



**AB 1234 Self-Assessment Test
Part I: Financial Interests and Perks (2013)**

Instructions

Earn 1 hour of AB 1234 credit by reading the AB 1234 training materials. Then take the attached self-assessment, choosing the *best* answer for each question. Certificates will show post date, or e-mailed date as the completion date.

Send the completed Part I test, completed form and payment (\$25) to:

Institute for Local Government
1400 K Street, Suite 205
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attn: AB 1234 Ethics Test

Or you may e-mail the form with completed test to ethicsmailbox@ca-ilg.org. If you would like to receive an invoice for payment please indicate by completing mailing address and checking the appropriate box.

You will receive the correct answers and an AB 1234 certificate within four weeks.

Certification. The Institute for Local Government certifies that this activity conforms to the standards for approved education activities prescribed by the Fair Political Practices Commission and Attorney General governing AB 1234 ethics education. This activity is eligible for **1 hour** of credit for AB 1234 ethics education for ethics principles and laws related to financial interests and perks.

PLEASE DO NOT CUT

PAYMENT INFORMATION

Name:	Date Test(s) Taken	Total Test(s) Taken
Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Check Included <input type="checkbox"/> Invoice	
	City/State/Zip:	
Telephone:	Authorized Signature	

1. Generally speaking, public officials may not accept fees for giving a speech, writing an article or attending a public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal or similar gathering.
 True False

2. Because most public service ethics laws are relatively simple and a matter of common sense, it is usually not necessary to consult with an attorney to determine what an official should do in any given situation.
 True False

3. If an official receives something other than money in exchange for an official action, it cannot be a bribe because bribery must involve the receipt of money.
 True False

4. A public official may not make, participate in, or influence a governmental decision that will have a foreseeable and material financial effect on the official, the official's immediate family, or any of the official's economic interests.
 True False

5. It is okay to vote on a matter in which one has a financial interest, as long as you vote against your financial interest.
 True False

6. An official may have an interest in a contract with his or her agency, as long as he or she disqualifies him- or herself from participating in the decision-making process relating to the contract.
 True False

7. There's no risk of going to jail if one violates public service ethics laws.
 True False

8. The monetary threshold for having a potentially disqualifying interest in real estate is a) \$2,000, b) \$50,000, or c) \$100,000. [circle the most accurate]
9. If you have a disqualifying conflict of interest, it's okay to observe the decision-making process from inside the room, as long as one steps down from the dais.
- True False
10. Meals that others pay for are not considered reportable gifts.
- True False
11. If an airline upgrades an elected official to first-class, the official faces having to pay triple the value of the upgrade as a penalty.
- True False
12. Public officials may use public resources for personal or political purposes as long as the use occurs after hours.
- True False
13. It would be okay for a local company to pay for an official's airfare to travel to the city's sister city as long as the official reports the cost of the trip.
- True False
14. An elected official may not solicit his or her agency's employees for campaign contributions.
- True False
15. If a particular course of action is legal, then it is likely to be perceived by the public as also being ethical.
- True False