- 1			
1	GALENA WEST Chief of Enforcement		
2	Chief of Enforcement THERESA GILBERTSON		
3	Commission Counsel Fair Political Practices Commission		
4	1102 Q Street, Suite 3000 Sacramento, CA 95811		
5	Telephone: (916) 323-6421 Facsimile: (916) 322-1932		
6	Attorneys for Complainant		
7			
8	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
9	STATE OF	CALIFORNIA	
10	In the Matter of:	FPPC Case No. 17/0088	
11	COALITION TO PRESERVE LA, SPONSORED BY AIDS HEALTHCARE	STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER	
12	FOUNDATION, YES ON S, MICHAEL WEINSTEIN, PETER REIS, AND		
13	GERARD KENSLEA.		
14	Respondents.		
15			
16	INTRODUCTION		
17	Respondent Coalition to Preserve LA, Sponsored by AIDS Healthcare Foundation, Yes on S		
18	("Committee"), was a primarily formed ballot measure committee sponsored by the nonprofit AIDS		
19	Healthcare Foundation. The Committee was formed to support the passage of Measure S in the City of		
20	Los Angeles for a special election held on March 7, 2017. The Committee had three principal officers		
21	Michael Weinstein ("Weinstein"), Peter Reis ("Reis"), and Gerard Kenslea ("Kenslea"). The Committee		
22	Weinstein, Reis, and Kenslea violated the Political Reform Act ¹ ("Act") by failing to include the		
23	necessary "Paid for by" language or disclose the name of the Committee on a billboard advertisement in		
24	support of a local ballot measure.		
25	//		
26			
27	¹ The Political Reform Act—sometimes simply referred to as 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		
28	are contained in Sections 18110 through 18997 of Title 2 of the are to this source.	e Cantornia Code of Regulations. All regulatory references	

234

4 5

678

9 10

11 12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

25

26

27

28

SUMMARY OF THE LAW

The Act and its regulations are amended from time to time. The violations in this case occurred in 2017. 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 Political Reform Act, the people of California found and declared that previous laws regulating political practices suffered from inadequate enforcement by state and local authorities.² Thus, it was decreed that the Act "should be liberally construed to accomplish its purposes."

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 advertisement disclosure system.⁵ Another purpose of the Act is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced."

Advertisement Disclosure

An "advertisement" under the Act means any general or public advertisement which is authored and paid for by a person or committee for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate for elective office or a ballot measure(s). Under the Act, an advertisement includes oversized print media, such as a billboard. 8

The Act requires that any committee supporting a ballot measure print or broadcast its name as part of any advertisement. The disclosure must include the words "paid for by" followed by the name of the committee or person who paid for the advertisement. On a billboard, the "paid for by" identification

² Section 81001, subdivision (h).

³ Section 81003.

⁴ Section 81002, subdivision (a).

⁵ Sections 84501, et seq.

⁶ Section 81002, subdivision (f).

⁷ Section 84501.

⁸Regulation 18450.1, subdivision (a)(6).

⁹ Section 84504, subdivision (c).

¹⁰ Regulation 18450.4, subdivision (b)(1).

must be at least five percent of the height of the advertisement, printed in a color contrasting with the sign background. 11 If the disclosure is more than one line, each line of the disclosure must be at least five percent of the total height of the advertisement.

Joint and Several Liability of Committee and Principal Officers

It is the duty of a committee treasurer and the principal officers to ensure that the committee complies with the Act's requirements. 12 In particular, 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. ¹³ A treasurer and principal officers may be held jointly and severally liable with the committee for violations committed by the committee.¹⁴

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

On January 27, 2017 and February 28, 2017, the Enforcement Division received complaints alleging that a billboard supporting the passage of Measure S in Los Angeles did not have the proper advertisement disclosure. The sign was invoiced on January 12, 2017 and was placed sometime between then and January 27, 2017. At that time, the billboard did not include any disclosure. On February 8, 2017, the Committee arranged to install a banner over the original billboard in order to correct the lack of disclosure after receiving notice of the complaint in this case.

The added disclaimer included all of the required information, however, it was not compliant with the size requirement. Each line of the disclosure was required to be at least 5% of the total height of the billboard. Instead, each line was approximately 3.5% of the total height of the sign.

VIOLATIONS

Count 1

Failure to Comply with Advertising Disclosure Requirements

The Committee, Weinstein, Reis, and Kenslea failed to print the language "Paid for by" and disclose the name of the Committee on a billboard, in violation of Section 84504, subdivision (c) and Regulation 18450.4, subdivision (b)(1).

¹¹ Regulation 18450.4, subdivision (b)(3)(D).

¹² Sections 81004, 84100, 84104, and Regulation 18427.

¹³ Section 82047.6; Regulation 18402.1, subdivision (b).

¹⁴ Sections 83116.5 and 91006.

PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of one count. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$5,000 per count. 15

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. Here, the actions of the Committee appear to be the result of negligence, but there is no evidence of deliberate omission or attempts to conceal. The Committee has no prior enforcement history.

Additionally, the Commission considers penalties in prior cases with comparable violations. *In the Matter of Committee to Improve Hermosa Schools – Yes on S, Michael Collins, and John Friberg*, FPPC No. 16/0568 (The Commission approved a stipulated decision on February 15, 2018.) The committee failed to include the necessary "paid for by" language or disclose the name of the committee on 400 yard signs. The committee self-reported the violation five days after the signs were printed and later distributed and the committee cooperated with the Enforcement Division's investigation. The Commission imposed a penalty of \$2,500.

This case is analogous because both cases involve the same type of advertising disclosure and both cases have mitigating and aggravating factors. In *Committee to Improve Hermosa Schools*, the committee self-reported the violation to the Enforcement Division days after the signs were ordered. However, in aggravation, the committee failed to report approximately \$23,000 in subvendor payments on campaign statements. If they had reported these subvendor payments, there would have been additional disclosure that this committee had paid for yard signs. Here, the Committee acted to correct

¹⁵ See Section 83116, subdivision (c).

¹⁶ Regulation 18361.5, subdivision (d).

the lack of disclosure by ordering a banner to add the required disclosure. However, in aggravation, this disclosure was insufficient as it did not meet the five percent height requirement.

After considering the factors listed in Regulation 18361.5 and penalties in prior similar cases, a penalty of \$2,500 is recommended.

CONCLUSION

Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and the Committee, Weinstein, Reis, and Kenslea 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 have consulted with their attorney, Fredric D. Woocher of Strumwasser & Woocher LLP, and understands, and hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives, 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.
- 5. Respondents agree to the issuance of the decision and order set forth below. Also, Respondents agree to the Commission imposing against them an administrative penalty in the amount of \$2,500. One or more cashier's checks or money orders totaling said 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 same shall be held by the State of California until the Commission issues its decision and order regarding this matter.

- 1		
1	The foregoing stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of Coalition to Preserve LA, Sponsored by	
2	AIDS Healthcare Foundation, Yes on S, Michael Weinstein, Peter Reis, and Gerard Kenslea," FPPC	
3	Case No. 17/0088 is hereby accepted as the final decision and order of the Fair Political Practices	
4	Commission, effective upon execution below by the Chair.	
5		
6	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
7		
8	Dated:	
9	Alice T. Germond, Chair Fair Political Practices Commission	
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		