

Who Files Form 700-U?

This form must be filed by all persons employed by UC or CSU who have principal responsibility for a research project if the project is to be funded or supported, in whole or in part, by a contract or grant (or other funds earmarked by the donor for a specific research project or for a specific researcher) from a nongovernmental entity. A 700-U is not required for Marketing Boards and Commissions.

Research funding by certain nonprofit entities will not trigger disclosure on the Form 700-U. For a list of these exempt nonprofits, refer to <http://www.ucop.edu/research/exempt.html>.

What is an Investment?

“Investment” means any financial interest in a business entity in which you, your spouse, or your dependent children have a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest totaling \$2,000 or more. Reportable investments include, stocks, bonds, warrants, and options, including those held in margin or brokerage accounts. (See Gov. Code section 82034.)

What is Income?

“Income” means a payment received, including but not limited to any salary, wage, advance, dividend, interest, rent, proceeds from any sale, gift, including any gift of food or beverage, loan forgiveness or payment of indebtedness received by the filer, reimbursement for expenses, per diem, or contribution to an insurance or pension program paid by any person other than an employer, and any community property interest in income of a spouse. Income also includes an outstanding loan. Income of an individual also includes a pro rata share of any income of any business entity or trust in which the individual or spouse owns directly, indirectly, or beneficially, a 10% interest or greater. Income includes your gross income and your community property interest in your spouse’s gross income totaling \$500 or more. Gross income is the total amount of income before deducting expenses, losses, or taxes. (See Gov. Code section 82030.)

What is a Loan?

Loans received or outstanding are reportable if they total \$500 or more from a single lender. Your community property interest in loans received by your spouse also must be reported. (See Gov. Code section 82030(a).)

What is a Gift?

“Gift” means anything of value, for which you have not provided equal or greater consideration to the donor. A gift is reportable if its fair market value is \$50 or more. In addition, multiple gifts totaling \$50 or more received from a reportable source must be reported. It is the acceptance of a gift, not the ultimate use to which it is put, that imposes your reporting obligation. Therefore you must report a gift even if you never used it or if you gave it away to another person. If the exact amount of a gift is not known, you must make a good faith estimate of the item’s fair market value. Listing the value of a gift as “over \$50” or “value unknown” is not adequate disclosure.

Commonly reportable gifts include:

- Tickets/passes to sporting or entertainment events.
- Tickets/passes to amusement parks.
- Parking passes.
- Food, beverages, and accommodations, including that provided in direct connection with your attendance at a convention, conference, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering, where you did not give a speech, participate in a panel or seminar, or provide a similar service.
- Rebates/discounts not made in the regular course of business to members of the public without regard to official status.
- Wedding gifts.
- An honorarium. You may report an honorarium as income rather than as a gift if you provided services of equal or greater value than the payment received.
- Transportation and lodging
- Forgiveness of a loan received by you.

(See Gov. Code section 82028.)

What is a Travel Payment?

Travel payments include advances and reimbursements for travel and related expenses, including lodging and meals.

- Travel payments are **gifts** if you did not provide services which were equal to or greater in value than the payments received. You must disclose gifts totaling \$50 or more from a single source during the period covered by the statement. Gifts of travel are reportable without regard to where the donor is located. When reporting travel payments which are gifts, you must provide a description of the gift and the date(s) received.
- Travel payments are **income** if you provided services which were equal to or greater in value than the payments received. You must disclose income totaling \$500 or more from a single source during the period covered by the statement. The filer has the burden of proving the payments are income rather than gifts.

When reporting travel payments as income, you must describe the services you provided in exchange for the payment. You are not required to disclose the date(s) for travel payments which are income.

Gifts of travel may be subject to a \$340 gift limit. In addition, certain travel payments are reportable gifts, but are not subject to the gift limit. See the FPPC fact sheet entitled Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel, and Loans (1/2003), which can be obtained from the FPPC at www.fppc.ca.gov.

You are not required to disclose:

- Travel payments received from any state, local, or federal government agency for which you provided services equal or greater in value than the payments received.
- Travel payments received from your employer in the normal course of your employment.
- Payments or reimbursements for transportation within California in connection with an event at which you gave a speech, participated in a panel or seminar, or performed a similar service.
- Food, beverages, and necessary accommodations received directly in connection with an event held inside or outside California at which you gave a speech, participated in a panel, or provided a similar service. Note that payments for transportation outside of California are reportable.
- A travel payment which was received from a nonprofit entity exempt from taxation under IRS Code section

501(c)(3) for which you provided equal or greater consideration.

Check the box to indicate if the payment was a gift or income, report the amount, and disclose the date(s) if applicable.

Violations

Failure to file the required Statement of Economic Interests or failure to report a financial interest may subject a principal investigator to civil liability, including fines, as well as University discipline. (Government Code sections 81000-91014)

If you need more information, contact the FPPC.