



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Brian G. Svoboda, Esq.
Perkins Coie
607 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-2003

NOV 18 2010

RE: MUR 6280
Representative Howard Berman;
Berman for Congress and
Bruce Corwin, in his official capacity
as Treasurer

Dear Mr. Svoboda:

On April 30, 2010, the Federal Election Commission notified your clients, Representative Howard L. Berman and Berman for Congress and Bruce Corwin, in his official capacity as Treasurer, of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. On November 15, 2010, the Commission found, on the basis of the information in the complaint, and information provided by your clients, that there is no reason to believe Representative Howard L. Berman and Berman for Congress and Bruce Corwin, in his official capacity as Treasurer, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441i(e)(1)(A) and (B). Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter.

Documents related to the case will be placed on the public record within 30 days. See Statement of Policy Regarding Disclosure of Closed Enforcement and Related Files, 68 Fed. Reg. 70,426 (Dec. 18, 2003) and Statement of Policy Regarding Placing First General Counsel's Reports on the Public Record, 74 Fed. Reg. 66132 (Dec. 14, 2009). The Factual and Legal Analysis, which explain the Commission's finding, is enclosed for your information.

If you have any questions, please contact Peter Reynolds, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 694-1650.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Shonkwiler
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosure
Factual and Legal Analysis

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1 **FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION**

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3 **FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

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5 **RESPONDENTS:** Representative Howard L. Berman MUR: 6280
6
7 Berman for Congress and Bruce Corwin,
8 in his official capacity as Treasurer
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11 **I. INTRODUCTION**

12 This matter was generated by a complaint filed by Voters FIRST Act for
13 Congress. *See* 2 U.S.C. § 437(g)(a)(1). The available information indicates that
14 Representative Howard L. Berman ("Representative Berman"), Berman for Congress and
15 Bruce Corwin, in his official capacity as Treasurer ("Berman for Congress"), Michael
16 Berman, Yes on FAIR and Frederic D. Woocher, in his official capacity as Treasurer, and
17 Daniel Lowenstein did not solicit, receive, direct, transfer, or spend funds outside the
18 Act's source prohibitions and amount limitations in violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441i(e)(1)(A)
19 and (B).

20 **II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

21 **A. Factual Background**

22 Representative Berman is a Federal officeholder, as well as a candidate for
23 reelection, in the November 2, 2010, general election. *See* 2 U.S.C. §§ 431(2), 431(3); 11
24 C.F.R. §§ 100.3, 100.4. Berman for Congress is his principal campaign committee.

25 Yes on FAIR¹ is a ballot initiative committee in California that has applied to the
26 Internal Revenue Service for recognition as a section 501(c) organization. Daniel

¹ The respondent's full name is "Yes on FAIR, a coalition of entrepreneurs, working people, community leaders such as Karen Bass, and other concerned citizens devoted to eliminating bureaucratic waste of taxpayer dollars on the political game of redistricting." *See* Lowenstein, Woocher, and Michael Berman Response, 2. Karen Bass is a California state legislator; she was Speaker of the California State

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1 Lowenstein is listed as a principal officer of Yes on FAIR. Michael Berman,
2 Representative Berman's brother, is a consultant to Yes on FAIR. Yes on FAIR's sole
3 purpose is to support the qualification and passage of the Financial Accountability In
4 Redistricting Act (the "FAIR Act") in the November general election. The FAIR Act²
5 qualified for the general election ballot as of June 24, 2010. See
6 <http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-ballot-measures.htm#1451>
7 (last visited September 9, 2010). Both before and after the FAIR Act qualified for the
8 ballot, Yes on FAIR accepted contributions in excess of \$5,000. See [http://cal-](http://cal-access.ss.ca.gov/Campaign/Committees/Detail.aspx?id=1323672&view=late1)
9 [access.ss.ca.gov/Campaign/Committees/Detail.aspx?id=1323672&view=late1](http://cal-access.ss.ca.gov/Campaign/Committees/Detail.aspx?id=1323672&view=late1) (last
10 visited September 1, 2010).

11 Voters FIRST Act for Congress is the Complainant in this matter, as well as the
12 name of the ballot initiative championed by the Complainant. Like the FAIR Act, it
13 pertains to redistricting. It qualified for the November general election ballot as of May
14 5, 2010, and has been designated "Proposition 20." See
15 <http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-ballot-measures.htm> (last
16 visited September 9, 2010).

17 The Complaint alleges that Representative Berman took actions to "establish,
18 finance, maintain or control" Yes on FAIR, which resulted in a violation of 2 U.S.C. §
19 441i(e)(1)(A) and (B).³ The Complaint is based on two factual allegations. First, in a
20 report published on January 18, 2010, Lowenstein acknowledged that Representative

Assembly until March 1, 2010, and remains a member of the State Assembly. Bass is also the current Democratic nominee for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in the 33rd Congressional District of California. She is not a respondent in this matter.

² The FAIR Act has been designated "Proposition 27" on the general election ballot.

³ Though they were not specifically named as respondents in the Complaint, the Commission sent notifications to Berman for Congress, Michael Berman, Lowenstein, and Yes on FAIR.

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1 Berman and Michael Berman, a redistricting expert, are “the real sponsors” of the FAIR
2 Act. *See* Compl., Attachment C. Notably, the report discusses the ballot initiative but
3 does not mention Yes on FAIR or suggest that the Bermans are involved with that
4 entity—a distinction not recognized in the Complaint. Second, the Complaint alleges that
5 a conversation between Charles T. Munger, Jr. (an individual involved in some capacity
6 with the Complainant) and Representative Berman on March 5, 2010, indicated that
7 Representative Berman controlled Yes on FAIR. Specifically, the Complaint states that
8 Munger and Representative Berman discussed a potential compromise wherein Munger
9 would agree not to file the necessary signatures to qualify the Voters FIRST Act for
10 Congress for the November ballot, “while the campaign to gather signatures for the FAIR
11 measure would cease.” *Id.* at 2.

12 On April 7, 2010, Yes on FAIR sought an advisory opinion as to whether
13 Members of Congress may solicit funds on its behalf outside of the amount limitations
14 and source prohibitions of the Act both before and after the FAIR Act qualified for the
15 general election ballot. The advisory opinion request was complete on April 15, 2010.
16 As part of its request, Yes on FAIR represented to the Commission that it is not directly
17 or indirectly established, financed, maintained or controlled by, or acting on behalf of,
18 any Federal candidate or officeholder. Because the Commission relied on that
19 representation in Advisory Opinion 2010-07 (Yes on FAIR), issued on June 14, 2010,
20 there was no basis for it to address the question of whether Representative Berman
21 established, financed, maintained or controlled Yes on FAIR. Within a week after
22 issuing Advisory Opinion 2010-07 (Yes on FAIR), the Commission received two
23 responses to the Complaint.

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1 The first response, sent on behalf of Representative Berman and Berman for
2 Congress (the "Rep. Berman Response"), asserts that those respondents have not
3 "established, financed, maintained or controlled" Yes on FAIR. The Rep. Berman
4 Response asserts that though Representative Berman is "a private supporter" of the FAIR
5 Act, he does not "hold himself out as responsible for Yes on FAIR's activities, or as
6 specially involved in its decisionmaking." Rep. Berman Resp., 2. With respect to the
7 March 5, 2010, phone conversation between Representative Berman and Munger,
8 Representative Berman "does not share the Complainant's recollection of the
9 conversation" and asserts that even if Complainant's recollection were accurate, it is not
10 evidence of any special relationship between Representative Berman and Yes on FAIR.
11 *Id.* at 3. The Rep. Berman Response acknowledges that the Committee has made one
12 contribution of \$10,000 to Yes on FAIR, but it maintains that neither the Committee, nor
13 Representative Berman, has paid for Yes on FAIR's administrative costs or provided any
14 ongoing funding to Yes on FAIR. Additionally, the Rep. Berman Response maintains
15 that although Representative Berman is aware of Michael Berman's involvement with
16 Yes on FAIR, Michael Berman has no actual authority to act on Representative Berman's
17 behalf, and his actions in connection with Yes on FAIR have not been made under
18 Representative Berman's direction or control. *Id.* at 4.

19 The second response was sent on behalf of Yes on FAIR officers and consultants
20 Lowenstein, Woocher⁴ and Michael Berman (the "LWB Response"). It contends as an
21 initial matter that the Complaint fails to allege a violation with respect to these

⁴ Woocher was named in the Commission's notification letter as a respondent in his official capacity as Treasurer of Yes on FAIR, though not as an individual. Neither of the responses was submitted on behalf of Yes on FAIR.

1 respondents. In any event, the LWB Response further asserts that Lowenstein “worked
2 with a team of experts to draft the FAIR Act” and is the official proponent of the
3 measure, and that he and Woocher are the only officers and directors of Yes on FAIR and
4 are responsible for all of its decisions. LWB Resp., 2-3. The LWB Response further
5 asserts that no Federal officeholder or candidate “has ever played any role in the
6 establishment, governance, or general operation of Yes on FAIR.” *Id.* at 3. Michael
7 Berman, according to the LWB Response, was hired as a consultant to Yes on FAIR but
8 does not have any control over the entity. *Id.* Moreover, the LWB Response asserts that
9 to the extent Michael Berman is involved with Yes on FAIR, his actions cannot be
10 imputed to Representative Berman, because a familial relationship, without more, is
11 insufficient to establish agency. *Id.* at 5.

12 **B. Analysis**

13 Under the Act, as amended by the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002
14 (“BCRA”), Federal candidates, officeholders, their agents, and entities directly or
15 indirectly established, financed, maintained or controlled by, or acting on behalf of, a
16 candidate or officeholder, may not raise or spend funds in connection with an election⁵
17 unless the funds are subject to the limitations, prohibitions, and reporting requirements of
18 the Act. *See* 2 U.S.C. § 441i(e)(1); *see also* 11 C.F.R. §§ 300.61, 300.62.

19 With respect to this matter, the Commission has already issued Advisory Opinion
20 2010-07 (Yes on FAIR), which determined that Members of Congress could solicit funds
21 outside the amount limitations and source prohibitions of the Act and Commission

⁵ The Commission has addressed whether activities of a ballot measure committee established, financed, maintained or controlled by a Federal candidate, officeholder, or agent of either, are in connection with an election. *See generally* Advisory Opinions 2010-07 (Yes on FAIR); 2007-28 (McCarthy/Nunes); 2005-10 (Berman/Doolittle); 2003-12 (Flake).

1 regulations on behalf of Yes on FAIR during the period before the initiative qualified for
2 the November ballot and up to \$20,000 from individuals on behalf of Yes on FAIR after
3 the initiative qualified to be placed on the ballot. The Commission's conclusion,
4 however, relied on Yes on FAIR's assertion that it is not "established, financed,
5 maintained or controlled" by a Federal candidate, officeholder, or agent of either.
6 Therefore, if Yes on FAIR is "established, financed, maintained or controlled" by a
7 Federal candidate, officeholder, or agent of either, it cannot rely on Advisory Opinion
8 2010-07 (Yes on FAIR). Thus, the primary issue in this matter is whether Representative
9 Berman directly or indirectly "established, financed, maintained or controlled" Yes on
10 FAIR.

11 The ten non-exclusive factors set out at 11 C.F.R. § 300.2(c)(2) determine
12 whether a person or entity ("sponsor") "directly or indirectly established, financed,
13 maintained or controlled" another person or entity under 2 U.S.C. § 441i(e)(1). These
14 factors must be examined in the context of the overall relationship between the sponsor
15 and the entity to determine whether the presence of any factor or factors is evidence that
16 the sponsor "directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained or controlled" the
17 entity. 11 C.F.R. § 300.2(c)(2).

18 As applied to Yes on FAIR and Representative Berman, the relevant factors are:

- 19 • Whether Representative Berman, directly or through his agent, has the
20 authority or ability to direct or participate in the governance of Yes on
21 FAIR through provisions of constitutions, bylaws, contracts, or other
22 rules, or through formal or informal practices or procedures, 11 C.F.R. §
23 300.2(c)(2)(ii);
24
- 25 • Whether Representative Berman, directly or through his agent, has the
26 authority or ability to hire, appoint, direct, or otherwise control the

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1 officers, or other decision-making employees or members of Yes on
2 FAIR, 11 C.F.R. § 300.2(c)(2)(iii);

- 3
- 4 • Whether Representative Berman, directly or through his agent, provides
5 funds or goods in a significant amount or on an ongoing basis to Yes on
6 FAIR, such as through direct or indirect payments for administrative,
7 fundraising, or other costs, but not including the transfer to a committee of
8 its allocated share of proceeds jointly raised pursuant to 11 C.F.R. §
9 102.17, and otherwise lawfully, 11 C.F.R. § 300.2(c)(2)(vii); and
 - 10
 - 11 • Whether Representative Berman, directly or through his agent, had an
12 active or significant role in the formation of Yes on FAIR, 11 C.F.R. §
13 300.2(c)(2)(xi).
 - 14

15 The Commission has concluded that a candidate “established” an entity for
16 purposes of 11 C.F.R. § 300.2(c)(2) on the basis that the candidate was among the
17 individuals who formed the committee and signed its organizational documents, he
18 served as its chairman, and his part-time campaign consultant aided the committee with
19 its state filings and bank accounts. *See* Advisory Opinion 2003-12 (Flake); *see also*
20 MUR 5367 (Issa) (wherein candidate who provided committee with more than 60% of
21 funding and all of seed money was determined to have “financed” the committee). In
22 contrast, Representative Berman is not listed as an officer on Yes on FAIR’s Statement of
23 Organization, and the available information does not indicate that he had any official role
24 in establishing Yes on FAIR. Further, while Berman for Congress acknowledges
25 donating \$10,000 to Yes on FAIR, that amount represents less than one half of one
26 percent of even those contributions that are listed in the Complaint (which total
27 \$2,385,000). No available information indicates that Representative Berman or Berman
28 for Congress provided financing for Yes on FAIR beyond the \$10,000 contribution.
29 Moreover, there is no information available that refutes the assertion in the Rep. Berman
30 Response that neither Berman for Congress nor Representative Berman paid for Yes on

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1 FAIR's administrative costs or provided any funding in a significant amount or on an
2 ongoing basis. There is similarly no indication that Representative Berman had the
3 authority or ability to hire, appoint, demote, or otherwise control the officers, or other
4 decision-making employees or members of Yes on FAIR.

5 Additionally, the Commission concluded in MUR 5338 (The Leadership Forum)
6 that because no formal authority was granted in the organizational documents of a 527
7 political organization, there was no formal "control" of the organization by the alleged
8 sponsors. The Commission also found that "more than the mere fact of such informal,
9 ongoing relationships between the personnel of the potentially sponsoring and potentially
10 sponsored entity is necessary to support a conclusion of 'establishment, financing,
11 maintenance or control'" of the 527 organization. "[W]hile former employers and
12 colleagues may exercise influence, influence is not necessarily control." *See* MUR 5338
13 (The Leadership Forum), First General Counsel's Report (adopted by the Commission by
14 a vote of 4-2).

15 Here, the Complaint alleges that the phone conversation between Munger and
16 Representative Berman demonstrated Representative Berman's control of Yes on FAIR
17 (an account which the respondents dispute). However, Complainant again does not
18 distinguish between the FAIR Act and Yes on FAIR, alleging only that Representative
19 Berman discussed a "possible legislative solution" in which "the campaign to gather
20 signatures for the FAIR measure would cease...." Compl., 2. Complainant's
21 characterization of the phone conversation does not demonstrate that Representative
22 Berman controlled Yes on FAIR.

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1 In this matter, the available information does not indicate that Representative
2 Berman or Berman for Congress has any formal authority over Yes on FAIR, nor does it
3 indicate a relationship of control, as opposed to one of mere influence. Rather, it
4 indicates only that Representative Berman is a proponent of the FAIR Act, was involved
5 in some fashion with Yes on FAIR's campaign to gather signatures for its ballot
6 qualification, and is the brother of one of Yes on FAIR's consultants. In light of the
7 available information and relevant precedent, the Commission lacks a sufficient basis to
8 find that Representative Berman "directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained
9 or controlled" Yes on FAIR.

10 Accordingly, the Commission finds no reason to believe Representative Howard
11 L. Berman, Berman for Congress and Bruce Corwin, in his official capacity as Treasurer,
12 Michael Berman, Yes on FAIR and Frederic D. Woocher, in his official capacity as
13 Treasurer, and Daniel Lowenstein violated 2 U.S.C. § 441i(e)(1)(A) and (B).

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