

**PUBLIC FINANCIAL
DISCLOSURE REPORT FOR
THE UNITED STATES SENATE**

I. Introduction

Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended (the "Act," 5 U.S.C. app., §101 et seq., also adopted as Senate Rule 34) and Senate Rule 41.1 require certain Members, officers and employees of the U.S. Senate, related offices, and candidates for the Senate to file Financial Disclosure Reports with the Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Records. The Act gives the Senate Select Committee on Ethics the authority to administer the Act for the Senate, promulgate the Senate Financial Disclosure Report Forms and Instructions and issue advisory opinions regarding the Act for the Senate and related offices and Senate candidates. If you need additional information about completing these reports, or wish to obtain a copy of the Interpretative Rulings of the Select Committee on Ethics, please contact the Committee at 220 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

II. Who Must File

Members of the United States Senate must file: Annual Reports for each year they remain in office; a Termination Report upon leaving office; and in the case of a Member who did not file as a candidate, a New Employee Report.

Officers and Employees of the Legislative Branch are required to file an Annual Report by May 15 following each calendar year in which they performed their duties for more than sixty (60) days and are paid at a rate of pay at or above 120% of Grade GS-15 of the General Schedule (5 U.S.C. § 5332). Incumbent Senate employees who receive a permanent raise

midyear to a rate of pay of at least 120% of GS-15 are required to file a New Employee Report within 30 days of that permanent raise.

Employees who received **bonuses** must file an Annual Report on May 15, if and only if, both their rate of pay was at or above 120% of GS-15 for more than sixty (60) days in the preceding calendar year *and* their gross pay exceeded that threshold for that calendar year.

An individual would not file a New Employee Report if he or she, within 30 days of assuming this position, had left another position in which they were required to file a public disclosure form under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act. If the individual has served in excess of 60 days during a calendar year at the annual rate of pay equal to or in excess of 120% of the basic rate of pay in effect for Grade GS-15 of the General Schedule, he or she must file an Annual Report or a Termination Report, whether or not a New Employee Report was filed.

Part-time employees are required to file if their rate of pay after adjustment to reflect full-time service would be equal to or greater than 120% of the basic rate of pay in effect for Grade GS-15 of the General Schedule. For information on how to treat bonuses in computing annual rates of pay, see Interpretative Ruling 435.

For purposes of these instructions, the Legislative Branch includes the Senate, the Government Accountability Office, the Office of the Attending Physician, and any agency or commission established in the legislative branch where the statute establishing such agency or commission designates filing with the Secretary of the Senate, or if there is no designation, any agency or commission established in even numbered calendar years. An employee of the Senate includes any individual, other than a Senator or the Vice

President, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, and any individual who, pursuant to Senate Rule 41.3 or 41.4 has agreed to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct.

A **Principal Assistant** must be designated each year to file an Annual Report by each Member who does not have an employee compensated in excess of 60 days at a rate equal to or in excess of 120% of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule. A Principal Assistant would also file a Termination Report if he or she leaves Senate employment during that year.

Political Fund Designees must file an Annual Report for each calendar year in which they are designated to handle political funds at any time during that calendar year, pursuant to Senate Rule 41. A Political Fund Designee must also file a Termination Report within 30 days of leaving that filing position unless they continue to hold another filing position.

Fellows, reemployed annuitants, Government employees detailed to the Senate, and other individuals serving in the Senate whose outside salary is treated as if it is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate (per Rule 41.2 - 41.4), who earn a rate of pay of at least 120% of GS-15 for 60 or more days in a calendar year, must file as if that individual is a full-time employee of the Senate. Contact the Ethics Committee for confirmation on whether or not your service meets the requirements of Rule 41.

Candidates for the Senate must file a Senate Public Financial Disclosure Report for each calendar year they continue to be a candidate whether or not they are elected. The candidate would follow all instructions for a Candidate Report. For purposes of this report, a

“candidate” is an individual: who seeks nomination for election, or election, to Federal office; and has received contributions aggregating in excess of \$5,000, or has made expenditures aggregating in excess of \$5,000; or the individual has given his or her consent to another to receive contributions or make expenditures on his or her: behalf aggregating in excess of \$5,000. “Election” means (1) a general, special, primary, or run-off election, or (2) a convention or caucus of a political party which has authority to nominate a candidate. For candidates who withdraw their candidacy, see Interpretative Ruling No. 413.

Periodic Disclosure of Transactions

The Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (STOCK Act) requires Senators, officers, and employees who earn a rate of pay of at least 120% of GS-15 for 60 or more days in a calendar year, to periodically disclose certain financial transactions. These individuals must promptly report any purchase, sale, or exchange of any stock, bond, commodities future, and other securities if the transaction exceeds \$1,000 no later than 30 days after receiving “notification” of the transaction, but in no case later than 45 days after such transaction. Political fund designees who earn less than 120% of GS-15, fellows, and detailees are not required to file this periodic disclosure.

Senators and affected staff must disclose not only their own transactions that meet the threshold, but they must also disclose those of their spouses and dependent children. Senators and affected staff are not required to report periodically any transactions involving mutual funds, exchange traded funds, or any other asset that is an excepted investment fund (EIF) (see *infra*); holdings in a blind trust; real property; cash accounts (e.g., checking, savings, and money markets); U.S. Treasury

bonds, bills, and notes; pensions; and any asset that is solely incidental to the trade or business of an entity.

A Periodic Disclosure of Financial Transactions form and accompanying instructions are available on the Ethics Committee website. Senators and affected staff must submit the form to Office of Public Records. As discussed below, all of these transactions must also be reported on the annual financial disclosure report.

III. When to File

New Employee Reports: Within 30 days after assuming a position in the legislative branch (described above), unless such individual has left another public filing position specified in Title I of the Ethics in Government Act within 30 days prior to assuming the new position, or has already filed a report as a candidate for the position (Senators).

As mentioned above, incumbent Senate employees who receive a permanent raise midyear to a rate of pay of at least 120% of GS-15 are required to file a New Employee Report within 30 days of that permanent raise.

Annual Reports: No later than May 15th annually. In the event that May 15th or other filing date falls on a weekend or a holiday, the filing deadline shall be on the next business day.

Termination Reports: In the event an individual terminates the filing position, and does not accept another public filing position described above within 30 days, the report must be filed no later than 30 days after termination.

Candidate Reports: Within 30 days after becoming a candidate for nomination or election to the office of Member of the United States

Senate, or by May 15 of that calendar year, whichever is later, but at least 30 days before the election, and on or before May 15 of each succeeding year an individual continues to be a candidate. A candidate who currently holds an elected position in the United States Congress is not required to file a Candidate Report.

IV. Where to File

Reports (and amendments to Reports) should be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Records, Room 232, Hart Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Reports and amendments submitted via mail should be addressed to: Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Records, P.O. Box 77578 Washington, DC 20013-7578.

Do not submit forms by mail or hand deliver to the Senate Ethics Committee.

V. \$200 Penalty for Late Filing

Any individual who is required to file this report and does so more than 30 days after the date the report is required to be filed, or, if an extension is granted, more than 30 days after the last day of the filing extension period shall be subject to a \$200 penalty (fine). Such penalty must accompany the disclosure report when filed with the Secretary of the Senate and must be made payable for deposit in the U.S. Treasury. In extraordinary circumstances the Select Committee on Ethics may waive this fee. A waiver of the penalty fee must be requested in writing and should indicate the circumstances believed to justify the waiver.

VI. Timeliness of Filing

Reports shall be deemed to have been filed in a timely manner if they are delivered or postmarked on or before the due date. Please note, however, that the Postal Service will not

postmark envelopes bearing the frank unless specifically requested. In the event that May 15th or other filing date falls on a weekend or a holiday, the filing deadline shall be the next business day. A report filed more than 30 days after the date it is required to be filed, or more than 30 days after the last day of any filing extension granted by the Committee, must be accompanied by a certified check or money order in the amount of \$200 made payable to the U.S. Treasury in order for the form to be deemed filed in accordance with the Ethics in Government Act.

VII. Extensions

The Select Committee on Ethics may, in its discretion, grant reasonable extensions of time for filing reports. To obtain an extension, you must submit a written request to which the Committee shall respond in writing. The total of any extensions granted for any one report may, not exceed 90 days under the law. An extension granted to a candidate is ineffective past the date such extension will result in a report being filed less than 30 days prior to an election in which the reporting individual is a candidate. The Committee will accept extension requests by facsimile. Completed, signed extension requests must be received by the Ethics Committee on or before the filing deadline. A *Financial Disclosure Extension Request Form* is available on the Committee's website.

VIII. Failure to File or Falsifying Reports

Knowing or willful falsification of information, or failure to file or report information required to be reported by § 102 of the Act, may subject you to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 and to disciplinary action by the Select Committee on Ethics and/or any other appropriate authority under § 104 of the Act. Knowing and willful falsification of information

required to be reported by § 102 of the Act may also subject you to criminal prosecution and sentencing under 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and 18 U.S.C. § 3571.

IX. Review

The information contained in your report and any attachments thereto will be reviewed by the Select Committee on Ethics within 60 days of filing to determine whether such report is in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations. If the review indicates an apparent error, omission, or discrepancy in your report, you will be notified and asked to correct or clarify the information by amendment within a certain time period. An amendment may be in the form of a revised report, corrected pages of your previously filed report, or an explanatory letter.

If you believe the amendment was requested in error, you must contact the Committee to indicate why you believe the request is an error. The Committee can determine whether such amendment or clarification is needed. Amendments should be filed with the Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Records.

X. Public Access

Your report may be disclosed within 30 days by the Secretary of the Senate to any requesting person pursuant to § 105 of the Act or as otherwise authorized by law. Any person requesting a copy of a report may be required to pay a reasonable fee to cover the cost of reproduction and mailing. You may inspect applications for public access of your own form upon request at the Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Senate Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. Except for unsuccessful candidates, all disclosure reports shall remain available for public inspection for a period of six years after receipt.

Section 8(a) of the STOCK Act of 2012, as amended, requires the Secretary of the Senate to ensure that financial disclosure forms filed by Senators and Senate candidates in calendar year 2012 and in subsequent years pursuant to title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 are made available to the public online.

XI. Unlawful Use of Reports

It is unlawful for any person to obtain or use a disclosure report: (1) for any unlawful purpose; (2) for any commercial purpose, other than by news and communications media for dissemination to the general public; (3) for determining or establishing the credit rating of an individual; or (4) for use, directly or indirectly, in the solicitation of money for any political, charitable, or other purpose.

The Attorney General may bring a civil action against any person who obtains or uses a report for any of the prohibited purposes mentioned above. A penalty may be assessed in any amount not to exceed \$11,000 in addition to any other remedy available under statutory or common law.

CONTENTS OF REPORTS

General Guidelines for Completing the Public Financial Disclosure Report

A. Reporting Periods

Annual Reports:

Parts I-VII: The reporting period is the preceding calendar year. Value assets and liabilities as of any date you choose that is within 31 days (before or after) of the close of the reporting period.

Parts IV, V; and VI: Do not include transactions made, or gifts or reimbursements received, during a period when the filer was not a Federal employee.

Part VIII: List positions held at any time during the current year to the date of filing.

Part IX: Report agreements and arrangements as of the date of filing.

Part X: First Time Filers only. Report sources of income in the **two** preceding calendar years and the current year.

New Employee Reports and Candidate Reports:

Parts II, IIIA, IIIB, and VII: The reporting period for income is the preceding calendar year and the current calendar year up to the date of filing this report. Value assets and liabilities as of any date you choose that is within 31 days (before or after) of the close of the reporting period.

Parts I, IV-VI: Not applicable.

Part VIII: List positions held during the current and two previous calendar years.

Part IX: Report agreements and arrangements as of the date of filing.

Part X: First Time Filers and Candidates only. Report sources of income in the two preceding calendar years and the current year. However, every candidate report must include Part X, if applicable.

Termination Reports:

Parts I-IX: The reporting period begins at the end of the period covered by your previous filing and ends at the date of termination of

your filing position. Value assets and liabilities as of any date you choose that is within 31 days (before or after) of the close of the reporting period. Otherwise, follow annual reporting periods.

Part X: First Time Filers only. Report sources of income in the two preceding calendar years and the current year.

B. Disclosure of Information Concerning Spouse and Dependent Children

In addition to your individual financial information, you are required to report information concerning your spouse and dependent children in several Parts of the form unless they meet the three-part exemption test (See Definitions of Terms: Exemption Test). You must also make the appropriate notation for each entry on each part to indicate that the asset, interest, obligation, income, etc. is that of your spouse or dependent child. Assets not so identified are presumed to be assets of the filer. The extent of the reporting requirement is noted in each Part. It is the responsibility of each reporting individual to ascertain whether a spouse or dependent child has, or had, any items which should be disclosed on the public disclosure report.

No report is required with respect to your spouse if he or she is living separate and apart from you with the intention of terminating the marriage or permanent separation. In addition, no report is required with respect to the receipt or payment of alimony, child support, or other property settlement arising from the dissolution of a marriage or the permanent separation from a spouse. There are other exceptions to the reporting of assets and income, transactions, and liabilities of a spouse or dependent child, which are discussed in the instructions applicable to those subjects.

C. Definitions of Terms

Category of Amount

Reportable financial interests are disclosed either by actual amount or by category of amount, depending on the interest, as specified by the form. You may, but you are not required to, indicate an actual amount where the form provides for a category of amount or value. You may not indicate a category of amount where an exact amount is required.

Dependent Child

The term “dependent child” means your son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter if such person is either: (1) unmarried, under age 21, and living in your household, or (2) a “dependent” of yours within the meaning of § 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Excepted Investment Funds (EIF)

An excepted investment fund is a mutual fund; common trust fund of a bank; pension or deferred compensation plan; a pooled investment fund, such as a hedge fund; or any other investment fund that meets all three of the following criteria.

1. *Widely held*

A holding is widely held if it has more than 100 participants or investors. When determining if a fund is widely held, a filer should count all of the individuals in the fund, including the partners, members, and participants. Specifically, the filer should not just count the number of partnership, LLCs, and legal entities participating in the fund. For example, AppleRock LLC is comprised of 6 limited partnerships, with 20 members each. For purposes of determining if AppleRock LLC is considered widely held,

the filer would count the total number of members and individual investors in the LLC. In this example, AppleRock LLC is widely held because it has 120 participants.

2. **Publicly traded/available or widely diversified**

A holding is publicly traded or available if it is open for investment by any member of the public. A publicly available holding does not necessarily have to be publicly traded. For example, an investment fund that is only available to members of a family or partners of a law firm would not be publicly available. On the other hand, an investment fund that requires a minimum net worth or initial investment amount would not be a bar to the fund being considered publicly available. Also, a fund that was publicly available at the time of investment but is now closed would be considered publicly available for purposes of meeting the excepted investment fund test. For example, ABC Fund, a fund that was formerly open and available to the public, is now closed to new members. Filers should consider whether ABC Fund was publicly available at the time of their investment and, if so, then it would have met this part of the test.

A holding is widely diversified when no one security of an issuer (other than U.S. government) makes up more than 5% of its portfolio, and no particular economic or geographic sector makes up more than 20% of its portfolio.

3. **Filer does not exercise control over the underlying financial interests**

A holding is an excepted investment fund if it does not allow investors to choose how the fund is invested, to decide where and

when the investments are made, or to make decisions about administering the fund. For example, filers rarely have the ability to direct the underlying investment activity of a publicly traded mutual fund. However, a filer generally does have the ability to decide which securities to include in his or her individual retirement account.

If all three criteria are satisfied, the filer must only disclose the name of the fund, their proportional share of its year-end value, and the type and amount of income earned during the reporting period. The filer does not need to list the underlying assets of the fund or the transactions that occurred within the fund. However, if a filer purchases or sells their interest in the fund itself, a transaction must be reported if in excess of \$1,000.

Exemption Test

The reporting individual is not required to report assets, transactions, and/or liabilities which the reporting individual certifies: (1) represents the spouse's or dependent child's sole financial interest or responsibility and which the reporting individual has no knowledge of; (2) which are not in any way, past or present, derived from the income, assets, or activities of the reporting individual; and (3) which the reporting individual neither derives, nor expects to derive, any financial or economic benefit.

Note: It is EXTREMELY difficult for an asset to meet all three parts of this test, especially (3). For instance, if you file a joint tax return with your spouse, you derive a financial or economic benefit from the items involved and you are charged with knowledge of those items.

Honoraria

The term "honoraria" means payments of money or anything of value for an appearance, speech,

or article, excluding any actual and necessary travel expenses incurred by the individual (and one relative) to the extent that such expenses are paid or reimbursed by any other person, and the amount otherwise determined shall be reduced by the amount of any such expenses to the extent that such expenses are not paid or reimbursed.

Relative

The term "relative" means an individual who is your father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great uncle, great aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, your spouse's grandfather or grandmother, or your fiancé or fiancée.

Necessary Travel Related Expenses

The term "necessary travel related expenses" means the cost of transportation and the cost of lodging and meals while a Member, officer, or employee, or a relative of any such individual is away from his or her residence or principal place of employment.

Value

The term "value" means a good faith estimate of the dollar value if the exact value is neither known nor easily obtainable and is not otherwise required by the instruction.

For personal property, you may use any of the following options to determine the value:

Option 1: value based upon a recent appraisal of the property interest;

Option 2: the book value of non-publicly traded stock, or the exchange value of corporate stocks, or the face value of corporate bonds or comparable securities;

Option 3: the net worth of your interest (as in a business partnership or other jointly held business interest);

Option 4: the equity value of your interest (as in a solely owned business or commercial enterprise);

Option 5: statement balance (e.g., personal savings accounts, excepted investment fund; or any investment portion of an insurance policy);

Option 6: any other recognized indication of value (but any individual using this option must describe the method used to determine the value); or

Option 7: where the value of real property or a real estate partnership is not ascertainable without an appraisal; (a) the assessed value of real property for tax purposes adjusted to reflect current market value if the tax assessment is computed at less than 100% of current value (but an individual using this option should describe the method used to determine this value and list an actual amount rather than a category of value on the financial disclosure report); or (b) the actual purchase price of the real property and the date of purchase (but both should be listed on the report form).

Stock Options: If the options are contingent upon the occurrence of some future event, including the passing of time, then the options would not be considered a vested interest for purposes of disclosure and would not have to be reported. If the options are vested (i.e. could be exercised at the close of the reporting

period), then they should be valued at either the difference between the fair market price within 31 days of the close of the reporting period and the option price, or other reasonable means.

D. Additional Assistance

If you need assistance in completing this form, contact either the Senate Select Committee on Ethics or the ethics official of the agency in which you serve, will serve, or have served.

Specific Instructions for Completing the SIGNATURE PAGE, COVER PAGE and Attached PARTS

SIGNATURE PAGE

Provide your full name, email address, Senate office or agency in which you are employed, Senate office address, and Senate office telephone number. Also indicate the report type and designate the calendar year for an annual report.

Certification

Please sign and date your SIGNATURE PAGE in the space provided. Your signature certifies that this page and all attached pages and statements are true, complete, and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief. **Please note that this page WILL NOT be made available to the public.**

COVER PAGE

General instructions

The form has two COVER PAGES. If you are an Annual or Termination filer, choose the COVER PAGE that indicates at the top that it is for

Annual and Termination Reports. If you are a Candidate or New Employee; choose the COVER PAGE that indicates at the top that it is for Candidate and New Employee Reports. It is extremely important that you choose the correct COVER PAGE, since the questions correspond to the PARTS applicable to that type of filer. Using the wrong COVER PAGE could lead to an incomplete report which will subsequently require amendment.

Filer Information

At the top of the form, please complete the boxes required for your full name, complete office mailing address, and office phone number. Candidates must also complete the Confidential Address Form so the committee may be able to contact candidates with questions about the Form.

Put your name on all of the attached PARTS. You must also complete the appropriate boxes for your filing status. Annual filers must indicate the calendar year covered by the report (generally the prior calendar year) and the office or agency in which they are employed. Termination filers must indicate the date on which they terminated their filing position and identify the office or agency in which they held the filing position. New Employees must indicate the commencement date of their employment and the office or agency in which they are employed. Candidates must indicate the date of the commencement of their candidacy and the state in which they are a candidate.

Questions on Reportable Items

The COVER PAGE contains multiple questions that must be answered. In order to answer these questions, it is important that you first read the instructions. Once you have determined what your filing requirements are, then you should answer each question asked

on your COVER PAGE. If the appropriate COVER PAGE for your report does not ask you questions about a particular PART, then that PART is not applicable to you.

If you checked “NO” to a question, you need not attach the corresponding PART. If you checked “YES,” then that PART must be completed and attached to your COVER PAGE. Please check “YES” even if you have attached the completed PART. If you checked “NO” to every question, then only the COVER PAGE must be filed.

Do not write in the box reserved for the signature of the reviewing official.

PART I: PAYMENTS TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION IN LIEU OF HONORARIA

General Instructions

Report payments made directly to a charitable organization on account of a speech, appearance, or article by you. You must report the date the payment was made (or, if unascertainable, the date of the speech, article, or appearance), the name and address of the organization making the payment, the activity generating the payment, and the exact amount of the payment. Although you may transmit a check made out by the sponsor to the charitable organization, you may not accept payments made to you which you then donate to charity. Accepting payment for a speech, article, or appearance may be an honoraria which may not be accepted by you even if you subsequently donate the amount to charity. If you have questions about the honoraria ban, please contact the Committee.

On a separate confidential report, you are also required to identify the charitable organization to

which the payment was made. A separate, confidential report which names the charitable organizations receiving such payments must be filed directly with the Select Committee on Ethics.

PART II: EARNED AND NON-INVESTMENT INCOME

Information pertaining to the reporting person and their spouse is required in this part.

General Instructions

For yourself, report the name and address of the source, type, and the actual amount of non-investment and earned income exceeding \$200, from any one source in the appropriate columns on the form. For your spouse, report the name and address of the source and type, but not the amount, of earned income exceeding \$1,000. If you wish, you may indicate that the amount of salary is “over \$1,000”, but the last column may be left blank. No report of earned income of your dependent children is required.

Individuals not covered by the Honoraria Ban:

For you and/or your spouse, report the name and address of the source of honoraria income received that aggregates \$200 or more by exact amount. Give the date and describe the activity (speech, appearance, or article) generating such honoraria payment. For payments which are received by an individual through a speaker's bureau, list the actual payer as the source. Do not include payments in lieu of honoraria reported on Part I.

Include all income from non-investment sources including fees, commissions, salaries, income from personal services, retirement income, pension payments, royalty payments, or similar non-investment income. For example, if you

earned \$450 teaching at a law school, your entry should read . . . “John Jones Law School, Rockville, MD; Salary \$450”. If you earned \$75 for teaching in one law school and \$250 from teaching at another school, report only the \$250 amount. If you have a property interest or asset (including a retirement plan) related to the item of income, list that item on Part IIIA or B as appropriate.

If you or your spouse is self-employed in a business or profession, for example as a practicing attorney who earned \$50,000 during the year, to report that income you would show: For you: “self-employed practicing attorney”; Bethesda, MD; salary; and “\$50,000” in the appropriate columns. For your spouse: “self-employed practice psychologist-spouse”; Bethesda, MD; salary; and “over \$1,000” or you may leave the last column blank. If you or your spouse is not self-employed, then the name of the employer would be listed in the first column. Note: If this is your first report or you are a candidate, you are also required to complete Part X.

Exclude income from employment by the United States Government including military pay from Federal Reserve Programs, social security income, and retirement income from the United States government.

Examples:

The first example on the form represents the proper method of reporting the source of \$15,000 of earned income (salary) from computer programming services the reporting individual had earned from a second job while an employee of the Senate. The second example represents acceptable reporting of a spouse's income. Note that no amount of income for the spouse is reported, and that the filer attributed this income to the spouse.

NOTE: Disclosure of income earned from outside employment is not a substitute for obtaining the approval of the Supervisor of your employing office as required by Senate Rule 37.3. Additionally, Senate Rule 36 limits outside earned income of individuals paid at or above 120% of the GS-15 rate of pay. However, not all types of income reportable in this Part are limited by Rule 36.

PART IIIA: PUBLICLY TRADED ASSETS AND UNEARNED INCOME SOURCES

Information pertaining to the reporting person, their spouse, and dependent children, is required in this part.

General Instructions

Aside from "earned" income, you must also report sources of "unearned" income and assets held for investment or the production of income. This form separates the reporting of **publicly traded assets and 'unearned' income sources** from reporting of **non-publicly traded assets and unearned income sources**. Although the reporting is similar, greater information is required for those non-public assets and unearned income sources because there is no publicly available information that can supplement the information provided on your form.

PART IIIA is designed to enable you to report assets and unearned income sources where those reportable items are publicly traded.

Generally, a description of your, your spouse's, and your dependent child's publicly traded assets and sources of unearned income is required to be listed in BLOCK A of this PART. Reading from left to right across the page from

each description of the asset or income "source," you will be able to report in BLOCK B the value of each asset, and in BLOCK C the type and amount of income generated by that asset or received from the source. Unless specifically excepted, the specific instructions following refer to you, your spouse, and your dependent children even if the instructions refer only to "you".

Typically, you will have to list an asset in BLOCK A, report the value of the asset and report the type and amount of income information associated with that item shown on the same line in BLOCK B and BLOCK C, respectively. However, when you have a financial arrangement that may not be an excepted investment fund (e.g., 401k, IRA, 529 Plan, investment club, etc.) but it does hold publicly-traded assets, you must individually list each of the assets held in the account (i.e., the specific stocks, mutual funds, or other assets in which your money is invested within the account) that meet the reporting thresholds in BLOCK A, disclose the individual value of each of those holdings at the end of the reporting period in BLOCK B, and disclose the type and amount of income earned by each asset in the account during the reporting period in BLOCK C. Full disclosure of all required information for some financial arrangements may require more than one line. You may always use more than one line for clarification if you choose.

If you are unable to ascertain through publicly available reference material or an investment advisor or broker whether an asset is publicly available, you may wish to report it, along with the additional information, on PART IIIB. Reporting the item on PART IIIA indicates to the Committee that this item is appropriately reported in this section.

Identification of PUBLICLY TRADED ASSETS and UNEARNED INCOME

SOURCES: BLOCK A

Report the complete identity and category of value of any interest in property (real or personal) attributable to or held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child, in a publicly traded business, for investment or the production of income which has a fair market value that exceeds \$1,000 as of the close of the reporting period, and also report any interest in property from which you received or had accrued to your benefit unearned income in excess of \$200 during the reporting period.

These interests include, but are not limited to, publicly traded stocks, bonds, pension interests which are excepted-investment funds or hold publicly traded assets, annuities, futures contracts, mutual funds, publicly traded IRA assets, personal savings or other bank accounts, excepted and qualified blind trusts.

Publicly Traded Stocks & Bonds: These stocks need only be identified by either (i) using the complete name (and, preferably, the exchange upon which the stock is listed) or (ii) using the complete trading symbol for the stock (and the exchange upon which the stock is listed) so that any person examining your report could locate the information relating to this holding through publicly available reports or reference materials. If you hold different types of securities of the same corporation (e.g., bonds and stocks of "X" Corporation), these holdings should be considered as being from the same source for purposes of determining whether the aggregate value of the interest is below or above the \$1,000 threshold value.

Municipal Bonds: Municipal bonds must be identified by the name of the municipality offering the bond and the complete name of the bond that generally indicates its type. If the bond is a general obligation bond, you may so indicate by placing "G.O." after the complete

name of the bond.

Personal Savings Accounts: Report the complete name of the financial institution where you have personal savings accounts aggregating more than \$5,000 or which generated more than \$200 in unearned income during the reporting period. This includes checking; savings, certificates of deposits, and any other type of account offered through a financial institution. You must aggregate all accounts with an institution to determine whether you have reached the reporting thresholds. Do not combine accounts at separate financial institutions.

Mutual Funds: A publicly traded mutual fund must be completely identified by its complete name; i.e., the name of the investment institution offering the mutual fund (e.g. Templeton, Vanguard, Merrill Lynch; etc.) and the specific identification of the fund (e.g. Total Return, Equity, Science and Technology, Gold, etc.).

Investment Clubs or Other Holding Arrangements: If you (your spouse or dependent child) have an interest in an investment club or similar entity that is organized to hold publicly traded assets for the purposes of investment; your report should not only include the identification of the investment club, it should also identify an underlying investment asset or property held by the club: (i) if you (your spouse or dependent child's) interest in the asset exceeds \$1,000 in value (and its corresponding category of value), or (ii) if the asset generated more than \$200 in income for you (your spouse or dependent child) unless shares in the investment club or similar entity are publicly traded, or the information, regarding the underlying assets is not reportable because the club itself meets the definition of an **excepted investment fund** (see Definition of Terms: Excepted Investment

Fund).

If you have an interest in an investment fund or pool that is an **excepted investment fund**, you need only identify the interest by giving the complete name of the fund rather than listing the portfolio items. However, under Block C, you must indicate that it is an excepted investment fund so that reviewers will know that the information may not be publicly traded. Reporting individuals other than Members or candidates may be asked by a supervisor for further identification of the general nature of the investments of non-diversified excepted investment funds reported on your form. You may wish to include this information when filing your disclosure report.

Prepaid Tuition Plans: College tuition plans or savings plans are known as 529 plans. For prepaid tuition plans, name the plan and sponsor, the value and income value should be reported on Part IIIA. Each of the underlying investment choices should be reported as a separate line item, with value and income category checked. Most of the investment choices offered by these plans will be excepted investment funds.

Retirement Plans: An individual who has a retirement plan (including an IRA, an SEP, a 401k plan or other pension plan) **must identify each publicly traded** (and, on PART IIIB any non-publicly traded) asset that is held by the retirement plan. If the retirement plan meets the requirements of an excepted investment fund described above, the underlying assets do not have to be disclosed. Your individual IRA generally will not meet the test for an excepted investment fund because it is held only by you, and thus cannot be "widely held." However, the underlying asset of your IRA may be an excepted investment fund, and therefore must be identified as a holding of your retirement plan. If your IRA is invested solely in a mutual fund

such as "Templeton World Fund, Inca" and that fund was properly disclosed, that would be sufficient identification of your IRA. If, however, the IRA had an individually or privately managed portfolio, detailed disclosure of the portfolio would be required on Part IIIA in the same amount of detail as if each investment were directly held. You may attach statements from a broker or investment advisor which contains the required information. If your IRA also holds non-publicly traded assets, these should be reported on Part IIIB.

Trusts: On PART IIIA, report qualified blind trusts, excepted trusts, and any other attributable trust interest that is publicly traded. Once you have given the complete name of the trust, you must also identify the underlying assets of that trust. However, you need not give the underlying assets of a trust that is a qualified blind trust or an excepted trust (unless they are known to you).

A **qualified blind trust** is one that has been certified by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, in accordance with Senate Rule 34.

An **excepted trust** is one which:

- A. was not created by you, your spouse, or dependent child; and
- B. has holdings or sources of income of which you, your spouse, and any dependent child have no knowledge.

Although you may know the total value of the trust, contributions by you, your spouse, or your dependent child to the corpus of the trust, or payment of the trust taxes by you, your spouse or your dependent child will remove a trust from this "excepted" status.

In the case of these two special types of trusts, you must show in BLOCK A the complete name of that trust, and in BLOCK B show the category of value of the trust (unless

the qualified blind trust was executed prior to July 24, 1995, AND precludes you from receiving information of the trust's fair market value). If the value of an "excepted trust" is unknown, you may indicate "unknown." In BLOCK C, classify the trust as a "qualified blind trust" or an "excepted trust." The category of amount of the trust income to you, your spouse or dependent child, or paid on behalf of one or more of them, if it exceeded \$200, must also be reported in BLOCK C.

Note: You may not "create" an excepted trust by instructing a trustee not to divulge information or otherwise avoiding previous sources of knowledge upon entering Government service. A qualified blind trust is not considered to be established until it has the written approval of the Select Committee on Ethics.

Except for the special trusts or funds referred to above, you must identify each individual investment holding of a trust or fund that had a value in excess of \$1,000 as of the close of the reporting period. For example, in BLOCK A an entry such as "trust held by First National Bank (Boston, MA) consisting of ITT stock, U.S. Treasury certificates, and Dallas (G.O.) Municipal Bonds" might be listed. In BLOCK B the applicable value of each of these underlying trust assets would be entered. (As described below, the income from each asset would be entered in BLOCK C, as well as income from assets of the trust sold during the reporting period.) You may attach statements from a trustee, which contain the required information.

Exclusions:

Exclude any retirement benefits from Federal Government employment (including the Thrift Savings Plan) and any social security benefits. Exclude also any deposits aggregating \$5,000 or less in personal savings accounts in a single

financial institution (unless listed as a source of income). Personal savings accounts include any certificate of deposit or any other form of deposit in a bank, savings and loan, credit union, or other similar financial institution. You may also exclude any assets of your spouse and dependent child which meets the three-part exemption test defined above.

Valuation of Assets: BLOCK B

After you have identified the asset or income source in BLOCK A, you must show the category of value attributable to that interest by checking the appropriate column in BLOCK B. Only the category of value, rather than the actual value of the property interest or asset, must generally be shown. Please note that Option 7 requires that you give the exact value. If the value is below the reporting threshold, check the first (or "none") column.

The "Over \$1,000,000" category of value only applies if the specific asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was held by the filer or jointly with the spouse or dependent child, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

You need not disclose which valuation methods you selected unless you chose either option 6 or 7 described under Definition of Terms: Value. If you prefer to give the exact value, you may.

Type and Amount of Unearned Income: BLOCK C

Report the type and amount of investment or unearned income received by (or accrued to the benefit of) you, your spouse, or dependent child that exceeded \$200 from any one source during the reporting period in Block C of the same line where the source is identified in Block A. Those types of unearned income, which are listed at

the top of columns on the form, may be reported by checking the appropriate type of income in the column and by then checking the appropriate category of amount of income. If there was no unearned income from the related holding, or if the income was below the reporting threshold, check the "None (or less than \$201)" column.

The "Over \$1,000,000" category of income only applies if the specific asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was held by the filer or jointly with the spouse or dependent child, use the other categories of income, as appropriate. If the unearned income is not of a type already listed on the form in Block C, you must specify the type under the "Other" column and give the actual amount of the income. Only unearned income of those types listed on the form may be reported by category. However, you may give the actual amount of unearned income even if the type is specified on the report.

For purposes of determining whether an asset meets the "over \$200" threshold from any one source, you must aggregate all types of investment income from that same source. Income of you, your spouse, or your dependent child are aggregated separately to determine reportability. Unearned (or investment) income includes, but is not limited to income derived from dealings in property, interest, rents, dividends, capital gains, income from annuities, the investment portion of life insurance contracts, endowment contracts or from discharge (forgiveness) of debts owed by you, your distributive share of partnership or joint venture income, gross business income, and income from an interest in an estate or trust.

Check all applicable classifications of income and corresponding categories of amounts. If more than one type of income is derived from the same asset, check all relevant types which

pertain to the category of amount or categories of amount indicated (unless an excepted investment fund). Categories of amounts may be distinguished by using the abbreviations D (for dividends), R (for rent), I (for interest), and CG (for capital gains) in the appropriate boxes in lieu of checks.

DIVIDENDS: Check the “Dividends” column and the category of amount you, your spouse, or your dependent child received or accrued as dividends from investment sources including common and preferred securities, and pension and mutual funds.

RENT: Check the appropriate columns in Block C to indicate the type and category of income received or accrued by you, your spouse, or your dependent child as rental or lease payments for occupancy or use of personal or real property in which any one of you have an interest. In addition, show payments accrued or received from such interests as mineral leases, rental or lease of business equipment, or other similar interests. Identify the source of such income and check the category of amount.

INTEREST: Check the appropriate columns in Block C to specify interest income and the category of amount of any interest received or accrued by you, your spouse, or dependent child as income from investment holdings including bills and notes, loans, personal savings, accounts, annuity funds, bonds, and other securities.

CAPITAL GAINS: Report the type and category of amount of income from capital gains realized by you, your spouse, or dependent child from sales or exchanges of publicly traded business interests or securities.

EXCEPTED and other INVESTMENT FUND

INCOME: Specify the category of amount and the type(s) of income for investment fund income, such as mutual or pension funds that exceeds \$200 for you, your spouse, or your dependent child. Dividends, capital gains, and interest may be checked for a single fund (but is not necessary for an excepted investment fund). Income from each individual asset of the fund must also be listed (unless it is an excepted investment fund). Because you are not required to identify the specific assets of an Excepted Investment Fund, the form allows you to check only one type of income – “excepted investment fund” – rather than requiring that you determine the full nature of the types of income received.

TRUST INCOME: Report the category of amount and the type of any income of more than \$200 received or accrued from any trust. Whenever you are required to identify the source of trust income either for yourself or for a spouse or dependent child, it is not enough simply to say “John Jones Trust.” Generally, the investment holdings of the trust, discussed above, and the income derived from each holding must be identified to the same extent as if held directly. If the trust is a qualified blind trust or an excepted trust, in BLOCK C check the classification of the trust interest as a “qualified blind trust,” or “excepted trust,” and show the amount of income received by or attributable to you, your spouse, or your dependent child. For assets that have income in excess of \$200 during a reporting period prior to their placement in a qualified blind trust, you still report this asset as a source of income item separately. Likewise, assets removed from a qualified blind trust for which reportable income was received during a reported period must be reported for the time it was held outside the trust.

Report by exact amount all legal expenses paid on your behalf by any legal expense trust fund established according to the Senate regulations

governing such trust funds, whether or not you are a named beneficiary to the trust. If you are the grantor of the trust, you must also include the category of value of the trust fund at the close of the reporting period.

OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME: In Block C, report any items of investment income from publicly traded assets and income sources that are not addressed above by identifying the specific type and actual amount of the income which exceeded \$200 during the reporting period. This may include items such as annuities, the investment portion of life insurance contracts, endowment contract or estate income, or a distributive share of a publicly traded partnership or joint business venture income.

Exclude: Do not report unearned income received or accrued to your benefit from any retirement system of the United States (including the Thrift Savings Plan).

Exemption Test: At the bottom of the page you must indicate whether any asset of a spouse or a dependent child was not reported because it met the three-part exemption test defined previously in these instructions.

Examples: On PART IIIA are two examples that are representative of the reporting scheme of this PART. The first example represents the proper method of reporting a stock of IBM Corporation (which is publicly traded) held at the end of the reporting period that is identified in Block A. Because it had a value of \$55,000 at the close of the reporting period, in Block B, the category “\$50,001- \$100,000” is checked. The individual had also received dividends of \$500, reported in Block C by checking the “Dividends” column and the “\$201-\$1,000” column. If the IBM Corporation stock had been completely sold during the reporting period, there would be a check in the “None (or less than \$1,001)”

column in BLOCK B because the individual no longer owned any of the stock at the end of the reporting period. In Block C, there may be an entry for capital gains income (as well as dividend income) if such income were realized from the sale during the reporting period.

The second example represents acceptable reporting of an investment fund that is widely held, widely diversified (or publicly traded), and independently managed. The investment is completely identified giving the family name of the investment firm (Keystone) as well as the specific fund name (Equity fund). The specification "(widely diversified)" is not required, but indicates that this fund holds a diversified portfolio and is therefore not concentrated in any particular industry or geographical area. The value of the shares of this fund held at the end of the reporting period fit into the column checked in Block B, "\$100,001-\$250,000." Because the asset meets the requirements for an excepted investment fund, no individual assets of the fund need to be reported, and in Block C, only that column must be checked along with the appropriate category of income, "\$2,501- \$5,000." The type of income does not need to be further broken into dividends, interest, or capital gains as long as the column for "excepted investment fund" is marked.

**PART IIIB: NON-PUBLICLY TRADED
ASSETS AND UNEARNED INCOME
SOURCES**

Information pertaining to the reporting person, their spouse, and dependent children, is required in this part.

General Instructions

More information (as opposed to publicly-traded assets) is required in order to properly identify

and disclose assets and sources of unearned income that are not publicly, traded or reported in publicly available reference materials. PART IIIB is designed to give you additional space and direction to meet these greater reporting requirements. Generally the name, address, and a brief description (including underlying assets) of you, your spouse's, and your dependent child's assets and sources of income are required to be listed in BLOCK A. Reading from left to right across the page from each description of the asset or income source, you will report in BLOCK B the value of each asset, and in BLOCK C the type and amount of income generated by that asset or received from the non publicly traded asset or unearned income source.

Normally you will have to identify an item only once in BLOCK A with all other value and income information associated with that item shown on the same line to the right. However, when you have a number of different kinds of financial arrangements and income involving one entity, full disclosure of all the required information for that entity may require more than one line. You may always use more than one line for clarification if you choose.

Typically, you will have to list an asset in BLOCK A, report the value of the asset and report the type and amount of income information associated with that item shown on the same line in BLOCK B and BLOCK C, respectively. However, when you have a financial arrangement with multiple levels (e.g., parent and subsidiaries) that may not meet the definition of an excepted investment fund, you must individually list each of the assets held in the financial arrangement (i.e., the specific stocks, mutual funds, or other assets in which your money is invested within the account) that meet the reporting thresholds in BLOCK A, disclose the individual value of each of those holdings at the end of the reporting period in

BLOCK B, and disclose the type and amount of income earned by each asset in the account during the reporting period in BLOCK C. Full disclosure of all required information for some financial arrangements may require more than one line. You may always use more than one line for clarification if you choose.

**Identification of NON-PUBLICLY TRADED
ASSETS and UNEARNED INCOME
SOURCES: BLOCK A**

Report the name, address (city and state), and the nature of the business or a description of the holding of any interest in property (real or personal) held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child, in a non-publicly traded trade or business, for investment or the production of income, that has a fair market value which exceeds \$1,000 as of the close of the reporting period, and also report any interest in property from which you received or has accrued to your benefit unearned income in excess of \$200 during the reporting period. These interests include, but are not limited to, non-public stocks, pension interests, non-public IRA assets, private tax shelters, beneficial interests in trusts or estates, real estate, commercial crops, livestock, accounts (or other funds) receivable, and collectable items held for resale or investment.

REAL PROPERTY: A personal residence held for investment or production of income, such as a summer home rented during parts of the year, must be reported. Conversely, property that is held or maintained purely for recreational or vacation purposes need not be reported. However, if any portion of the personal residence or recreational property was rented or offered for rent for any period of time during the reporting period, or if the property includes a working farm, ranch, mineral excavation, or other buildings for rent, that property is used for the production of

income and must be reported.

PERSONAL PROPERTY: Personal property not held for investment or the production of income need not be reported. Intermittent sales from personal property such as collections of antiques or art holdings demonstrate that the items are held for investment or the production of income and should therefore be reported.

NON-PUBLIC SECURITIES OR PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS: To report interests held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child in a business, a partnership, or joint venture, give the complete name of the interest and its location (city, state), identify the character of the interest, and the nature of the business or property. You must disclose the primary trade or business of non-public entities, as well as interests and activities that are not solely incidental to such a trade or business. For example, if you hold an ownership interest in a private real estate rental company that primarily owns (and rents) real estate and which also buys stock in a bank, you must disclose not only the real estate owned (by type and location), but also that the company holds stock in a bank (name and location).

INTERESTS IN ESTATES: Report any interest in an estate in which you, your spouse, or dependent child has a beneficial interest by giving a brief and general statement of any interest prior to distribution. Report assets distributed during the reporting period and income for the estate in the same manner as other assets and income. (See Interpretative Ruling 311).

Exceptions: Exclude your personal residences unless rented and any personal liability owed

to you (or your spouse or dependent child) by: a spouse or dependent child; or by a parent, brother, sister or child of you, or your spouse, or your dependent child.

Valuation of Assets: BLOCK B

Once you have identified the holding in BLOCK A, show the value of the holding at the close of the reporting period in BLOCK B. Only the category of value, rather than the actual value of the property interest or asset, must be shown. You need not disclose which valuation methods you selected unless you chose either option 6 or 7 described under Definition of Terms; Value. If the item is listed as a source of unearned income and has no value at the close of the reporting period, check the "None (or less than \$1,000)" column. The "Over \$1,000,000" category of value only applies if the specific asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was held by the filer or jointly with the spouse or dependent child, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

Type and Amount of Unearned Income: BLOCK C

In BLOCK C, indicate the type and value of any unearned or investment income over \$200 from any one source received by or accrued to the benefit of you, your spouse or dependent child during the reporting period. For purposes of determining whether you meet the over \$200 threshold from any one source, you must aggregate all types of investment income from that same source. Report these items on the same line as any related interest in property, if any. Note that some property interests or other assets will not have a related item of income. In such a case, check "None (or less than \$201)" in BLOCK C under category of amount.

For your spouse or dependent child investment

income is only required to be reported if the source of that income must be reported in BLOCK A as an interest or asset described above.

Unearned (or investment) income includes, but is not limited to income derived from dealings in property, interest, rents, dividend, capital gains; income from annuities, the investment portion of life insurance contracts, endowment contracts, or from discharge (forgiveness) of debts owed by you, your distributive share of partnership or joint venture income, gross business income, and income from an interest in an estate or trust.

You need not show the actual dollar amount of dividends, rents, interest, capital gains, and income from qualified trusts, excepted trusts, or excepted investment funds. For these specific types of income, you need only check the category of amount of income for the item reported. For all other investment income you will have to report the actual dollar amount of income from each source, and indicate the type in the space marked "other (specify type)" in BLOCK C. Check all applicable classifications of income and corresponding categories of amounts. The "Over \$1,000,000" category of income only applies if the specific asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was held by the filer or jointly with the spouse or dependent child, use the other categories of income, as appropriate.

If more than one type of income is derived from the same asset, check all relevant types that pertain to the category of amount or categories of amount indicated (unless an excepted investment fund). Categories of amounts may be distinguished by using the abbreviations D (for dividends), R (for rent), I (for interest), and CG (for capital gains) in the appropriate boxes in lieu of checks.

RENT: Show income received or accrued by you, your spouse, or your dependent child as rental or lease payments for occupancy or use of personal or real property in which anyone of you have an interest. In addition, show payments accrued or received from such interests as mineral leases, rental or lease of business equipment, or other similar interests. Check the type and category of amount of all rental income.

For reporting DIVIDENDS, RENT, INTEREST, CAPITAL GAINS, EXCEPTED and INVESTMENT FUND INCOME, TRUST INCOME and OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME, see the information provided in PART IIIA, above.

Exemption Test

Where an asset of a spouse or dependent child has not been reported on PART IIIB because it meets the three-part exemption test defined above, you must check the box at the bottom of the page.

Examples: On Part IIIB there are two examples, which are representative of the reporting scheme of this Part. The first example represents the proper method of reporting an interest in JP Computers, a non-publicly traded company. In addition to the name, the address (Washington, DC) and the nature of the business (Computer sales) have also been listed. If the company held assets that were more than incidental to engaging in computer sales, those holdings would also be required to be reported. The value of the holding has been reported by checking the category for "\$15,001-\$50,000" and the type and category of amount of dividends received in the category between "\$201-\$1,000" has been reported in BLOCK C. If this asset had been completely sold during the reporting period, there would be a check in the "None (or less than \$1,001)" column in BLOCK

B because the individual no longer owned any of the stock at the end of the reporting period. In Block C, there may be an entry for capital gains income (as well as dividend income) if they were realized from the hypothetical sale during the reporting period.

The second example represents acceptable reporting of an interest in land in Dubuque, Iowa, which is undeveloped. The land is valued in the category of "\$100,000-\$250,000", and because there is no income, only the "None (or less than \$201)" column has been checked in Blocks C. No type of income needs to be specified since there is no reportable income.

PART IV: TRANSACTIONS

Information pertaining to the reporting person, their spouse, and dependent children, is required in this part. You must include all reportable transactions for the reporting period or calendar year, including those that were reported during the year on a Periodic Transaction Report.

Report the identity, the date, and the category of amount of any purchase, sale, or exchange of any real property, stocks, bonds, commodity futures, excepted investment fund shares, and other securities, by you, your spouse, or your dependent child when the amount involved in the transaction exceeds \$1,000. This includes reporting any sale or exchange of an asset involving an amount exceeding \$1,000 when the sold or exchanged asset did not yield income of more than \$200 (and therefore was not reported on Part IIIA or B). It also includes reporting the purchase of an asset involving an amount exceeding \$1,000, but at the end of the reporting period having a value of \$1,000 or less and earning income of \$200 or less during the reporting period (and therefore not appearing on Part IIIA or B). The "Over

\$1,000,000" category only applies if the specific asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was held by the filer or jointly with the spouse or dependent child, use the other categories, as appropriate.

General Instructions

Under identification of assets, name or otherwise identify the property or securities involved in the purchase, sale or exchange, and give the date of the transaction. An exchange takes place when one or more items are given directly for another item(s) of equal value. Sale of an item and subsequent purchase should be listed as a sale and purchase, not an exchange. Identify which items are given and received in any reportable exchange.

Where multiple transactions have occurred that involve the same asset, you may list the item once, check purchase or sale, and note "biweekly," "monthly," or other appropriate frequency, and check the category for the aggregate amount of the sales and purchases for the reporting period. Your supervisor may request more specific information on the dates of multiple transactions. Reporting an exchange generally requires reporting two items since one item is exchanged for another.

The amount to be reported, by the appropriate category of value, is the gross purchase or sales price or the fair market value in the case of an exchange. The gain or loss on sales is not required to be disclosed under this section, but should be disclosed under Part IIIA or B if it is over \$200.

For investment clubs or other holding arrangements, report each of the underlying assets of the clubs or arrangements that were bought or sold during the reporting period where your (your spouse or dependent child's) interest in an asset was greater than \$1,000.

You must report any underlying transactions of a non-public business or commercial enterprise, investment pool, or other entity in which you, your spouse, or your dependent child have a direct proprietary, general partnership or other interest unless (1) the entity is an “excepted investment fund,” or (2) the transaction is incidental to the primary trade or business or an entity as indicated by you on Part III B. Transactions of a trust or other financial arrangement should be described in the same manner as any other transaction, but the reporting individual may indicate that these transactions were at the direction of a trustee.

Exclusions: You need not report a transaction involving: (1) Your personal residence(s); (2) a money market account or personal savings account; (3) an asset of your spouse or dependent child if the asset meets the three-part Exemption Test; (4) a holding of a “qualified blind trust,” or an “excepted trust;” (5) U.S. treasury bills, notes, and bonds; (6) transactions that occurred prior to your Federal Government employment; and (7) transactions solely by and between you, your spouse, or your dependent child.

Example: The example on the form shows the proper way to disclose IBM Corporation common stock that the reporting individual purchased for \$50,000 on 2/1/1X.

Exemption Test: With respect to transactions involving interests of a spouse or a dependent child, do not report transactions involving items that meet the three-part exemption test described in the Definitions above. If you do not report any transaction for any item for a spouse or dependent child because that item meets the above three-part test, you must indicate so at the bottom of the page.

PART V: GIFTS

The Act requires you to disclose the receipt of gifts by you, your spouse, or your dependent child from any one source other than the U.S. Government. This reporting requirement applies to gifts received by your spouse or dependent child to the extent the gift was not given to him or her totally independent of the relationship to you. A “gift” means any payment, forbearance, advance, rendering or deposit of money, or anything of value, unless consideration of equal or greater value is received by the donor (see Interpretative Rulings 327 and 414).

General Instructions

Report the identity of the source, a brief description (including a travel itinerary, dates, and the nature of expenses provided, where appropriate), and the value of gifts aggregating more than \$350 in value from any one source that you, your spouse, or your dependent child each received during the reporting period. You need only aggregate gifts that are received directly by you, your spouse, or your dependent child for purposes of disclosure. Thus, even if you and your spouse each receive a \$180 sculpture from the same donor (source), the gifts do not have a value of more than \$350 to each one of you, individually, and therefore need not be reported. The gifts would, however, be aggregated with any other gifts with a value of more than \$140 received by each person from the same source during the reporting period.

To report a gift, give the name and address of the source; briefly describe the item(s), and show the value by exact amount. If an item is given jointly to you (or your spouse or dependent child) and any other person, and is not readily divisible, the gift must be reported as

if the entire gift was given to you (or your spouse or dependent child) individually (see Interpretative Ruling 201).

Exclusions: In determining which tangible gifts must be reported or aggregated; exclude these items:

1. Gifts having a value of \$140 or less;
2. Gifts received from “relatives” (see Definitions of Terms: Relative);
3. Bequests and other forms of inheritance;
4. Food and beverages not consumed in connection with a gift of overnight lodging;
5. Gifts given to a spouse or dependent child totally independent of the relationship to you;
6. Gift items in the nature of communications to your office, such as subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals;
7. Gifts received during the non-Federal Government employment periods;
8. Campaign contributions;
9. Gifts for which you received a publicly available waiver of this reporting requirement from the Senate Select Committee on Ethics;
10. Food, lodging, transportation, and entertainment or reimbursement provided by a foreign government within a foreign country or by the U.S. Government, the D.C. Government, state, or local governments; and
11. Gifts of personal hospitality on the donor's personal or family premises (personal hospitality) provided for a non-business purpose; may only be from a person, rather than a business or other entity; and do not

include transportation.

Note: Disclosure of gifts does not authorize their acceptance in violation of Senate Rule 35 or any other applicable law. Some gifts may qualify under an exception to the Gifts Rule and thus be acceptable; such gifts are still required to be reported here under the disclosure statute (e.g., personal friendship gifts over \$350).

PART VI: REIMBURSEMENTS

You must report reimbursement (payments to cover travel related expenses) received by you, your spouse, or your dependent child during the reporting period that aggregate more than \$350 from any one source other than the U.S. Government. This reporting requirement applies to you regardless of whether the trip was officially connected, personal or campaign (but see exclusions). This reporting requirement applies to reimbursements received by your spouse or dependent child to the extent that the reimbursement was not given to him or her totally independent of the relationship to you.

Members are also required to disclose as a "reimbursement" the use of any campaign funds to defray otherwise unreimbursed expenses incurred in connection with official duties. Disclosure must include the identity of the campaign committee from which funds were received, the date and purposes of the disbursement, the amount, and the individual or organization to whom payments were made. This disclosure is not required; however, if disbursements are itemized in reports filed under the Federal Election Campaign Act (see Interpretative Ruling 389).

General Instructions

Report the source and a brief description (including a travel itinerary, dates, and the nature of expenses provided) of any reimbursements (except those from the United States Government or otherwise excluded) aggregating more than \$350 which you, your spouse, or your dependent child received from any one source. Amounts of reimbursements need not be specified unless they were made from campaign funds.

For example, if you were reimbursed \$400 for travel and lodging expenses in connection with a job interview with the Denver Realtors Association, you would report this item on the form by showing under NAME OF INCOME SOURCE... "Denver Realtors Assoc.," under ADDRESS OF SOURCE... "Denver, CO", and under DATES AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION... "Travel expenses for job interview in Denver; United Airlines round trip from Washington, D.C. 1/21/1X – 1/22/1X; lodging at Denver Airport Marriott." If your spouse went on the job interview and received the reimbursement totally independent of his or her relationship to you, disclosure of this reimbursement is not required to be reported.

Note: Disclosure under Rule 34 may be necessary (if the payment meets the definition of a reimbursement) even though disclosure under Rule 35 may not be required.

Exclusions: In determining which reimbursements must be reported or aggregated, exclude: (1) reimbursements received during non-Federal Government employment periods; (2) reimbursements provided by the U.S. Government, D.C. Government, or any state or local government; (3) reimbursements required to be reported

under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act (5 U.S.C. § 7342); (4) reimbursements for political trips that were required to be reported under § 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. § 434); and (5) Reimbursements reported to the Office of Public Records pursuant to Rule 35 (Forms RE-1 and RE-2, or RE-3), if filed within 30 days after returning from the trip.

However, while travel expenses accepted under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act are reported separately on specialized forms, you must report expenses accepted as part of a program approved under § 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA).

PART VII: LIABILITIES

General Instructions

Identify and give the category of amount of the liabilities which you, your spouse or dependent child owed to any creditor which exceeded \$10,000 at any time during the reporting period. You need only disclose liabilities which exceeded \$10,000 at any time during the reporting period.

The "Over \$1,000,000" category applies only if the obligation was that of the spouse or dependent child. If the obligation was the filer's, or a joint obligation with the spouse or dependent child, use the other categories, as appropriate.

Report the name and address (city, state) of the creditor to whom the liability is owed. You must also indicate the type of liability and date the liability was incurred, interest rate, and term (if applicable) of each liability. The category of value which must be checked is the one indicating the highest amount owed on that

liability during the reporting period, not just at the end of the period. If the liability was completely paid during the reporting period, you may also note that on the form if you wish.

Senators must disclose all mortgages for personal residences, and include the name and address of the creditor; the type of liability (an initial mortgage or refinance, home equity loan, or home equity line of credit); the date it was incurred; the interest rate and any discount points used to pay down the rate; the term or duration; and the range of value.

If you are only able to identify a fiduciary rather than the actual creditor, and you certify in the report that you have made a good faith effort to determine who the actual creditor is and were unable to do so, you may give the name and address of the fiduciary, rather than the actual creditor.

If the interest rate is not a set rate or is a variable one, indicate the range of the rate during the year, or the formula used to vary the rate if it can be determined by public reference, i.e., prime +2%; and under TERM, the duration of the loan.

You are required to report any liability of any business, investment pool, or other entity, in which you, your spouse, or your dependent child have an interest, unless: (1) the liability is incidental to the primary trade or business of the entity; (2) the entity is an excepted investment fund reportable in Part IIIA; or (3) the entity is publicly traded and described in standard reference manuals for publicly traded entities reportable in Part IIIA.

Exclude:

1. a personal liability owed to a spouse or dependent child; or to a parent, brother, sister, or child of you, your spouse, or your dependent

child;

2. for filers other than Senators, a mortgage or home equity loan secured by real property that is your personal residence (or that is not used for producing income);

3. a loan secured by a personal motor vehicle; or by household furniture or appliances, where the loan does not exceed the purchase price of the item;

4. a revolving charge account where the outstanding liability did not exceed \$10,000 as of the close of the reporting period; and

5. any liability of your spouse or dependent child which meets the three-part Exemption Test set forth below:

Exemption Test: With respect to liabilities of a spouse or a dependent child, do not report items that meet the three-part exemption test described in the instructions. If you do not report any item for a spouse or dependent child because that item meets the above three-part test, you must indicate so at the bottom of the page.

PART VIII: OUTSIDE POSITIONS

Only information pertaining to the reporting person is required in this part.

General Instructions

Give the name, address (city & state), and brief description (type) of the organization; the title or their brief functional description of the position; and the dates you held the position. Report all compensated and uncompensated positions held by you during the applicable reporting period, as well as those positions you currently hold as an officer, director, trustee, general

partner, proprietor, representative, employee or consultant of (1) any corporation, company, firm, partnership, trust, or other business enterprise; (2) any non-profit organization; (3) any labor organization; (4) any educational institution; or (5) any organization other than the United States Government.

Exclude positions held in any religious, social, fraternal, or political entity, and any position solely of an honorary nature. No report is required regarding any positions held by your spouse or your dependent child.

Be sure to report on Part II any earned income over \$200 that you received from any of these positions.

PART IX: AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS

Only information pertaining to the reporting person is required in this part.

General Instructions

Under STATUS AND TERMS, describe the agreement or arrangement with appropriate specificity. Under PARTIES, show the name of the organization, or entity, and (if applicable) the name and title of the official, corporate officer, or principal person responsible for carrying out the terms of the agreement or arrangement. Under DATE, show the date of any such arrangement.

Provide information regarding any agreements or arrangements you have concerning (1) future employment (including any current arrangement with a publisher to write a book or any portion thereof); (2) a leave of absence during your period of Federal Government service; (3) continuation of payments by a former employer other than the United States Government; and/or (4) continuing

participation in an employee welfare or benefit plan maintained by a former employer other than the U.S. Government. No report is required on this Part regarding your spouse or dependent child.

You must disclose any negotiations for future employment from the point you and a potential private sector employer have agreed to your future employment by that employer whether or not you have settled all of the terms, such as salary, title benefits, and date employment is to begin. Your office or agency may require internal disclosure of negotiations much earlier and you should seek guidance before conducting any negotiations with persons with whom you do business.

Example: The example on the form shows the severance agreement under which the reporting individual expects to receive a lump sum payment from the law firm he has left in order to enter the Government. It also shows a continuing pension interest and describes the nexus between the organization and the pension interest, so that a determination of the individual's continuing financial interest in the firm and possible affiliation with the firm can be made.

**PART X: COMPENSATION IN EXCESS OF
\$5,000 PAID BY ONE SOURCE**

General Instructions

You must disclose sources of compensation in excess of \$5,000 generated by you and a description of the nature of services you provided. This includes not only the source of your salary or other fees, but the disclosure of clients (other than the U.S. Government) for whom you personally provided \$5,000 or more in services even though the clients' payments were made to your employer, firm or other

business affiliation.

In identifying the source of compensation, you must report the name and address of the source of the payments and the nature of the duties performed or services rendered for each source (other than the United States Government) from which you derived or generated compensation in excess of \$5,000 in the two preceding calendar years, and the present calendar year.

This Part does not require you to disclose the value of the compensation for these services; however, it does require a brief description of the services provided. When a source has paid you directly, you may have a corresponding entry for the income on Part II. A client who paid your business affiliation \$5,000 or more for your services may appear only in this Part.

Exclude: (1) information to the extent that it is considered confidential as a result of a privileged relationship established by law, or (2) information about clients for whom services were provided by a business entity or affiliation of which you were a member, general partner, or employer unless you were directly involved in the provision of the services. The name of a client of a law firm is not generally considered confidential. No report is required regarding sources of compensation paid to your spouse or dependent child.

Example: The examples on the form show the proper way to disclose the business affiliation that paid the reporting individual's salary (compensation), in this case a law firm, and a client of the firm for which the reporting individual personally provided over \$5,000 worth of services.