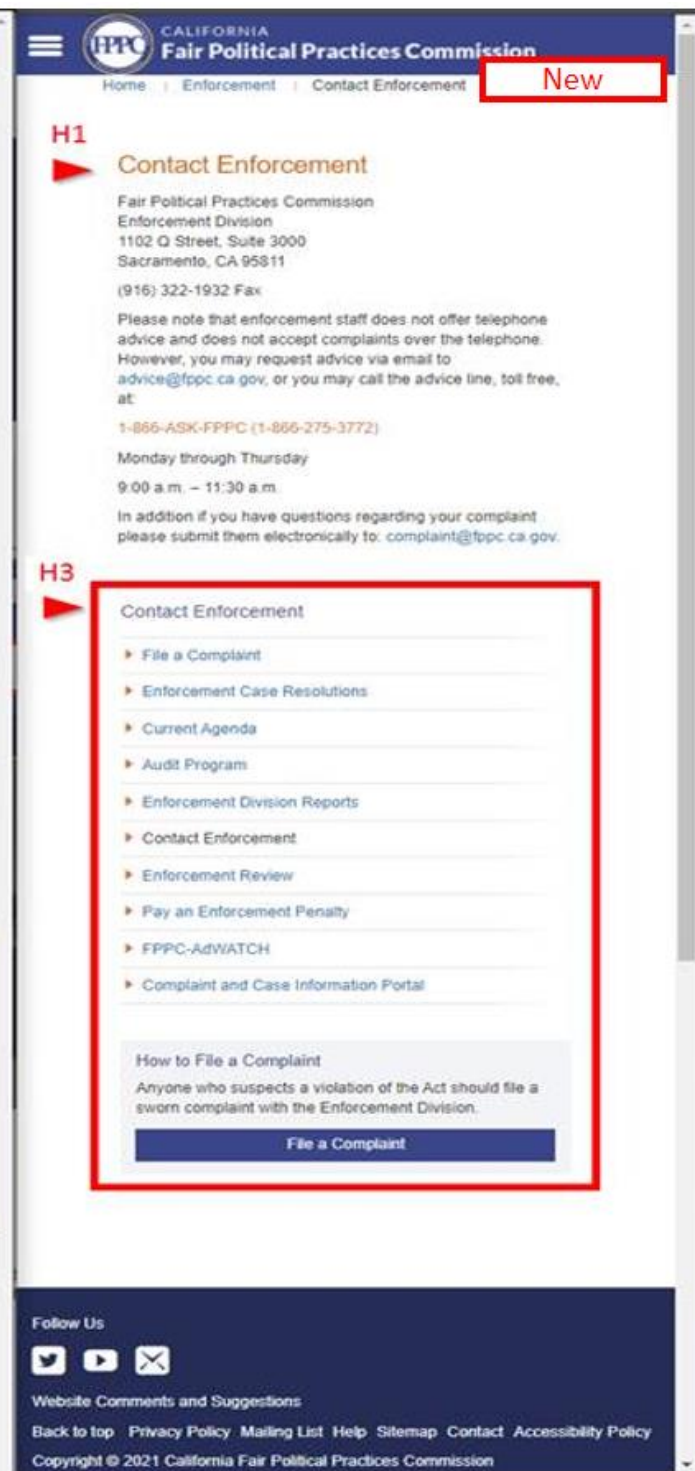


Here are the visual changes on our website. The left image is current website and the right image is new updates to the website.

Sidebar Menu =====

Our current mobile view look like the left image. The left sidebar comes first before the main content. Moving the sidebar to the right side of the page will take care of the heading reading order and ability of people using screen readers to jump to main content easily without a need to skip navigation that is placed before main content in current design.



If we move the sidebar to the right side of the page, desktop view will look like the right image.

Sample Page: The Law



Home | The Law

The Law

- About FPFC
- The Law
- Conflict of Interest Code Exemptions
- Recent Changes to the Political Reform Act
- Political Reform Act Revision Project
- Pending Legislation
- The Political Reform Act
- FPFC Regulations
- Advice Letters and Commission Opinions
- Local Campaign Ordinances
- Learn
- Advice
- Enforcement
- Transparency Portal
- Media Center

General Contact

Fair Political Practices Commission
1152 Q Street, Suite 3000
Sacramento, CA 95811
General Contact Line: (916)322-6660
Advice Line: 1-866-ASX-FPFC (1-866-275-

The Mission of the Law

The Fair Political Practices Commission has primary responsibility for the impartial and effective administration of the Political Reform Act. The mission of the Act is to serve as the legal bedrock of governmental ethics in California. It requires:

- Campaign Finance
- Financial Conflicts of Interest by Public Officials
- Lobbyist Registration and Reporting
- Post-Governmental Employment
- Political Mass Mailings at Public Expense
- Gifts and Honoraria given to Public Officials and Candidates

Why Was the Act Passed?

Before the Act there were few rules governing the conduct of elected officials, campaigns, and lobbyists. Many considered politics to be similar to the "wild west," where lobbyists could give gifts to members of the legislature without restriction, and campaign contributions could be made in cash without disclosing the source. There was little transparency, and trust in government was at an all-time low.

Then in the early 1970s, a major political scandal occurred in the United States that ultimately led to the resignation of the president - Watergate. In this volatile political environment, a coalition of reformers presented a statewide ballot initiative to California voters that they claimed would "put an end to corruption in politics." The initiative was approved by more than 70 percent of California voters in 1974, forming the Act and the FPFC.

How Has the Law Evolved?

Lawmakers and voters have changed the Act over time to account for the ever-changing landscape of campaign finance and to ensure the integrity of California's public officials. For example, ballot measures such as Proposition 208 (1996) and Proposition 34 (2000) dramatically altered the rules every candidate and elected official must follow when running for office.

Implementing the Law - Regulations

In addition to statutory changes in the Act, the FPFC has also played a role in fine-tuning the landmark law to achieve its goals. In order to provide specific guidelines to candidates, committees, treasurers, public officials, and other members of the regulated community, the FPFC adopts the regulations that implement the Act.

Home | The Law

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The Law

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- Recent Changes to the Political Reform Act
- Test
- Political Reform Act Revision Project
- Pending Legislation
- The Political Reform Act
- FPFC Regulations
- Advice Letters and Commission Opinions
- Local Campaign Ordinances
- New Laws
- Learn
- Advice
- Enforcement
- Transparency Portal
- Media Center

General Contact

Fair Political Practices Commission
1152 Q Street, Suite 3000
Sacramento, CA 95811

Another Sample Page: Enforcement

CALIFORNIA
Fair Political Practices Commission

Current

About FPPC The Law Learn Advice Enforcement Transparency Portal Media Center

Enforcement

Since 1975, the Enforcement Division has prosecuted more than 2,400 cases, and imposed more than \$20 billion in fines.

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Enforcement

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File a Complaint

Enforcement Case Resolutions

Audit Program

Enforcement Division Reports

Contact Enforcement

Enforcement Review

Pay an Enforcement Penalty

FPPC AGMATCH

Complaint and Case Information Portal

Transparency Portal

Media Center

How to File a Complaint

Anyone who suspects a violation of the Act should file a sworn complaint with the Enforcement Division.

File a Complaint

Mission of the Enforcement Division

The mission of the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission is to fairly, effectively, and efficiently enforce the provisions of the Political Reform Act.

Types of Enforcement Actions

A violation of the Act can be pursued in three ways:

- 1) Administrative proceedings by the Enforcement Division;
- 2) Criminal prosecution by a local district attorney or the state attorney general; or
- 3) Civil action by the public, certain government agencies or the Enforcement Division.

The vast majority of cases are handled through the administrative enforcement process.

Enforcement Process

The Enforcement Division analyzes and processes over 1,500 complaints and referrals per year about potential violators of the Act. Complaints and referrals are received from citizens, other government agencies, and the media. The Enforcement Division also investigates on its own initiative. The division also operates a campaign audit program of both mandatory and discretionary audits. A matter will be fully investigated if there is sufficient information to believe that a violation of the Act has occurred.

The presentation given at the February 2010 Commission Hearing can be found [here](#).

Administrative Enforcement Case Resolution

A complaint can be resolved in several ways depending on the strength of the evidence, the particular facts, and the amount of public harm involved. If there is insufficient evidence to prosecute and no further information would be helpful or informative or the allegation has been disproven, a case may be closed with a no action closure letter. If there is insufficient evidence to prosecute but the person complained about appears to need information about the Act to ensure future compliance, a case may be closed with an advisory letter. If the seriousness of the offense and public harm are low, a warning letter may be issued identifying a violation of the Act but concluding a monetary fine is not warranted. Finally, if the case merits pursuit of a fine, the Enforcement Division will prosecute the violator and may seek penalties of up to \$5,000 per violation, which must be approved by the Commissioners.

To find a resolution for a prior case:

- Complaint Closure Letters - No action closure, advisory and warning letters
- Enforcement Case Results - Stipulations, default judgments, and decisions from Administrative Law Judges
- Enforcement Case Summaries - Summaries of case resolutions 1982 - 2013

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Fair Political Practices Commission

New

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Enforcement

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Animation GIFs Image =====

We need to use non animated image If there is not a mechanism allow users to stop or pause the animation.

