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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 Thus, it was decreed the Act should be liberally construed to accomplish its purposes.³

One central purpose of the Act is to increase transparency and decrease conflicts of interest in the actions of public officials by requiring disclosure of their economic interests.⁴ Another is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced."⁵

Conflict of Interest Codes

The Act requires every state agency to develop a Conflict of Interest Code.⁶ These codes must designate those officials who participate in making decisions which may foreseeably have a material financial effect on any financial interest belonging to that official and require those designated officials to disclose all reportable interests on SEIs.⁷ The requirements of an agency's Conflict of Interest Code have the force of law, and any violations of those requirements is deemed a violation of the Act.⁸

Conflict of Interest Code for Visit California

Visit California's Conflict of Interest Code designated Commissioners as a position required to disclose interests in: (1) real property located within the jurisdiction or within two miles of any land owned or used by the agency; (2) investments, business positions in, and sources of income, including gifts, loans and travel payments, from entities of the type which: (a) supply materials, commodities, supplies, books, machinery, vehicles or equipment utilized by Visit California; (b) provide services utilized by Visit California, including but not limited to market research, public relations, or media services; or (c) participate in programs administered by Visit California; and (3) investments, business positions in business entities, and sources of income, including gifts, loans and travel payments, from

² Section 81001, subdivision (h).

³ Section 81003.

⁴ Section 81002, subdivision (c).

⁵ Section 81002, subdivision (f).

⁶ Section 87300.

⁷ Section 87302, subdivision (a).

⁸ Section 87300.

1	tourism related business, including but not limited to, airlines, amusement parks, travel agencies, rental
2	car companies, hotels and motels. ⁹
3	Regulation 18730
4	Visit California incorporated by reference Regulation 18730 into its Conflict of Interest Code. 10
5	Regulation 18730 outlines the timing for disclosing the designated employees' economic interests as
6	follows: all designated employees shall annually file statements no later than April 1. ¹¹
7	Liability for Violations
8	Any person who violates any provision of the Act is liable for administrative penalties up to
9	\$5,000 per violation. ¹²
10	SUMMARY OF THE FACTS
11	Schuster served as a Commissioner for Visit California from October 8, 2012 to present. For his
12	position with Visit California, Schuster filed six SEIs including his Assuming Office, 2013 Annual,
13	2014 Annual, 2015 Annual, 2016 Annual, and 2017 Annual SEIs. Schuster failed to timely file his 2018
14	annual SEI by the April 1, 2019 due date.
15	The Fair Political Practices Commission's SEI Unit ("SEI Unit") contacted Schuster five times
16	in writing between January 8, 2019 and September 16, 2019 to remind him of his 2018 Annual SEI
17	filing obligation. After not receiving compliance from Schuster regarding his outstanding SEI, the SEI
18	Unit referred the matter to the Enforcement Division.
19	The Enforcement Division contacted Schuster three times in writing and four times via telephon
20	between February 13, 2020 and March 2, 2020 to remind him of his 2018 Annual SEI filing obligation.
21	On March 2, 2020, Schuster completed and filed his 2018 Annual SEI with the SEI Unit. On March 4,
22	2020, Schuster completed and filed his 2019 Annual SEI with the SEI Unit.
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27 28	⁹ Conflict of Interest Code for the California Travel and Tourism Commission. ¹⁰ Conflict of Interest Code for the California Travel and Tourism Commission. ¹¹ Regulation 18730, subdivision (b)(5)(C). ¹² Sections 83116 and 83116.5.

VIOLATION

Count 1: Failure to Timely File 2018 Annual SEI

Schuster failed to timely file his 2018 Annual SEI by the April 1, 2019 due date, in violation of Government Code Section 87300.

PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of one count. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$5,000 per count. Thus, the maximum penalty that may be imposed here is \$5,000.¹³

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. Further, 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.¹⁴

Schuster was approximately 11 months late to disclose his reportable interests for calendar year 2018. Although, the Enforcement Division did not discover any evidence displaying any intention by Schuster to conceal, deceive, or mislead the public regarding his economic interests. Schuster's prior SEI filing for calendar year 2017 reported the same economic interests as his 2018 Annual SEI.

The violation appears to be negligent as Schuster has a prior enforcement history for the same type of violation. On November 16, 2017, the Commission approved a streamline stipulated penalty of \$200 for Schuster's failure to timely file his 2016 Annual SEI (FPPC Case No. 2017-00997). According to Schuster's SEI filing history, this violation is part of a pattern of late filing SEIs.

The Commission considers penalties in prior cases with the same or similar violations and comparable facts.

In the Matter of Aaron F.B. Medina; FPPC Case No. 16/19737. Respondent, a former Commissioner of the California Travel and Tourism Commission, failed to timely file his 2015 Annual

¹³ Section 83116, subdivision (c).

¹⁴ Regulation 18361.5, subdivision (d).

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and 2016 Annual SEIs by the specified deadlines. Respondent had prior enforcement history for failing to timely file his Assuming Office, 2013 Annual, and 2014 Annual SEIs by the specified deadlines. On May 17, 2018, the Commission approved a total penalty of \$2,000; \$1,000 per count.

A similar penalty than that approved in the *Medina* case is recommended. Similar to *Medina*, Schuster failed to file his 2018 Annual SEI until he received contact from the Enforcement Division. Also, similar to *Medina*, Schuster has prior enforcement history for failing to timely file his 2016 Annual SEI. Therefore, a penalty amount of \$1,000 is recommended.

Under these circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that imposition of an agreed upon penalty in the amount of \$1,000 is justified.

CONCLUSION

Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and Respondent, Carl Schuster, hereby agree as follows:

- 1. Respondent 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 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 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 Carl Schuster," FPPC Case No.
2	19/1099, is hereby accepted as the final decision and order of the Fair Political Practices Commission,
3	effective upon execution by the Chair.
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5	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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7	Dated: Richard C. Miadich, Chair
8	Fair Political Practices Commission
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