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8	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION			
9	STATE OF C	CALIFORNIA		
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11	In the Matter of:	FPPC Case No. 16/20101		
12	COMMITTEE FOR YES ON MEASURE B, SUNDER RAMANI, AND MARY	STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER		
13	ALVORD,			
14	Respondents.			
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16	INTROI	DUCTION		
17	Committee for Yes on Measure B (the "Committee") was a primarily formed ballot measure			
18	committee supporting Burbank City Measure B, a measure on the ballot in the November 8, 2016			
19	General Election that sought to approve the construction of a new terminal at the Burbank Airport.			
20	Sunder Ramani ("Ramani") was the Committee's principal officer and Mary Alvord ("Alvord") was the			
21	Committee's treasurer.			
22	In 2016, Respondents committed multiple violations of the Political Reform Act (the "Act"), ¹			
23	including a failure to identify the Committee using the interest of its major donor, Burbank Hospitality			
24	Association, in its name, along with a failure to identify the major donor in advertisements; and a failure			
25	to timely file various 24-hour contribution reports.			
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27 28	¹ The Act is contained in Government Code sections 81000 through 91014. All statutory references are to this code The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in Sections 18110 through 18997 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations. All regulatory references are to this source.			

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SUMMARY OF THE LAW

The Act and its regulations are amended from time to time. The violations in this case occurred in 2016. For this reason, all legal references and discussions of law pertain to the Act's provisions as they existed at that time.

Need for Liberal Construction and Vigorous Enforcement of the Political Reform Act

When enacting the Act, the people of California found and declared that previous laws regulating political practices suffered from inadequate enforcement by state and local authorities.² To that end, the Act is to be construed liberally to accomplish its purposes.³

One purpose of the Act is to promote transparency by ensuring that receipts and expenditures in election campaigns are fully and truthfully disclosed so that voters are fully informed and improper practices are inhibited.⁴ Along these lines, the Act includes a comprehensive campaign reporting system.⁵ Another purpose of the Act is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced."

Major Donor Disclosure in Committee Name

A primarily formed ballot measure committee's name must clearly identify the economic or other special interest of its major donors of \$50,000 or more.⁷ If the major donors do not have an ascertainable economic interest likely to be affected by the ballot measure, the name must identify any goal or purpose likely to be affected by the ballot measure. If the disclosable contributors do not share a goal or purpose, the name must identify the various economic interests, goals, or purposes likely to be affected.⁸

If the committee's name must change to identify a major donor, the committee must file an amendment to its statement of organization with the Secretary of State within 10 days.⁹

² Section 81001, subd. (h).

³ Section 81003.

⁴ Section 81002, subd. (a).

⁵ Sections 84200, et seq.

⁶ Section 81002, subd. (f).

⁷ Section 84504, subd. (a); Regulation 18450.3, subd. (a).

⁸ Regulation 18450.3, subd. (b).

⁹ Section 84103, subd. (a).

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Advertisement Disclosures

A committee must disclose its name as part of any advertisement.¹⁰ Further, any advertisement for or against any ballot measure shall identify any person whose cumulative contributions are \$50,000 or more.¹¹ If there are more than two donors of \$50,000 or more, the committee is only required to disclose the highest and second highest in that order.¹²

Broadcast or electronic media advertisement disclosures must be amended within five calendar days after a new person qualifies as a disclosable contributor or after the committee name changes. Print media, including billboards, must include accurate disclosure information every time an order to reproduce the advertisement is placed.¹³

Duty to File 24-Hour Contribution Reports

Each candidate or committee that makes or receives a late contribution must file a report within 24 hours of making or receiving the contribution. A "late contribution" includes a contribution aggregating \$1,000 or more that is made or received by a primarily formed committee during the 90-day period preceding an election or on the date of the election.

Joint and Several Liability of Committee, Principal Officer, and Treasurer

It is the duty of a committee treasurer to ensure that the committee complies with the campaign reporting provisions of the Act.¹⁶ It is the duty of the committee's principal officer to authorize the content of communications made by the committee, authorize expenditures made by the committee, and determine the committee's campaign strategy.¹⁷ A treasurer and principal officer may be held jointly and severally liable, along with the committee, for violations committed by the committee.¹⁸

¹⁰ Section 84504, subd. (c).

¹¹ Section 84503, subd. (a).

¹² Section 84503, subd. (b).

¹³ Regulation 18450.5.

¹⁴ Section 84203.

¹⁵ Section 82036.

¹⁶ Sections 81004, 84100, 84104, and 84213; Regulation 18427.

¹⁷ Section 82047.6; Regulation 18402.1, subd. (b).

¹⁸ Sections 83116.5 and 91006.

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

The Committee qualified on September 15, 2016. According to its campaign statements, in 2016, the Committee received a total of \$152,715 in contributions and made a total of \$152,715 in expenditures. The Committee terminated as of December 16, 2016. Measure B was approved by voters in the November 8, 2016 General Election, with 69.68 percent of the vote.

Sunder Ramani

Ramani, the Committee's principal officer, previously volunteered to assist Taxpayers Against Measure A, a committee primarily formed to oppose a 2001 ballot measure that sought to protect the community against future expansions at the Burbank Airport. As part of his duties, Ramani assisted with the committee's campaign filing requirements. Ramani has also served as chair of the Burbank Chamber of Commerce and the political action committee of the National Federation of Independent Business; however, neither of these two positions tasked Ramani with the handling of campaign reporting and disclosure. Finally, in 2010, Ramani unsuccessfully ran for election to the State Assembly. In conjunction with his campaign, Ramani relied on a volunteer treasurer to handle his committee's campaign reporting obligations.

Contribution from BHA

On September 23, 2016, the Committee received a \$50,000 contribution from the Burbank Hospitality Association ("BHA"), also known as Visit Burbank, a non-profit corporation created by the Burbank City Council to administer funds generated by a one percent tax on hotel stays in Burbank. The \$50,000 contribution was reported on the Committee's campaign statement covering the reporting period of September 17, 2016 to September 29, 2016, which was timely filed on September 29, 2016, prior to the November 8, 2016 General Election.

As a result of the contribution from BHA, the Committee, as a ballot measure committee, was required to identify the economic or special interest of BHA, as a major donor, in the Committee's name, and identify BHA on its advertisements; however, it did not do so. The Committee produced numerous advertisements during its campaign in support of Measure B, including at least 45,000 copies of two different mass mailers; 10,000 copies of a door hanger; 1,000 yard signs; and walk cards, none of which identified BHA as a major donor.

Investigation of BHA

According to reports, BHA was investigated by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (the "District Attorney"), Public Integrity Division, which determined that BHA had not misused public resources when it made the \$50,000 contribution to the Committee. In particular, the District Attorney found that the contributed funds were not classified as public money.

In the wake of the \$50,000 contribution being made to the Committee, the Burbank City Council took certain corrective actions, including a \$50,000 reduction in the BHA's budget, a requirement that BHA move its offices to a non-city facility, and the removal of the director of the city's community development department as a voting member of the BHA. Further, the City Council agreed to prohibit BHA from using funds it collects for political campaigns.

24-Hour Reporting

The Committee also failed to timely file 24-hour contribution reports for the following contributions received:

Statement/ Report Type	Contribution Date	Due Date	Date Filed	Amount of Contribution
24-Hour Contribution	9/15/16	9/16/16	n/a	\$5,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/15/16	9/16/16	n/a	\$10,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/15/16	9/16/16	n/a	\$1,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/19/16	9/20/16	n/a	\$10,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/23/16	9/26/16	n/a	\$3,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/23/16	9/26/16	n/a	\$5,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/23/16	9/26/16	n/a	\$10,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/23/16	9/26/16	n/a	\$50,000
24-Hour Contribution	9/30/16	10/3/16	n/a	\$3,000

			TOTAL:	\$150,500
24-Hour Contribution	11/8/16	11/9/16	n/a	\$3,000
24-Hour Contribution	11/2/16	11/3/16	n/a	\$5,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/28/16	10/31/16	n/a	\$5,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/28/16	10/31/16	n/a	\$1,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/28/16	10/31/16	n/a	\$10,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/20/16	10/21/16	n/a	\$1,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/20/16	10/21/16	n/a	\$2,500
24-Hour Contribution	10/19/16	10/20/16	n/a	\$5,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/13/16	10/14/16	n/a	\$1,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/6/16	10/7/16	n/a	\$5,000
24-Hour Contribution	10/5/16	10/6/16	n/a	\$15,000

All of the aforementioned late contributions were otherwise disclosed on timely-filed campaign statements, including the \$50,000 contribution received from BHA.¹⁹ Five of the contributions were received during the reporting period of October 23 to December 16, 2016,²⁰ and timely disclosed on a semiannual campaign statement; however, that statement was not due (and filed) until after the election. Therefore, those five contributions, amounting to \$24,000, were not disclosed prior to the election.

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¹⁹ The Committee's campaign statement for the period of September 25 to October 22, 2016 was filed one day late.

²⁰ These contributions did not include the \$50,000 contribution received from BHA.

VIOLATIONS

Count 1: Failure to Timely Change Committee Name to Reflect Interest of Major Donor

The Committee, Ramani, and Alvord failed to identify the Committee using a name or phrase that clearly identifies the economic or other special interest of its major donor, and failed to identify its major donor in advertisements, in violation of Sections 84103, 84503, and 84504, subdivision (a); and Regulation 18450.3.

Counts 2 and 3: Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Contribution Reports

The Committee, Ramani, and Alvord failed to timely file a 24-hour contribution report for eight different late contributions, amounting to \$94,000, received during the reporting period of July 1, 2016 to September 24, 2016; and seven different late contributions, amounting to \$32,500, received during the reporting period of September 25, 2016 to October 22, 2016, in violation of Section 84203.

Count 4: Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Contribution Reports

The Committee, Ramani, and Alvord failed to timely file a 24-hour contribution report for five different late contributions, amounting to \$24,000, received during the reporting period of October 23, 2016 to December 31, 2016, in violation of Section 84203.

PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of four counts. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$5,000 per count. Thus, the maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$20,000.²¹

In determining the appropriate penalty for a particular violation of the Act, the Commission considers the facts of the case, the public harm involved, and the purposes of the Act. Also, the Commission considers factors such as: (a) the seriousness of the violation; (b) the presence or absence of any intention to conceal, deceive or mislead; (c) whether the violation was deliberate, negligent or inadvertent; (d) whether the violation was isolated or part of a pattern; (e) whether corrective amendments voluntarily were filed to provide full disclosure; and (f) whether the violator has a prior record of violations.²²

²¹ Section 83116, subd. (c).

²² Regulation 18361.5, subd. (d).

In this case, although Ramani had some prior experience with campaign reporting, the Enforcement Division did not discover any evidence displaying an intention by Respondents to conceal, deceive, or mislead the public. In fact, the Committee did report the subject contribution from BHA on its campaign statement well in advance of the election. Respondents, including Ramani, also do not have a prior history of violating the Act. However, given the public nature of BHA and its funding, Respondents' failure to disclose BHA as its major funder in its name and on advertisements amounts to a more serious example of this particular violation.

The Commission also considers penalties in prior cases involving similar violations. Comparable cases in which a penalty was charged for a committee's failure to disclose major donors in its name and advertisements include the following:

• In the Matter of Public and Mental Health Advocates Against 64, Sponsored and Major Funding by Sam Action, Inc. and California Public Safety Institute, John Lovell, and David Bauer; FPPC No. 16/19760. Respondents, a primarily formed ballot measure committee, and its principal officer and treasurer, failed to timely amend the Committee's name to identify the economic or special interest of its major donor, SAM Action, Inc., and failed to timely amend the Committee's advertising disclosures to identify its major donor, in violation of Sections 84101, 84503, and 84504; and Regulation 18450.5. In April 2017, the Commission approved a penalty of \$3,500 on one count.

As to Count 1, Respondents are deserving of a penalty higher than that approved in the comparable case. In *Public and Mental Health Advocates*, although the respondents failed to timely disclose the economic or other special interest of its major donor, the respondents eventually added the name of the donor to the committee name and, later, the special interests of the donor, on both its statement of organization and advertisements, all prior to the election. Here, Respondents did not disclose either the name of BHA or its interest in its name or on advertisements, although they did report the pertinent \$50,000 contribution on the Committee's campaign statement prior to the election.

The public harm inherent in campaign reporting violations is that the public is deprived of important, time-sensitive information regarding political contributions. Generally, these types of violations are considered to be more serious where the public is deprived of information that was required to be disclosed before an election because this has the potential to affect how votes are cast—so

greater public harm is involved, and a higher penalty is warranted. Another factor that influences the amount of the penalty is whether the public harm was mitigated because some of the reportable activity was disclosed to the public on another campaign filing.

Comparable cases in which a penalty was charged for violating Section 84203 include the following:

In the Matter of Yes on Measure U – Kids Need U and Kelly Brown; FPPC No. 16/19824. Respondents, a primarily formed ballot measure committee and its treasurer, failed to timely file six 24hour contribution reports for \$70,500 in contributions, in violation of Section 84203. However, although late, the respondents filed a 24-hour report disclosing the subject late contributions prior to the election. In January 2017, the Commission approved a penalty of \$2,000 on one count.

As to Counts 2 and 3, per count penalties similar to the fine approved in Yes on Measure U are justified given the similar amounts of financial activity involved.

As to Count 4, a fine higher than that in Yes on Measure U is recommended, given the fact that the subject late contributions were not otherwise reported prior to the election, ²³ which wholly foreclosed any opportunity for the public to learn of the contributions before the pertinent election.

In aggravation of all counts, Respondents also failed to timely report \$33,100 in subvendor payments made during the reporting period of September 25 to October 22, 2016; and \$23,410.33 in subvendor payments made during the reporting period of October 23 to December 31, 2016. However, in the interest of settlement, these violations are not being charged herein. Further, in conjunction with this settlement, Respondents filed amendments to the Committee's campaign statements disclosing these subvendor payments.

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²³ These contributions did not include the \$50,000 contribution received from BHA.

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Based on the foregoing, the following penalties are recommended:

Count	Violation	Proposed Penalty
1	Failure to Timely Change Committee Name to Reflect Interest of Major Donor	\$5,000
2	Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Contribution Reports	\$2,000
3	Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Contribution Reports	\$2,000
4	Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Contribution Reports	\$2,500
	TOTAL:	\$11,500

CONCLUSION

Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and Respondents, Committee for Yes on Measure B, Sunder Ramani, and Mary Alvord, hereby agree as follows:

- 1. Respondents violated the Act as described in the foregoing pages, which are a true and accurate summary of the facts in this matter.
- 2. This stipulation will be submitted for consideration by the Fair Political Practices Commission at its next regularly scheduled meeting—or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard.
- 3. This stipulation resolves all factual and legal issues raised in this matter—for the purpose of reaching a final disposition without the necessity of holding an administrative hearing to determine the liability of Respondents pursuant to Section 83116.
- 4. Respondents understand, and hereby knowingly and voluntarily waive, any and all procedural rights set forth in Sections 83115.5, 11503, 11523, and Regulations 18361.1 through 18361.9. This includes, but is not limited to, the right to appear personally at any administrative hearing held in this matter, to be represented by an attorney at Respondents' own expense, to confront and cross-examine all witnesses testifying at the hearing, to subpoena witnesses to testify at the hearing, to have an impartial administrative law judge preside over the hearing as a hearing officer, and to have the matter judicially reviewed.

1	The foregoing stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of Committee for Yes on Measure B, Sunder		
2	Ramani, and Mary Alvord," FPPC Case No. 16/20101 is hereby accepted as the final decision and order		
3	of the Fair Political Practices Commission, effective upon execution below by the Chair.		
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5	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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7	Dated:		
8	Alice T. Germond, Chair Fair Political Practices Commission		
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