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8	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION		
9	STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
10			
11	In the Matter of:	FPPC Case No. 18/349	
12		STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER	
13	MARK FOSTER		
14	Respondent.		
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16	INTRODUCTION		
17	Mark Foster (the "Committee" or "Respondent") qualified as an independent expenditure		
18	committee that opposed Pasadena Measures CC and DD in the June 5, 2018 Primary Election. The		
19	Committee made \$2,225 in independent expenditures in advance of the election, thereby meeting the		
20	\$1,000 threshold, and qualifying as an independent expenditure committee with reporting and disclosure		
21	obligations under the Political Reform Act (the "Act"). ¹ The Committee failed to meet those obligations		
22	by failing to timely file a 24-hour independent expenditure report, and failing to include the required		
23	disclosures on a print advertisement.		
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27 28	¹ The Political Reform Act is contained in Government Code §§ 81000 through 91014, and all statutory references are to this code. The regulations of the Fair Political Practice Commission are contained in §§ 18110 through 18997 of Title 2		
	of the California Code of Regulations, and all regulatory refere	ences are to this source.	

SUMMARY OF THE LAW

The Act and its regulations are amended from time to time. The violations in this case occurred in 2018. 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 For this reason, 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."⁶

Independent Expenditure Committee

Any person who makes independent expenditures totaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year qualifies as an independent expenditure committee.⁷ An "independent expenditure" is an expenditure by any person in connection with a communication which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or the qualification, passage, or defeat of a clearly identified ballot measure, or taken as a whole and in context, unambiguously urges a particular result in an election but which is not made to or at the behest of the affected candidate or committee.⁸

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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 82013, subd. (b).
⁸ Section 82031.

Mandatory Filing of Campaign Statements

At the core of the Act's campaign reporting system is the requirement that committees file campaign statements and reports for certain reporting periods and by certain deadlines.⁹

The Act requires independent expenditure committees to file semiannual campaign statements each year no later than July 31 for the period ending June 30, and no later than January 31 for the period ending December 31, if they have made contributions or independent expenditures during the respective six-month period.¹⁰

Duty to File 24-Hour Independent Expenditure Reports

When a committee makes a late independent expenditure, the committee must disclose the expenditure in a 24-hour independent expenditure report filed in the places where it would be required to file campaign statements as if it were formed or existing primarily to support or oppose the candidate or measure for or against which it is making the late independent expenditure within 24 hours of making the late independent expenditure.¹¹ A "late independent expenditure" means any independent expenditure which totals in the aggregate \$1,000 or more and is made for or against any specific candidate or measure involved in an election within 90 days before the date of the election or on the date of the election.¹²

Advertisement Disclosure

An "advertisement" under the Act means any general or public communication that is authorized and paid for by a committee for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate(s) for elective office or a ballot measure(s).¹³

Under the Act, any advertisement paid for by an independent expenditure committee shall include the words "Paid for by" followed by the name of the committee.¹⁴

The Act also sets out certain display requirements for these disclosures as displayed on print

- ⁹ Sections 84200, *et seq*.
 ¹⁰ Section 84200, subd. (b).
- ¹¹ Section 84204.
- ¹² Section 82036.5.
 - ¹³ Section 84501.
- ¹⁴ Section 84502, subd. (b).

advertisements. Print ad disclosures must appear in a printed or drawn box with a solid white background on the bottom of at least one page, set apart from other printed matter, and must use text that is in a contrasting color.¹⁵ Disclosures on ads individually distributed, including flyers, must use text that is in Arial font, at least 10-point in size.¹⁶

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

Measures CC and DD appeared on the June 5, 2018 Primary Election ballot in Pasadena. Measure CC sought to lift the city's ban on marijuana dispensaries and Measure DD sought to establish taxes on marijuana businesses. Both ballot measures were successful, with Measure CC receiving approximately 60.82 percent of the vote, and Measure DD receiving approximately 75.95 percent of the vote.

10 The Committee became an independent expenditure committee when it made an independent expenditure in the amount of \$2,225 on or about May 30, 2018, thereby reaching the \$1,000 threshold 12 required of independent expenditure committees. Specifically, the Committee paid for the distribution of 13 flyers expressly advocating the opposition to Measures CC and DD prior to the election. The flyer's language included statements such as "On the June 5th ballot, we will be asked to decide whether we want marijuana shops in our city" and "Vote NO on Measures CC and DD." Therefore, the flyer's 15 16 express advocacy for Measures CC and DD was clear; and, as a result, the related payments made by the Committee were independent expenditures, thereby qualifying the Committee as an independent 18 expenditure committee.

The flyers failed to include the required disclosure providing that they were "Paid for by" the Committee. Instead, the flyers listed the website address www.PasadenaVoteNo.com. However, the website also failed to disclose the identity of the true responsible person. Instead, the website appeared to be created by "Pasadena Vote No - Against Pot Shops in Pasadena" or "Pasadena Against Pot Shops," neither of which is a registered committee.

The Committee also failed to meet its campaign filing obligations once it qualified as an independent expenditure committee. Since the Committee made independent expenditures during the

¹⁵ Section 84504.2, subd. (a)(1).

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¹⁶ Section 84504.2, subd. (a)(2).

reporting period of January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, it was required to file a semiannual campaign
statement covering that period. Further, the Committee was required to file a 24-hour independent
expenditure report within 24 hours of making the aforementioned late independent expenditure.
However, the Committee did not timely file either of these documents. After contact from the
Enforcement Division, on January 28, 2019, the Committee filed the missing campaign statement and 24-hour report disclosing the single \$2,225 independent expenditure.

VIOLATIONS

Count 1: Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Independent Expenditure Report

The Committee failed to timely file a 24-hour independent expenditure report for a late independent expenditure in the amount of \$2,225 made on May 30, 2018, in violation of Section 84204.

Count 2: Failure to Comply With Disclosure Requirements for Political Advertisements

The Committee failed to print the language "Paid for by" and disclose the name of the Committee on a print advertisement, in violation of Section 84502.

PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of two counts. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$5,000 per count. Thus, the maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$10,000.¹⁷

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.¹⁸

In this case, the Enforcement Division found no evidence that the Committee intended to conceal, deceive, or mislead the public. Further, the Committee does not have a prior history of violating the Act.

¹⁷ Section 83116, subd. (c).

¹⁸ Regulation 18361.5, subd. (d).

However, in contrast, the violations arising from the Committee's distribution of the flyer are serious given the elevated level of public confusion caused by the Committee's identification of a group other than the true sender on the website that the flyer referred to.

The Commission also considers penalties in prior cases involving similar violations. Recent similar cases involving a committee's failure to timely file a 24-hour independent expenditure report include the following:

• In the Matter of Save Avalon Now, A Committee Supporting Mayor Marshall, Council Candidates Montano and Hernandez, Opposing Council Candidates MacGugan-Cassidy, Olsen and Fertig 2016; Mike Sheehan; and Lysa Ray; FPPC No. 16/19829. Respondents, a primarily formed committee, and its principal officer and treasurer, failed to timely file three 24-hour independent expenditure reports for a total of \$3,208.90 in late expenditures, in violation of Section 84204. The pertinent late independent expenditures were not otherwise disclosed on another statement or report filed prior to the subject election. In September 2018, the Commission approved a fine of \$1,500 on one count.

As to Count 1, the Committee is deserving of a penalty higher than that approved in the *Save Avalon Now* case. Although each case involved a similar amount of financial activity, here, the violation is aggravated by the fact that the Committee also failed to timely file its semiannual campaign statement for the period ending June 30, 2018, which captured the pertinent late independent expenditure.

Recent similar cases involving a failure to comply with the Act's advertising disclosure requirements include the following:

• In the Matter of Preserve Tracy / "No on Measure M" and Dana Richards; FPPC No. 18/1104. Respondents, a primarily formed ballot measure committee and its treasurer, failed to include the proper disclosures on two yard sign and one website advertisement, in violation of Sections 84502, 84504.2, subdivision (b), and 84107. The committee paid for one yard sign ad that failed to include the necessary "Paid for by" or committee name disclosures. Respondents quickly modified the sign by adding corrective stickers; however, the added disclosure was too small and did not print the full name of the committee. The committee paid for a second yard sign advertisement that failed to print the full name of the committee. Finally, the committee maintained a website that failed to include the required "Paid for by" phrase. In February 2019, the Commission approved a fine of \$2,500 on one count.

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As to Count 2, a penalty lower than in the comparable case is warranted given the lower number of non-complying advertisements.

Based on the foregoing, the following penalties are recommended:

Count	Violation	Proposed		
		Penalty		
1	1Failure to Timely File 24-Hour Independent Expenditure Report			
2	Failure to Comply With Disclosure Requirements for Political Advertisements	\$2,000		
	TOTAL:	\$4,000		
	CONCLUSION			
	Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and			
Respon	Respondent, Mark Foster, hereby agree as follows:			
	1. Respondent violated the Act as described in the foregoing pages, which are a true and			
accurate	accurate summary of the facts in this matter.			
	2. This stipulation will be submitted for consideration by the Fair Political Practices			
Commi	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 Respondent pursuant to Section 83116.

4. Respondent understands, and hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives, 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 Respondent's own expense, to confront and cross-examine all witnesses testifying at the hearing, to subpoen a 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.

27 5. Respondent agrees to the issuance of the decision and order set forth below. Also,
28 Respondent agrees to the Commission imposing against him an administrative penalty in the amount of

STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER FPPC Case No. 18/349

\$4,000. One or more payments totaling this amount, to be paid to the General Fund of the State of California, is/are submitted with this stipulation as full payment of the administrative penalty described above, and they will be held by the State of California until the Commission issues its decision and order regarding this matter.

6. If the Commission declines to approve this stipulation—then this stipulation shall become null and void, and within fifteen business days after the Commission meeting at which the stipulation is rejected, all payments tendered by Respondent in connection with this stipulation shall be reimbursed to Respondent. If this stipulation is not approved by the Commission, and if a full evidentiary hearing before the Commission becomes necessary, neither any member of the Commission, nor the Executive Director, shall be disqualified because of prior consideration of this Stipulation.

7. The parties to this agreement may execute their respective signature pages separately. A copy of any party's executed signature page including a hardcopy of a signature page transmitted via fax or as a PDF email attachment is as effective and binding as the original.

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15	Dated:	
16		Galena West, Chief of Enforcement Fair Political Practices Commission
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18	Dated:	
19		Mark Foster
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		8 STIPLILATION DECISION AND ORDER
		TIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER FPPC Case No. 18/349

1	The foregoing stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of Mark Foster," FPPC Case No. 18/349 is hereby		
2	accepted as the final decision and order of the Fair Political Practices Commission, effective upon		
3	execution below by the Chair.		
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5	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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7	Dated:		
8	Richard C. Miadich, Chair Fair Political Practices Commission		
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	9 STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER		
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