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## PERJURY, ELECTION FRAUD, AND CAMPAIGN FINANCE CRIMES:

ADDRESSING THE NORMALIZATION OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION THROUGH
MEANINGFUL ELECTION POLICY REFORM CITING OXNARD, CALIFORNIA CASE STUDY

#### **OVERVIEW**

In recent years, Corruption Perceptions Indexes across multiple organizations have indicated increased levels of political corruption in Western democracies, including the United States, with stagnated progress in reducing corruption the world all over. This is especially prevalent at the local governmental levels. Perjury, voter fraud, and campaign finance crime convictions occur more broadly in this venue than at the state or federal levels. This could be a direct or indirect result of numerous causes, including (but not limited to) minimal or no oversight, relatively insufficient training, minimal local media presence, smaller municipalities resulting in conflicting interests, and the increased access for lobby activity by private organizations.

Long heralded as a city through which political corruption has historically flowed, Oxnard, California offers a case study in the complexities of the problem, as well as areas from which meaningful election policy reform may address normalization of the issue. Most notably, in 2010, the City Hall building, and related residences of elected and unelected city officials, underwent warranted raids by the Ventura County District Attorney and Federal Bureau of Investigation for allegations of bribery, improper gift giving, wasteful spending, poor record keeping, and other alleged financial crimes. Record-keeping at the time was so poor, that after the recovery of over 100,000 pages of poorly recorded evidence, there was still insufficient proof to elevate the allegations to indictments.(1) This stunning revelation prompted years of changes and reforms at the City, and yet still today, record keeping issues persist. Among them include a debacle of record keeping by the City Elections Clerk, alarming violations of campaign finance laws, and astounding revelations suggesting that either intentional or unintentional perjury, document forgery, and/or voter fraud by at least one current elected official may have occurred. However, with no public will to receive answers, or a normalization of these types of political corruption, concerns often fall of deaf ears, and the problems persist.

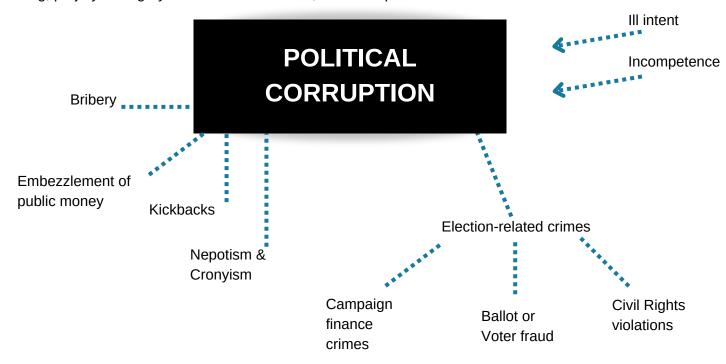
This Policy Brief will more thoroughly outline the problem of political corruption, detailing examples in the case study of Oxnard, California. It will then articulate meaningful election policy reforms evidenced as effective in addressing the normalization of political corruption at the local level.

#### UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Political Corruption is a general term used to describe a variety of wrongdoings - either intentionally or unintentionally - within or involving public organizations. Intent is often a defining characteristic, while unwillful actions often also give way to eventual corruption. Political Corruption can involve elected officials, appointed or hired members within the public organization, or even members of the public.

Generally speaking, any act that interferes with the electoral process, compromises free and fair elections, and undermines democracy and/or public trust is considered Political Corruption. This can, of course, extend to numerous actions or inactions on the part of public organizations, as well as actions of the public such as voter fraud.

Election-related crimes fall under the umbrella of Political Corruption. There are three primary ways election crimes occur: (a) campaign finance crimes, (b) ballot or voter fraud, and (c) violations of civil rights. Additional intentional or unintentional actions giving way to Political Corruption that fall into the area of election crimes could also include insufficient oversight of campaign finance filings, failure to do due diligence in document fact checking, perjury or forgery of election documents, and misrepresentation of the facts.



Addressing Political Corruption as a problem is a complicated feat. Numerous Supreme Court decisions, such as *Citizens United*, have hampered efforts to prevent corruption. Additionally, decades of research has evidenced a clear tie between incompetence and corruption, outlining the ways in which incompetence within the realm of politics and public organizations may not necessarily be political corruption, but gives rise to it.(2) Moreover, while there are numerous agencies tasked with the prevention and apprehension of corruption-related convictions at every level of government, the political landscape, political polarization, and the nature of individual officials tasked with addressing political corruption and election crimes (e.g. elected versus appointed, levels of training and expertise, undisclosed conflicts of interest or bias, etc.) results in a fair amount of apparent corruption going unaddressed.

### **CASE STUDY: OXNARD, CALIFORNIA**

**OXNARD, CA** is a city of approximately 200,000 residents, sitting on a coastal plain of roughly 26 square miles. Predominant industries in the region include hospitality, food service, agriculture, and healthcare.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT is a city-manager government system, with City Manager Alexander Nguyen appointed to oversee daily operational procedures through out the organization. The City Council is comprised of seven (7) members elected on an alternating basis during both Presidential and Gubernatorial election cycles. Six (6) council members are elected from their respective geographical districts (three (3) each cycle), with the mayor elected every Presidential cycle. Additional elected positions at the city include an elected City Clerk, who maintains records, administers elections, and records meetings; and, an elected City Treasurer. Both are elected At Large, along with the Mayor.

## **Current Elected Officials**

**MAYOR** Luis Mc Arthur



**PRO TEM MAYOR, DISTRICT 2**Gabe Teran



**DISTRICT 4** Gabriella Rodríguez



CITY CLERK Luly Lopez



**DISTRICT 1** Bert E. Perello



**DISTRICT 5** Gabriela Basua



CITY TREASURER Phillip Molina



**DISTRICT 3** Aaron Starr

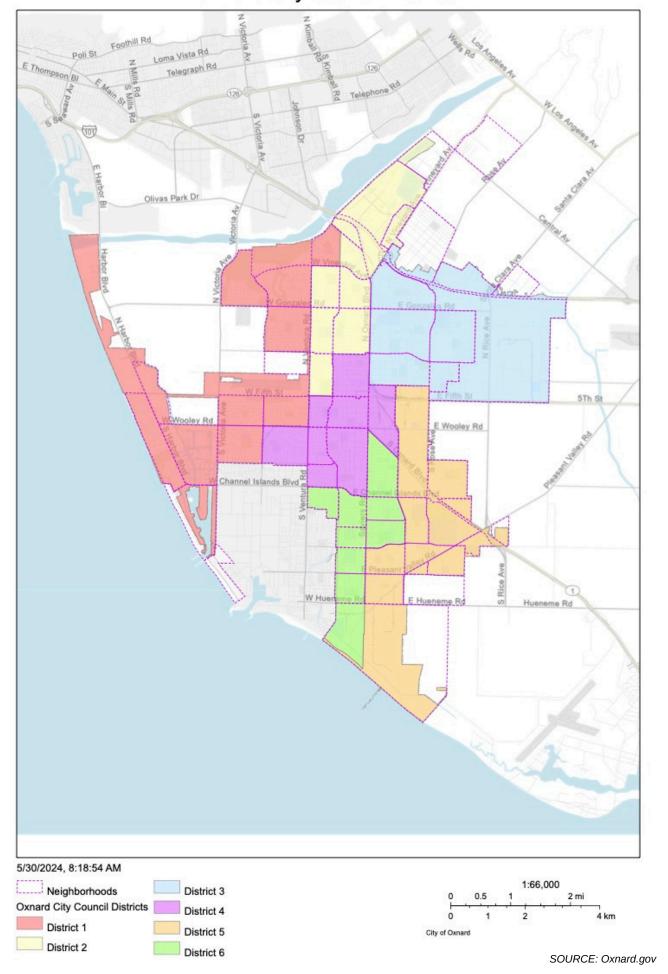


**DISTRICT 6** Michaela Perez



SOURCE: Oxnard.gov

# Oxnard City Council Districts



## CASE STUDY: KEY REQUIREMENTS TO RUN/HOLD OFFICE

Every member of the organization that is elected to office by the people of their respective districts is compelled under **State of California** law to comply with all applicable **Campaign Finance and Residency** laws. This includes requirements for disclosure of all campaign related expenses, as well as itemization of all campaign contributions, both during election periods and during non-election periods. It also articulates where candidates must reside.

Oxnard City Ordinance No. 2976 (Measure B) outlines term limits, procedures for filling vacancies, and local campaign finance limitations. Residency requirements are further echoed in City Ordinance No. 2976. Finance limitations include donation and loan totals, and compliance with State requirements relative to limiting anonymous contributions. Oxnard has the authority to make municipal election related requirements more stringent than the State's.

The City Clerk is the primary elections officer in all City of Oxnard municipal elections. The Clerk's duties are detailed in City Ordinance No. 2976 to include the administration of filings, records, and election statements, as well as due diligence over Campaign Finance filings and the inspection and reporting of their accuracy and compliance with the law. For the purposes of discussion, there are two City Clerks whose actions and inactions must be considered: (a) actions or inactions by the City Clerk prior to the assumption of office by the current City Clerk were the responsibility of the former clerk, Rose Chapparo; (b) actions or inactions by the City Clerk since the oath was administered on December 11, 2024 are the responsibility of the current clerk, Luly Lopez.

#### Section 2-248. Duties of City Clerk.

The City Clerk shall administer the provisions of this Article. In addition to other duties required of the City Clerk under the terms of this Chapter, the City Clerk shall:

- A. Supply appropriate forms and manuals prescribed by the Fair Political Practices Commission. These forms and manuals shall be furnished to all candidates and committees, and to other persons required to file reports.
- B. Determine whether required documents have been filed and, if so, whether they conform on their face with the requirements of this Article and state law.
- C. Notify promptly all persons and known committees who have failed to file a document in the form and at the time required by state law, and promptly notify a person, candidate, campaign treasurer, political committee or broad-based political committee of any violations of this Article. The City Clerk shall inform the person, candidate, campaign treasurer, political committee or broad-based political committee that they shall have two weeks to correct the violation, after which the violation shall be made known to the City Council, other candidates, and be made available as a public record.
- D. Compile and maintain a current list of all statements or parts of statements filed with the City Clerk's office pertaining to each candidate and each measure.
- E. Review reports and statements filed by candidates and committees supporting or opposing candidates for City Council as required by state law and this Article.
- F. Initiate the adjustment of the campaign contribution limits as specified in Section 2-245 to reflect the CPI change for the prior 24 month period.

SOURCE: Oxnard City Ordinance No. 2967

#### CASE STUDY: VIOLATIONS OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS

The California Secretary of State and the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Committee are responsible for administering and overseeing compliance with FPPC Campaign Finance laws. This includes schedules for filings, special pre-election filing requirements, and compliance with anti-corruption laws.

The City Clerk is then tasked (as outlined in City Ordinance No. 2976) with the administration and oversight of munipical elections in compliance with both State guidance set forth by the Secretary of State and the FPPC, as well as local regulations.

#### KEY PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO CASE STUDY: OXNARD, CA:

- Filings must be completed by candidates and/or officeholders within the requirements set forth by the Secretary of State's published schedules.
  - Failure to file by any candidate or officeholder is a misdemeanor resulting in a \$10 daily fine, up to \$100 cumulative fines.
  - The filing officer for the municipality (the City Clerk) must refer any committee failing to file to the FPPC's Enforcement Division.
  - Additional penalties may be imposed by the FPPC up to \$5,000.
- Contribution limits outlined in City Ordinance No. 2976 restrict individuals and organizations to \$500 and \$1000, respectively, adjusted for inflation every 2 years, for city council district races. For At-large races, those limits rise to \$750 and \$1500, respectively, adjusted for inflation every 2 years. This limit includes the monetary value of in-kind contributions.
- All loans given to and/or received by candidates both for city council district candidates and at-large
  candidates are restricted to \$500 per individual or organization issuing the loan, per election and adjusted
  for inflation every 2 years. California State Law has imposed default restrictions on local elections in the
  amount of \$100,000 in personal outstanding loans to their individual committees; however, local ordinance
  supercededs this default restriction. In the case of City Ordinance No. 2976, there is no stated exception for
  personal loans made by candidates to their own committees.
  - B. Loans. No person shall make, and no candidate for elective office or campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any loan which would cause the candidate, including loans to all political committees or broad-based political committees controlled by the candidate, to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for any election. The limit set forth in this subsection shall be adjusted every two years by resolution of the City Council pursuant to Section 2-245.

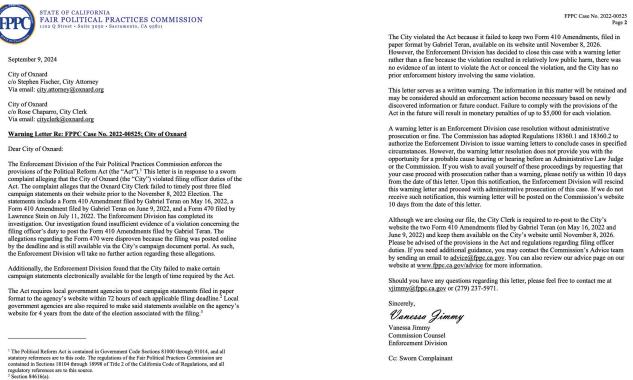
SOURCE: City Ordinance No. 2976

- Anonymous Contributions are limited to \$100, and not eligible for adjustment for inflation.
  - C. Anonymous Contributions. No person shall make an anonymous contribution or contributions to a candidate, political committee or broad-based political committee or any other person totaling one hundred dollars (\$100) or more for any election period. An anonymous contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more received by a candidate or such a committee shall not be kept by the intended recipient, but instead shall be paid promptly to the California Secretary of State for deposit in the General Fund of the state. This limit on single source anonymous contributions shall not be adjusted except for relevant changes in state law.

SOURCE: City Ordinance No. 2976

#### **DISCUSSION: CAMPAIGN FINANCE VIOLATIONS**

The City of Oxnard has, in recent years, received sworn complaints alleging violations of Campaign Finance filing requirements by the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission. These specific complaints fell under the tenure of of the previous city clerk, Rose Chapparo, who received an Administrative Warning. Though the City does not appear to have taken the possibility of a \$5,000 fine as cause for a change in internal practices to ensure future compliance, even after the new city clerk, Luly Lopez, assumed the position upon taking the oath of office on December 11, 2024.



SOURCE: State of California Fair Political Practices Commission

Since receipt of that letter, on September 9, 2024, at least five (5) timing violations have occurred, with missing filings required by law for three current members on the city council (Gabriela Basua, Luis Mc Arthur, and Bert Perrelo). Two (2) timing violations for unsuccessful candidate Robles-Solis have also occurred. Additionally, numerous violations of FPPC guidelines and City Ordinance No. 2976 relative to Anonymous Contributions occurred during the 2024 election cycle, and since - including by the current city clerk, the filing officer that is tasked with avoiding such violations of campaign finance law.

Most perplexing is in the case of District 5 Councilmember Gabriela Basua. Basua has an active FPPC Committee ID Number listed on her 2022 re-election website (ID #1409812); however, at no time since 2022 have any Form 460 filings for that committee been made available to the public, including during Basua's 2022 re-election, nor since as is required by law. This is to say that the public has no idea how much money Basua spent, who donated to Basua's 2022 campaign, and what funds remain in Basua's campaign account at this time.





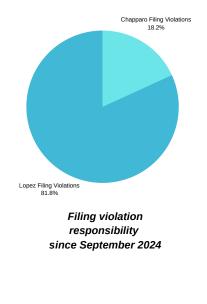
SOURCE: City of Oxnard: CampaignDocs eRetrieval

Violations of filing requirements of candidates and officeholders as set forth by State of California law and City of Oxnard Ordinance since the warning by the Election Enforcement Division at the Fair Political Practices Committee last fall have overwhelmingly occurred under the current city clerk, Luly Lopez.

Perhaps the most shocking candidate and officeholder for whom violations of candidate filing requirements exists is the current city clerk, Luly Lopez, herself.

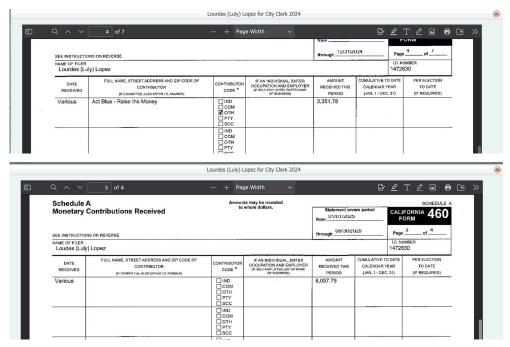
Lopez has one (1) timing violation for the filing of 10/20/2024-12/31/2025, which Lopez filed 6 months late on 7/31/2025.





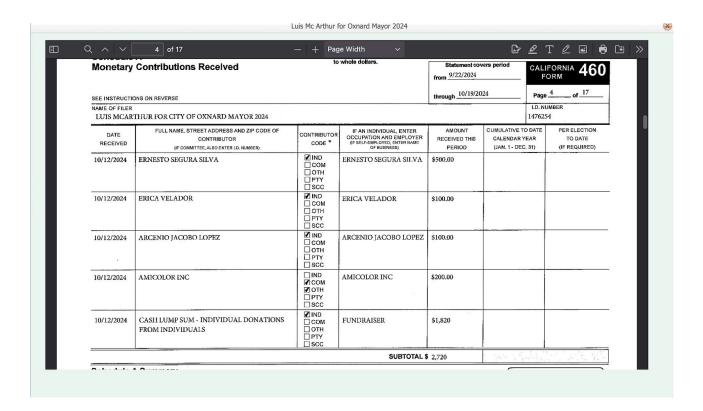
SOURCE: City of Oxnard: CampaignDocs eRetrieval

Furthermore, Lopez has twice this calendar year violated FPPC guidelines and the provisions of City Ordinance No. 2976, which both state that Anonymous donations in excess of \$100 are prohibited. FPPC guidance further articulates the required information that is to be cited through itemization of individual donations. Simply put: lumping all donations together without disclosure of who donated those funds is strictly prohibited.



SOURCE: City of Oxnard: CampaignDocs eRetrieval

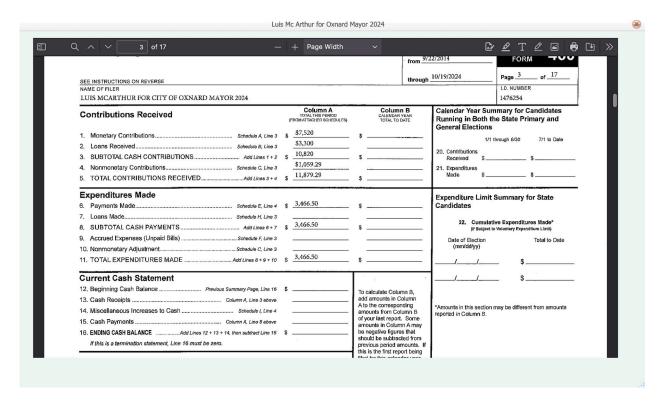
Mayor Luis McArthur has similar violations relative to disclosure of individual donors and exceeding the limits set forth by state and local law relative to Anonymous Contributions. These violations occurred while former city clerk, Rose Chapparo, was tasked with overseeing appropriate filing of candidate documents.

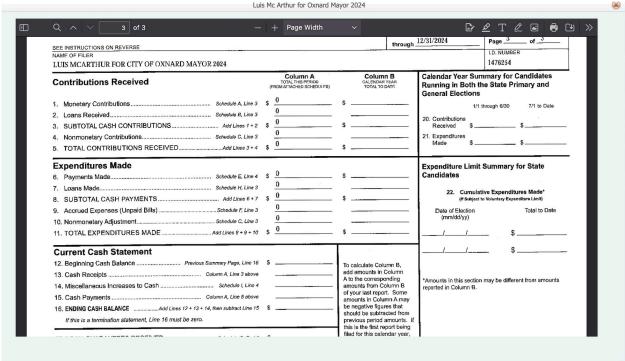




SOURCE: City of Oxnard: CampaignDocs eRetrieval

Under Lopez's tenure, McArthur has committed other campaign finance filing violations, including failing to reconcile discrepancies and availability of ending cash balances, cash on hand, and where funds have be spent between filings.





SOURCE: City of Oxnard: CampaignDocs eRetrieval

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Mc Arthur's mandatory semi-annual filing, due in the Summer of 2025, has still not been filed.

#### CASE STUDY VIOLATIONS: GEOGRAPHIC RESIDENCY

All candidates for elected office in the City of Oxnard must reside in the district from which they are running. In the case of City Council candidates, they must reside within the geographic boundaries of their respective districts. In the case of elections voted At-Large, candidates must reside within the geographic boundaries of the City of Oxnard.

This is published on the City website, and articulated in (a) California State Law, and (b) City Ordinance No. 2976.



# **Qualifications**

To run for office, candidates must be at least 18 years of age, a citizen of the United States and registered to vote, and reside within a District that is electing a Councilmember. To run for Mayor, you must live in one of Oxnard's Council Districts.



SOURCE: Oxnard.gov

In addition to requirements candidates must allege are true under penalty of perjury while running for office, elected officials in the city must comply with residency requirements through the entire course of their time in elected office. Government Code sections 36502 and 34882 address this at length, while 79 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen 21 (1996) articulates the definition of "residence" as "domicile," and outlines how many residences the elected official is allowed to maintain (one), and that it must remain within the district or city the official intends to serve. Government Code further articulates that resignation of an elected official is effective the day the official ceases to reside in the district from which they were elected.

"The domicile of a person is that place in which his or her habitation is fixed, wherein the person has the intention of remaining, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, the person has the intention of returning. At a given time, a person may have only one domicile." (Elec. Code, § 349, subd. (b).)

We have previously determined that in the absence of statutory expression to the contrary, a residence requirement for election remains as a condition to the continued right to hold office. (75 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 26, 28 (1992).) Accordingly, if respondent does not qualify as a resident of the city, she is not qualified to hold the office of city council member.

SOURCE: 79 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen.21 (1996)

# DISCUSSION: CREDIBLE CONCERNS ABOUT THE MAYOR'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Credible concerns about Mayor Luis Mc Arthur's city of residence have been circulating the community since he took the oath of office on December 11, 2024. Initially these concerns appeared unfounded, tantamount to outdated public knowledge that Mayor's residence prior to taking office was, in fact, located within the city of Fillmore, CA while working in his capacity as Police Commander for the Oxnard Police Department. Though upon examination of his numerous filings during his campaign, since assuming office, and publicly available real estate/property transaction documents, alarming questions about the truth to his filings and statements persist that warrant additional investigation by the appropriate authorities.

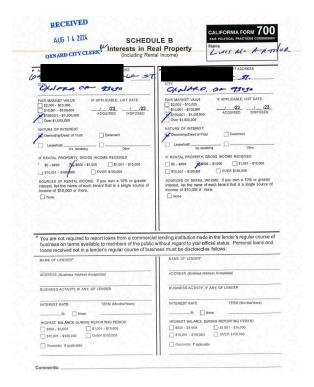
At the time Mc Arthur filed his Candidate Intention Statement, on August 13, 2024, he alleged under penalty of perjury that he resided in the City of Oxnard. This allegation would have been repeated numerous times, including when filing his completed nomination papers, filing Form 700 Economic Disclosures.

| Candidate Intention Statement   | RECEIVED CALIFORNIA 501   |
|---|---|
| Check One: Amendment (Explain)  | AUG 1 3 2024 For Official Use Only  OXNARD CITY CLERK   |
| 1. Candidate Information:   |   |
| NAME OF CANDIDATE ILast First V dc e Initial)  TO ATTHE TELEPHONE NUMBER  OFFICE SOUGHT (POSITION TITLE)  OFFICE JURISDICTION  State (Complete Part 2.)  City County Multi-County: (Name of Multi-County Jurisdiction)  2. State Candidate Expenditure Limit Statement: | EMAIL (optional)  ( ) N/9 JUS MCARTHUR & 9 Mail. Com  STATE ZIP CODE  CA 93030  DISTRICT NUMBER, if applicable.   NON-PARTISAN OFFICE PARTY PREFERENCE: DEMOCRAT  (Check one box, if applicable.)  PRIMARY/GENERAL  (Year of Election)   SPECIAL/RUNOFF |
| (CalPERS and CalSTRS candidates, judges, judicial candidates, and candidates for local offices do not complete Part 2.)   |   |
| (Check one bax)  I accept the voluntary expenditure ceiling for the election stated above.  |   |
| ☐ I do not accept the voluntary expenditure ceiling for the election stated above.  |   |
| Amendment:  |   |
| <ul> <li>I did not exceed the expenditure ceiling in the primary or special election held on<br/>ing for the general or special run-off election.</li> </ul>  | and I accept the voluntary expenditure ceil-  |
| (Mark if applicable)  |   |
| On I contributed personal funds in excess of the expenditure ceiling for the election stated above.   |   |

SOURCE: City of Oxnard: CampaignDocs eRetrieval

At the time Mc Arthur entered into his candidacy on August 14, 2024, he signed Form 700 Economic Disclosures alleging his mailing address was in a home whose title is under his spouse's name in Carriage Square (a neighborhood in Oxnard), with two additional properties in his name within the jurisdiction of mayorship. Those properties are publicly understood to be either family or investment properties, located in the vicinities of Rose Park and Kamala Park.

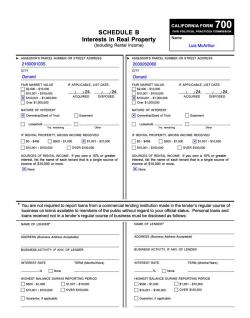




SOURCE: City of Oxnard: DisclosureDocs eRetrieval

This information is then replicated on December 10, 2024, when the same Form 700 Economic Disclosures was filed upon Mc Arthur exiting the public position of Police Commander (the parcel numbers match the addresses cited on the previous filing).

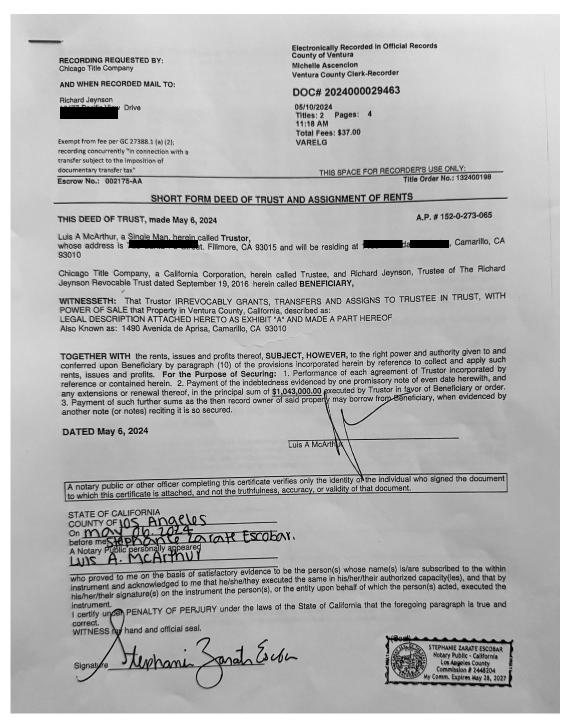




SOURCE: City of Oxnard: DisclosureDocs eRetrieval

Concerns arise upon reviewing property records made publicly available by the Ventura County Clerk-Recorder. Verification that Mc Arthur does in fact own a home in Fillmore, CA suggests that either the home in Fillmore, CA has always been an additional property investment, or at some point in time before deciding to run for office, Mc Arthur and his family relocated to the property he alleged to live at within the geographic boundaries of the City from Fillmore.

There exists, however, an additional Document that warrants further investigation and clarification. In May 2024 - just four (4) months prior to filing for his candidacy for Mayor - Mc Arthur entered into a Trust Agreement for a property in the Spanish Hills region of Camarillo, CA. The "Short Form Deed of Trust and Assignment of Rents" states that McArthur will be residing at the home in Camarillo.



#### **IMPLICATIONS**

The implications of Campaign Finance Violations pale in comparison to those of the gamut of possible consequences should the credible concerns surrounding Mc Arthur's place of residence be found to be true.

Nevertheless, the City stands to be fined thousands of dollars by the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Committee should the City Clerk not be compelled to correct the numerous errors in compliance with timing, transparency, and Anonymous donation rules. Further, additional requirements include reporting of such errors to the FPPC, and it remains unclear whether or not the City Clerk has done so.

Additional clarifications from City Staff, in particular the department of the City Attorney, are necessary to ensure City Ordinance No. 2976 is being complied by candidates for office. Relative to personal loans, the Ordinance outlines more stringent loan allowances than state law affords. The Ordinance does not, however, clarify one way or another if these limits include personal loans from candidates to themselves. This suggests the loan limits include candidates issuing their own committees loans. If this is - in fact - the case, three candidates have been in violation over the last election cycle (2024), alone: (a) Luly Lopez (\$6,100), (b) Aaron Starr (\$75,000), and Veronica Robles-Solis (\$5,000). Countless others and repeat offenders persist back in time since the passage of the Ordinance in March of 2020.

Mc Arthur must immediately answer in the interest of restoring trust the following questions, in some cases with supporting documentation or other forms of security (e.g. through an official proceeding, such as a deposition under oath):

- 1. Remembering that a candidate or officeholder is only entitled one domicile of residence, in what city did he reside at the time of filing his nomination papers for public office?
- 2. In what city did he reside at the time of the election?
- 3. In what city did he reside at the time he took the oath of office on December 11, 2024?
- 4. In what city does he reside today?
- 5. What is the explanation for the SHORT FORM DEED OF TRUST AND ASSIGNMENT OF RENTS stating he is to reside in Camarillo, California as of May 2024?

If in fact Mc Arthur at any point (a) during his candidacy, (b) upon his assumption of office, or (c) since that time has resided in Camarillo - as the SHORT FORM DEED OF TRUST AND ASSIGNMENT OF RENTS states, and California Election Codes, numerous Government Codes, and the 1996 Opinion of the Attorney General define - rather than within the geographic boundaries of the office he sought, the implications of this threaten to be catastrophic to the City of Oxnard organization on the whole. California State law very clearly states that resignation of an elected official of the municipality is effective the date the official ceased to reside within the geographic boundaries of the office. If Mc Arthur never resided within the geographic boundaries of the City of Oxnard, this stands to challenge the legitimacy or legal authority of any actions he has taken as mayor. Legal consequences for such falsehoods would also abound, both to the City organization, and Mc Arthur. Signing documents under pentalty of perjury, falsifying documents and statements made under oath, and more, are levels of political corruption punishable not merely with just misdemeanor fines, but as felonies carrying - in some cases - 10 or 20 years of prison time.

And as far as political corruption prevention goes, it appears that the City has only minimally recovered from their 2010 allegations and FBI raid. Record keeping remains poor, incompetence and possible ill intent abound.

#### POLICY CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

And yet, in the Case Study: Oxnard, CA, as well as many other municipalities and other local government organizations around the United States, political corruption is normalized to the extent that often nothing is ever done about it. This comes for a variety of reasons. Chief among them is apathy among the general voting population (e.g. the pervasive belief that all politicians are corrupt, so what is the point of replacing one when the next will likely be more of the same?). Another primary reason is the extent to which incompetence influences or directly causes corrupt activity within the organization, or complicates prosecution (such that the City of Oxnard experienced at the time of the 2010 FBI raid of City Hall). Though a deeper web of issues influence this normalization, including dark money, found even in local campaigns; as well as the prevalence of interagency nepotism and cronyism, so much so at times that the people that could address political corruption choose not to in pursuit of protecting their political allies and individual aspirations.

Nevertheless, numerous policy options exist that, while seemingly minor changes, have been evidenced to fight political corruption at the local level in big ways.



Stringent local ordinances that go beyond state and federal campaign finance regulations are directly correlated to reductions in political corruption, in particular violations of campaign finance rules. Ordinances should be regularly updated to ensure clarity, relevance, and to address concerns that evolve within the public perception of electoral confidence.



Increased organizational trainings at the local level - beyond state required ethics trainings - improve overall compliance with existing laws. Offering training sessions for potential candidates for public office in advance of nomination filing periods and election activity is an additional and innovative strategy to help candidates understand their rights and obligations as candidates, as well as the duties of the respective offices they seek.



Expanding upon the qualifications to hold certain offices that have a high degree of expertise or industry know-how can prevent corruption by reducing incompetence and limited knowledge of the laws and obligations of the position. Additionally, municipalities may consider initiating the process to convert certain positions from elected to appointed, such as City Clerk, where an independent hiring agency could vet candidates for qualifications and expertise before elevating them to recommendation for the position.



Improvements to internal policies within the organization that elected officials must comply with improves transparency and public trust. One significant measure in reducing corruption is requiring formalized processes of inter-agency communication, with communication in writing being the preference so that all communications are then available to the public record. Further, hosting regularly scheduled organizational townhalls for staff and the public, where elected officials address concerns and answer questions help to instill a sense of transparency and public trust.

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#### **DISCLOSURES**

HEATHER SCHMIDT CONSULTING SERVICES, and no individuals within it, were paid by any individuals or organizations in the creation of this Policy Brief. Information obtained in this Policy Brief was done so via phone, email, text message, government documents review, Public Records Act requests, in person data and document gathering, and social media. Any expenses incurred in the collection of documents were paid by the organization, and purchased copies are the sole property of HEATHER SCHMIDT CONSULTING SERVICES.

#### **REDACTIONS**

HEATHER SCHMIDT CONSULTING SERVICES took the liberty to redact some identifying addresses not properly redacted by appropriate government organizations. This was done to protect the individuals and their families, and we recommend City Staff review these and other hisitorical documents for appropriate redactions.

#### CITATIONS NOT ORIGINATING FROM PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

- 1 Chawkins, S. (2012, April 19). Corruption probe in Oxnard produces no criminal charges. Los Angeles Times. https://www.latimes.com/local/la-xpm-2012-apr-19-la-me-oxnard-20120419-story.html
- 2 Bozeman, B., & Jung, J. (1970, January 1). The corruption-incompetence Nexus: Analysis of corrupt US mayors. Arizona State University. https://asu.elsevierpure.com/en/publications/the-corruption-incompetence-nexus-analysis-of-corrupt-us-mayors#:~:text=Abstract,to%20better%20understand%20the%20propositions.

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