted approximately \$453.15 in gifts, which exceeded the \$420 gift limit, from Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer and Pembroke, P.C., in violation of Section 89503, subdivision (c) of the Government Code.
- COUNT 4: On or about March 14, 2012, Respondent Steven T. Nichols, a designated employee of the City of Redding, accepted approximately \$547.00 in gifts, which exceeded the \$420 gift limit, from Iberdrola Renewables, LLC, in violation of Section 89503, subdivision (c) of the Government Code.

¹ The Political Reform Act is contained in Government Code Sections 81000 through 91014. All statutory references are to the Government Code, unless otherwise indicated. The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in Sections 18110 through 18997 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations. All regulatory references are to Title 2, Division 6 of the California Code of Regulations, unless otherwise indicated.

SUMMARY OF THE LAW

Duty to File Annual Statement of Economic Interests

An express purpose of the Act, as set forth in Section 81002, subdivision (c), is to ensure that the assets and income of public officials, that may be materially affected by their official actions, be disclosed, so that conflicts of interests may be avoided. In furtherance of this purpose, Section 87300 requires every agency to adopt and promulgate a Conflict of Interest Code. A Conflict of Interest Code shall have the force of law and any violation of a Conflict of Interest Code by a designated employee shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. (Section 87300.)

Disclosure Provisions

Section 82019, subdivision (a), defines "designated employee" to include any member of any agency whose position is "designated in a Conflict of Interest Code because the position entails the making or participation in the making of decisions which may foreseeably have a material effect on any financial interest." Each Conflict of Interest Code shall require that each designated employee file annual statements, disclosing reportable investments, business positions, interests in real property and sources of income. (Section 87302.) "Income" is defined, in part, as a payment received, including but not limited to any salary, wage, or gift. (Section 82030, subd. (a).)

Section 87300 requires that every agency adopt and promulgate a Conflict of Interest Code and that Code shall have the force of law. In addition, any violation of that Code by a designated employee shall be a violation of the Act. Section 87302, subdivision (b), provides that an agency's Conflict of Interest Code must require each designated employee of the agency to file annual statements of economic interests at a time specified in the agency's conflict of interest code, disclosing investments, income, business positions, and interests in real property, held or received at anytime during the previous calendar year and that the information required to be disclosed describing these interests is the same as that required by Sections 87206 and 87207. An agency's Conflict of Interest Code may incorporate Regulation 18730, which contains a model conflict of interest code, by reference.

The City of Redding's Conflict of Interest Code (the "Redding Code") lists the position of "Assistant Director-Electric Utility/Resource Planning" as a designated position required to comply with disclosure categories 2, 3, and 4. The Redding Code states that Disclosure Categories 2, 3, and 4 require that the designated employee complete all schedules of his annual SEI to disclose:

- "2. Investments and business positions in business entities, and sources of income from entities providing supplies, services, equipment, or machinery of the type used by the designated employee's unit.
- 3. Investments and business positions in business entities, and income from sources engaged in construction, building, or material supply.
- 4. Investments and business positions in, and income from sources engaged in, the construction of public works projects."

Disclosure of Gifts

Section 89503, subdivision (c), of the Act states that "No member of a state board or commission or designated employee of a state or local government agency shall accept gifts from any single source in any calendar year with a total value of more than two hundred fifty (\$250) if the member or employee would be required to report the receipt of income or gifts from that source on his or his statement of economic interests." The \$250 gift limit amount is adjusted biennially to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index pursuant to Section 89503, subdivision (f). For 2010 - 2012, the applicable gift limit from a single source was \$420.

Section 82028, subdivision (a), provides that a "gift" means any payment that confers a personal benefit on the recipient, to the extent that consideration of equal or greater value is not received. Regulation 18941 states that "...a gift is 'received' or 'accepted' when the recipient knows that he or she has either actual possession of the gift or takes any action exercising direction or control over the gift." Regulation 18944 states that a gift confers a personal benefit on the official when the official enjoys a direct benefit from the gift, the official uses the gift, or the official exercises discretion and control over who will use the gift or how to dispose of the gift. In addition, Regulation 18945, subdivision (a), states that a person is the source of a gift if the person either gives the gift directly to the official or the "person makes a payment to a third party and in fact directs and controls the use of the payment to make a gift to one or more clearly identified officials." Regulation 18945, subdivision (b), states that official may presume that the person delivering or offering the gift is the source of the gift. Regulation 18946 states that the value of the gift is the fair market value as of the date of receipt or promise of the gift.

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

This case arose from a sworn complaint filed by the Assistant City Clerk for the City of Redding. Respondent Steven T. Nichols ("Respondent") was employed by the City of Redding, Resource Planning Department as Assistant Electric Director at all times relevant to this matter.

Upon Respondent's retirement in August 2012, Respondent filed his Leaving Office Statement of Economic Interests ("SEI") and amendments to his 2010 and 2011 SEIs. The amended SEIs revealed that Respondent had failed to disclose numerous gifts from business entities, some of which did business with the City of Redding. As displayed below, these business entities provided Respondent with gifts that included meals, greens fees, lodging, and a retirement watch exceeding the \$50 reporting threshold. In addition, Respondent received gifts in excess of the \$420 gift limit threshold from Iberdrola Renewables, LLC in 2010 and 2012, and from the law firm of Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer and Pembroke, P.C. in 2011. Iberdrola Renewables, LLC and Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer and Pembroke, P.C. both had contracts with Respondent's governmental unit when the gifts were received.

Respondent maintains that he was not aware of his obligation to report gifts over \$50 until August 2012, when Electric Utility Director, Barry Tippin, informed him of his reporting obligations. On September 27, 2012 the Respondent filed SEI amendment forms with the city. While completing and filing the SEI amendments Respondent became aware of three gifts that exceeded the \$420 gift limit at which time the Respondent repaid the amount of the gifts over the limit and returned one gift. The

² Section 82048 defines "public official" to include "every member, officer, employee or consultant of a state or local government agency."

Respondent has further stated that to his knowledge the city did not provide any formal employee training on its gift policy or completion the SEI forms. However, the City of Redding Personnel Department confirmed that in each year Respondent received gifts over the limit or failed to report gifts, the Redding City Clerk provided him with a link to the Form 700 Statement of Economic Interest Reference Pamphlet, which explains all relevant disclosure requirements.

COUNT 1

Failure to Disclose Gifts on a Statement of Economic Interests

Respondent Nichols was the Assistant Electric Director for the City of Redding at all times relevant to this matter. As a designated employee, Respondent was required to disclose all income and gifts received, as specified in the Redding Code, on his annual Statements of Economic Interests. During Respondent's tenure with the City of Redding, he timely filed all required Statements of Economic Interests, but failed to disclose eighteen gifts that were reportable under his disclosure category in the Redding Code. The chart below identifies the reportable gifts Respondent Nichols received and did not disclose:

Date	Source	Value	Description
3/9/10	Iberdrola Renwables LLC	\$450.00	Group Conference Activities
3/22/10	Navigant Consulting	\$71.43	Client Group Dinner
3/23/10	Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer and Pembroke, P.C.	\$34.00	Meal
3/24/10	Shell Energy	\$70.00	Customer Group Dinner
3/25/10	Shell Energy	\$125.00	Customer Group Golf
5/5/10	Shell Energy	\$70.00	Conf Group Lunch/Golf
5/22/10	Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer and Pembroke, P.C.	\$87.00	Meal
7/8/10	Navigant Consulting	\$140	Client Group Golf and Dinner
3/9/11	Iberdrola Renewables LLC	\$250	Group Conf Activities
3/21/11	Iberdrola Renewables LLC	\$60	Customer Group Dinner
3/29/11	Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer, and Pembroke PC	\$120	Client Group Dinner
3/30/11	Shell Energy	\$140	Customer Group Dinner
9/13/11	KBT Consulting	\$65.00	Client Group Golf

9/13/11	KBT Consulting	\$84.00	Client Group Dinner
9/20/11	Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer,	\$108	Client Group Dinner
	and Pembroke PC		
9/20/11	Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer,	\$453.15	Retirement Watch Returned
	and Pembroke PC		(Watch Returned on 8/30/12)
9/20/11	Navigant Consulting	\$54	Client Group Golf
9/21/11	Shell Energy	\$70	Customer Group Dinner

By failing to disclose eighteen reportable gifts totaling \$2451.58 received from five different sources on his annual Statements of Economic Interests, Respondent violated Sections 87300 and 87302 of the Government Code.

COUNT 2

Acceptance of Gifts in Excess of the Annual Gift Limit

Respondent Nichols was the Assistant Electric Director for the City of Redding at all times relevant to this matter. As a designated employee, Respondent was prohibited from accepting gifts from a single source in excess of the \$420 annual gift limit for 2010. As shown in the chart from Count 1 (page 7), Respondent received gifts totaling approximately \$450 in 2010 from Iberdrola Renewables, LLC, \$30 over the gift limit.

By accepting gifts over the annual gift limit in 2010, Respondent violated Section 89503, subdivision (c), of the Government Code.

COUNT 3

Acceptance of Gifts in Excess of the Annual Gift Limit

Respondent Nichols was the Assistant Electric Director for the City of Redding at all times relevant to this matter. As a designated employee, Respondent was prohibited from accepting gifts from a single source in excess of the \$420 annual gift limit for 2011. As shown in the chart from Count 1 (page 7), Respondent received combined gifts valued at approximately \$681.15 in 2011 from Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer, and Pembroke PC, \$261.15 over the gift limit.

By accepting a gift valued over the annual gift limit in 2011, Respondent violated Section 89503, subdivision (c), of the Government Code.

COUNT 4

Acceptance of Gifts in Excess of the Annual Gift Limit

Respondent Nichols was the Assistant Electric Director for the City of Redding at all times relevant to this matter. As a designated employee, Respondent was prohibited from accepting gifts from a single source in excess of the \$420 annual gift limit for 2012. As shown in the chart below, Respondent received gifts totaling approximately \$567.00 in 2012 from Iberdrola Renewables, LLC, \$147.00 over the gift limit.

Date	Source	Value	Description
3/14/12	Iberdrola Renewables LLC	\$567.00	Group Conf Activities
			(Reimbursed \$147.00 on
			9/26/12)
			7,20,12,

By accepting gifts over the annual gift limit in 2012, Respondent violated Section 89503, subdivision (c), of the Government Code.

CONCLUSION

This matter consists of four counts, which carry a maximum possible administrative penalty of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000).

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 context of the factors set forth in Regulation 18361.5, subdivision (d)(1)-(6): 1) the seriousness of the violations; 2) the presence or lack of intent to deceive the voting public; 3) whether the violation was deliberate, negligent, or inadvertent; 4) whether the Respondent demonstrated good faith in consulting with Commission staff; 5) whether there was a pattern of violations; and 6) whether the Respondent, upon learning of a reporting violation, voluntarily filed amendments to provide full disclosure.

SEI Non-Disclosure: Penalties for SEI non-disclosure violations range widely depending on the circumstances of each case. Disclosure of economic interests is important to provide transparency and prevent conflicts of interest. Failure to report all required information on an SEI is a serious violation of the Act because it deprives the public of important information about a public official's economic interests and it has the potential to conceal conflicts of interest.

Regarding the failure to disclose gifts received over the \$50 reporting threshold on SEIs, the typical penalty amounts have varied depending on the circumstances of the case. Recent penalties concerning SEI disclosure violations include:

• *In the Matter of Curtis Cannon*, FPPC No. 12/034 (Approved August 16, 2012). Respondent 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 each applicable reporting

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period in violation of Government Code Sections 87300 and 87302. Cannon was fined \$4,000 for four counts of SEI non-disclosure (\$1,000 per count).

In the Matter of Matthew G. Winegar, FPPC No. 12/309 (Approved December 13, 2012). Respondent 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 Statement of Economic Interests for reporting period, January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007, due April 1, 2008, in violation of Government Code Sections 87300 and 87302. Winegar was fined \$1,000 for one count of SEI non-disclosure.

In this matter, Respondent failed to disclose eighteen gifts received from several private entities, some of which had contracts with Respondent's governmental unit. Although the City of Redding does not provide any formal employee training on its gift policy or the completion of SEIs, Respondent was sent a link to the Form 700 Statement of Economic Interest Reference Pamphlet in each of the years he failed to disclose gifts. The reference pamphlet included instructions as to what gifts must be disclosed on a Form 700. Lastly, based on our investigation of the matter, the Enforcement Division contends that the violation here was not inadvertent. Though Respondent strongly objects to that contention, he has agreed to settle this matter according to the terms of this stipulation.

Based on the above prior cases and the circumstances present in this case, imposition of a \$1,000 penalty for the one count is recommended. A higher total penalty is not being sought for this violation because Respondent has no prior history of violating the Act and filed his SEI amendments and Leaving Office SEI before being contacted by the Enforcement Division.

Over-the-limits Gift: Penalties for gifts received over the applicable limits violations in the last couple of years range between \$1,500 for gifts of low amounts with little possibility of causing a conflict of interest to \$2,500 depending on the circumstances of each case. Recent prior penalties concerning gifts received over the applicable limits violations include:

- In re James Cameron, FPPC No. 12/027 (Approved April 25, 2013). James Cameron, as the Chief Financial Officer of Oxnard, failed to disclose gifts received from a developer who does business in the city on annual SEIs and failed to disclose gifts received from a municipal bond underwriter who does business with the city. The gifts received were \$496.81 over the applicable gift limit. The Commission approved a \$2,000 penalty for exceeding the applicable gift limit.
- In re Louie Martinez, FPPC No. 09/261 (Approved June 9, 2011). Louie Martinez, a senior project manager for the City of Irvine, received discounted landscaping service with a company who contracted with the City. The Commission approved a stipulated settlement for \$2,000 per count for the violations of receiving gifts over the limit and \$4,000 for the violation of the conflict of interest provisions of the Act when he approved an invoice for payment of approximately \$86,000 to the company that provided him the services.

In this matter, Respondent received three gifts over the limits from two private entities that had contracts with his governmental unit. In mitigation, Respondent has paid down the gifts received from Iberdrola Renewables, LLC to the amount of the applicable gift limit, and returned the watch he received from Duncan, Weinberg, Genzer, and Pembroke PC, which had resulted in him exceeding the gift limit. Also, Respondent does not have a prior history of violating the Act and made the above reimbursements and amendments to his SEIs before he received any contact from the Enforcement Division.

However, a \$4,500 fine for the three counts is recommended based on the following aggravating circumstances. First, although there were no conflicts of interest resulting from any of the gifts received, taking gifts from entities doing business with one's governmental unit creates a high possibility for a conflict of interest. Secondly, as discussed above, the FPPC contends that the violations here were not inadvertent. Though Respondent strongly objects to that contention, he has agreed to settle this matter according to the terms of this stipulation.

PROPOSED PENALTY

After consideration of the factors of Regulation 18361.5, including whether the behavior in question was inadvertent, negligent or deliberate and the Respondent's pattern of behavior, as well as consideration of penalties in prior enforcement actions, the imposition of a penalty of Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$5,500) is recommended.