

WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE THE FORM 460

This chapter reviews when and where committees file the Recipient Committee Campaign Statement (Form 460). The Form 460 is the comprehensive report that discloses all receipts and expenditures of a committee. The Form 460 includes payments previously reported on forms such as the 24-Hour/10-Day Contribution Report (Form 497). All reports and statements filed under the Political Reform Act (Act) are public records available for public inspection.

Candidates and officeholders who do not have an open committee during a calendar year are not required to file the Form 460, but may be required to file the Officeholder/Candidate Campaign Statement—Short Form (Form 470). Review Chapter 1 for information about the Form 470, including when and where to file.

Primarily formed committees that have minimal activity in a reporting period may be eligible to use the Recipient Committee Campaign Statement—Short Form (Form 450) or the Semi-Annual Statement of No Activity (Form 425) instead of the Form 460. These forms are filed at the same time and locations as the Form 460.

A. General Information

Filing Schedules: The FPPC posts on its website filing schedules for specific election dates (e.g., June and November elections). In addition, county elections offices and city clerks often post filing schedules. Local candidates and committees should contact their local filing officer as some local jurisdictions may require filings in addition to what is required by the Act.

The committee treasurer is responsible for meeting all applicable filing deadlines. Filing officers are not required to send reminder notices about upcoming deadlines; however, they are required to notify committees that have missed a filing deadline.

Quick Tip

If the FPPC's website does not have a filing schedule for your specific election date, contact your local elections office for information about the filing deadlines.

Deadlines: Except where noted, statements filed on paper must be hand-delivered or postmarked by the due date. Deadlines that fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or official state holiday are extended to the next business day; however, this extension does not apply to the 24-Hour/10-Day Independent Expenditure Reports (Form 496) or to the 24-Hour/10-Day Contribution Reports (Form 497) required the weekend before an election. For example, if a committee receives a \$1,000 contribution on the Saturday before the election, the deadline is not extended to the next business day. The committee must file a Form 497 within 24 hours. There are no other provisions for extending a deadline.

Late Fines: A late filing penalty of up to \$10 per day may be assessed for each day the statement is late. The FPPC or a local filing officer cannot extend a filing deadline. A committee may request a waiver of late fines assessed by the local filing officer or the Secretary of State.

Failure to File: Filing officers must refer committees to the FPPC or another enforcement agency if a committee fails to file a campaign statement. Administrative penalties of up to \$5,000 per violation may be assessed. (See Government Code Section 83116.) Committees fined by the FPPC Enforcement Division are listed on the FPPC website.

B. When to File

Semi-Annual Statements

Most committees file a semi-annual statement for each half of the year, whether or not they receive contributions or make expenditures during the six-month period. An existing committee or a committee newly formed during the first six months of the year must file a semi-annual statement due on or before July 31 for the period covering January 1 through June 30.

Committees must also file a semi-annual statement due on or before January 31 of the following year for the period covering July 1 through December 31. The period covered for a committee newly formed during the last six months of the year will be January 1 through December 31.

Ex 9.1 - A county supervisor has a controlled committee. The supervisor is not seeking reelection and the committee did not raise or spend any funds during the calendar year. The committee must file a semi-annual statement for the period covering January 1 through June 30, due on or before July 31, and a semi-annual statement for the period July 1 through December 31, due on or before January 31.

Ex 9.2 - A primarily formed committee is formed in May to support a city council candidate in the November election. The committee must file a semi-annual statement for the period covering January 1 through June 30, due on or before July 31. In October, the committee must file the two required preelection statements (due dates and periods covered are listed on the filing schedule). The committee must continue to file semi-annual statements until it terminates.

Exception: Unpaid Elected Officeholders, Judges, and Judicial Candidates

Unpaid officeholders (defined in the Act as those who receive less than \$200 per month for serving in office) and judges are not required to file semi-annual statements (i.e., Form 460 or Form 470) during any six-month period in which they have not received any contributions or made any expenditures.

To determine whether \$200 has been received, only the elected official's fixed compensation for services (i.e., salary) need be counted. Payments for health benefits, reimbursement of expenses (including travel expenses), or per diem received from the elected official's agency are not counted.

Non-incumbent judicial candidates that will not be listed on a ballot and incumbent judges that will not be listed on a ballot who do not receive any contributions or make any expenditures in a six-month period are not required to file the Form 460 or Form 470.

Preelection Statements

In addition to semi-annual statements, candidate controlled committees and primarily formed committees must file two preelection statements before the election in which the candidate is listed on the ballot. For specific reporting periods and filing deadlines, refer to the filing schedules on the FPPC's website or contact the local filing officer. The second preelection statement must be filed by personal delivery or guaranteed overnight delivery.

Exception: Candidates Not on a Ballot

A candidate who will not appear on the ballot because he or she is running unopposed is not required to file preelection statements. In addition, a candidate who withdraws from an election and will not be listed on the ballot is not required to file preelection statements.

Quick Tip

Some local agencies require additional statements before and after an election. Local committees should contact the county elections office or city clerk to determine if additional statements are required. Local campaign ordinances are also posted on the FPPC website.

Recall Elections – Quarterly Reports

A committee established by an officeholder who is the subject of a recall election must file campaign statements (Form 460) on a quarterly basis until the semi-annual period in which the recall election is held. The quarterly filing schedule is:

Period Covered	Filing Deadline
January 1 - March 31	April 30
April 1 - June 30	July 31
July 1 - September 30	October 31
October 1 - December 31	January 31

During the semi-annual period in which the recall election is held, the committee must file two preelection statements and a semi-annual statement on the schedule provided by the filing officer.

Amendments

Except for amendments required to provide missing contributor information (see Chapter 2), there is no specified deadline for filing amendments to campaign statements. However, amendments should be filed as soon as practicable in the same location(s) as the original.

Faxing and Emailing Statements

Campaign statements that contain 30 pages or less may be faxed or emailed (if the local filing officer will accept an emailed statement) provided that the transmitted copy of the campaign statement is the exact copy of the original version. The original statement (with an original signature) must be sent by first-class mail, guaranteed overnight delivery, or personal delivery within 24 hours of the filing deadline.

C. Where to File

Candidates, candidate controlled committees, and primarily formed committees file statements based on the office sought by the candidate. The following chart summarizes the locations where campaign statements (i.e., Forms 450, 460, 470) are generally filed.

Ex 9.3 - The local district attorney is the subject of a recall election being held in September. In March, he formed a separate committee to oppose the recall. The committee must file quarterly statements on April 30 and July 31. During the period covering July 1 through December 31, the committee must file two preelection statements in connection with the election, and a semi-annual statement for the period ending December 31, due on or before January 31 of the following year. After the January 31 filing, the committee will file semi-annual statements until it terminates.

Certain campaign activity may trigger reports that must be filed in another location (see Chapter 10.) An “original” campaign statement is one containing the original signature of the officeholder or candidate and/or the treasurer or assistant treasurer.

Candidate/Officeholder/ Primarily Formed Committee	Where to File	What to File
City Offices	City Clerk	Original and one copy
County Offices	County Elections Offices	Original and one copy
Multi-County Offices Local agencies with jurisdiction in more than one county	County with the largest number of registered voters in the jurisdiction County of Domicile, if different	Original and one copy One copy
Judges and Judicial Candidates	Electronic Filers Secretary of State Non-Electronic Filers Secretary of State County of Domicile	Electronically and one paper original Original and one copy One copy

Electronic Filing

Judges and judicial candidates (including Superior Court judges and candidates) that have raised or spent \$25,000 or more must file electronically with the Secretary of State. The Act does not require other local candidates and committees to file electronically with their local jurisdictions. Some local agencies may require that campaign statements be filed electronically pursuant to a local ordinance. In those jurisdictions, paper copies may not be required, but most committees must submit a paper copy with a “wet signature” to the filing officer.

Multiple Controlled Committees in Same Jurisdiction

In general, a candidate or elected officer may only control one committee and have one bank account per election under the Act’s one bank account rule. (See Chapter 1.) However, if a candidate or elected officer controls more than one committee in the same jurisdiction (i.e., different terms of the same elective office, officeholder

account, legal defense fund, or ballot measure committee), each of the committees must file preelection statements on the dates the candidate or elected officer is required to file in connection with his or her election. (See FPPC Regulation 18405.) This provides the voters with a complete summary of the contributions received and expenditures made by the candidate.

Note: A candidate's election committee is not required to file based on the ballot measure committee schedule if he or she is not also being voted on in the election.

Multiple Controlled Committees in Different Jurisdictions

When an individual is simultaneously a candidate for elective state office and elective local office, or for elective office in two different local jurisdictions, he or she must file campaign statements for all committees he or she controls with both jurisdictions on the dates the candidate is required to file semi-annual and preelection statements. The original statement should be filed with the relevant jurisdiction and a copy with the other jurisdiction. If a local candidate or officeholder also controls a state committee that is required to file electronically, the local committee must file the Form 460 electronically with the Secretary of State each time the Form 460 is due for either committee.

Ex 9.4 - A school board member has an open committee from the school board election. The school board member opens a committee to run for mayor in her city. As an incumbent school board member and a candidate for mayor, she must file campaign statements for both committees with both the county elections office and the city clerk. Preelection statements and semi-annual statements required to be filed in connection with the mayoral election are filed as follows:

- Mayoral Committee
 - City Clerk – Original and one copy
 - County Elections Office – One copy

- School Board Committee
 - County Elections Office – Original and one copy
 - City Clerk – One copy

Ex 9.5 - A city council member has an open committee from the city council election. The council member opens a committee to run for State Assembly. Semi-annual and preelection statements required in connection with the State Assembly election are filed as follows:

- Assembly Committee
 - **Electronic Filers:** Secretary of State only – Electronically and one paper original
 - **Non-Electronic Filers:** Secretary of State – Original and one copy
City Clerk – One copy
- City Council Committee
 - City Clerk – Original and one copy
 - Secretary of State – One copy (the copy must be filed **electronically** if the Assembly Committee is an electronic filer)

An officeholder who does not have a controlled committee may file the Form 470 by July 31 for the position held. If the officeholder subsequently opens a committee to run for a different office, he or she must file the Form 460 for the required preelection and semi-annual statements. Since the Form 470 was filed in connection with a position for which the candidate does not have a committee, a Form 470 Supplement is not required. However, if the officeholder opens a committee prior to June 30 for election to a different office, the Form 460 must be filed by July 31 for both the position held and the office sought. The officeholder may file one Form 460 and list both the position held and the office sought on the Cover Page, Part 5.

Answering Your Questions

- A. I am currently a city council member without a campaign committee. I intend to run for the board of supervisors in the November election and will open a committee in July for that race. When must I file the first Form 460?**

As a city council member, you must file a semi-annual statement for the period January 1 through June 30 on or before July 31. Since you do not have an open city council committee, you may file the Form 470 instead of the Form 460. By the first preelection deadline for the county election, file the Form 460 with the county elections officer, as well as a copy with the city clerk.

- B. In June, I was elected to the city council. After filing the semi-annual statement due on July 31, I paid off my remaining bills and terminated my committee in August by filing a terminating Form 410 and Form 460. I will not engage in any further campaign activities. Am I required to file another Form 460 by January 31 of the following year as a semi-annual statement?**

As an elected officer, you must file semi-annual statements each year. You may designate the Form 460 you file in August as a terminating statement and a semi-annual statement, covering the period through December 31. However, if you subsequently receive any contributions or make any expenditures through December 31, file an amendment to your statement no later than January 31 of the following year. If you receive \$200 or more in a calendar month for your elected position, you will be required to file the Form 470 by July 31 every year, even though you have terminated your committee.

Authority

The following Government Code sections and Title 2 regulations provide authority for the information in this chapter:

Government Code Sections

- 81004.5 Reports and Statements; Amendments.
- 81005 Reports and Statements; Filing Deadline on Weekend or Holiday.
- 81007 Mailing of Report or Statement.
- 81007.5 Faxing of Report or Statement.
- 81008 Public Records; Inspection; Reproduction; Time; Charges.
- 82027 Filing Officer.
- 83116 Violation of Title.
- 84200 Semi-Annual Statements.
- 84200.5 Preelection Statements.
- 84200.8 Time for Filing Preelection Statements for Elections Not Held in June or November of an Even-Numbered Year.
- 84206 Candidates Who Receive or Spend Less Than \$2,000.
- 84215 Campaign Reports and Statements; Where to File.
- 84605 Who Shall File Online.
- 84615 Electronic Filing for Local Agencies.
- 91013 Late Filing of Statement or Report; Fees.

Title 2 Regulations

- 18110 Duties of Filing Officers – Campaign Statements.
- 18405 Candidates with Multiple Controlled Committees.
- 18406 Short Form for Candidates or Officeholders Who Receive and Spend Less than \$2,000 in a Calendar Year.
- 18426 Semi-Annual Statement Early Filing.
- 18531.5 Recall Elections.