



STATE OF MICHIGAN
RUTH JOHNSON, SECRETARY OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LANSING

February 7, 2014

Michael J. Hodge
Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, P.L.C.
One Michigan Avenue, Suite 900
Lansing, Michigan 48933

Andrew Nickelhoff
Sachs Waldman
2211 East Jefferson Avenue, Suite 200
Detroit, Michigan 48207

Dear Mr. Hodge and Mr. Nickelhoff:

The Department of State (Department) has completed its initial investigation of the campaign finance complaint filed against Citizens for Affordable Quality Home Care (Citizens) and Home Care First, Inc. (HCFI) by Gideon D'Assandro, which alleged that Citizens violated sections 34, and 41 of the Michigan Campaign Finance Act (MCFA or Act), 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.201 *et seq.*, and HCFI violated sections 24, 34, and 41 of the Act. This letter concerns the disposition of D'Assandro's complaint, which was filed on August 30, 2013. You filed an answer on behalf of the respondents on October 21, 2013, and D'Assandro filed a rebuttal statement on November 5, 2013.

D'Assandro alleged that although the HCFI committee was formed on March 23, 2012, its Statement of Organization was not filed until October 30, 2012. D'Assandro further alleged that HCFI deliberately filed its Statement of Organization and campaign finance statements late to delay reporting contributions it received from various Service Employee International Union (SEIU) organizations, which it then contributed to Citizens, in order to prevent public disclosure of the true source of the contributions until after Election Day. D'Assandro also alleges that although Citizens reported contributions from HCFI, those reports are incomplete or inaccurate because the money was "wrongfully reported to the public as being made by Respondent HCFI . . . when, in fact, these contributions were actually made by various SEIU organizations."

The MCFA requires a committee to file a statement of organization within 10 days after a committee is formed. MCL 169.224(1). Late fees may be incurred if the statement of organization is filed late. *Id.* Failure to file a statement of organization for more than 30 days is a misdemeanor. *Id.* By statutory definition, a committee is formed when "a person receives contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the action of the voters for or against . . . the qualification, passage, or defeat of a ballot question . . . if contributions received total \$500.00 or more in a calendar year or expenditures made total \$500.00 or more in a calendar year." MCL 169.203(4). For purposes of determining whether a committee exists, the word "person" includes a "group of persons acting jointly." MCL

169.211(2). A statement of organization must be filed within 10 days of reaching one of these \$500.00 thresholds.

The Act further requires committees to file periodic campaign finance statements and reports. MCL 169.234. The failure to file a single campaign statement may trigger late filing fees. MCL 169.234(3), (4). In certain circumstances, a failure to file may constitute a misdemeanor offense. MCL 169.234(6). Additionally, the MCFA requires filed campaign finance statements and reports to be complete and accurate. MCL 169.234. A treasurer who knowingly files an incomplete or inaccurate statement or report may be subject to a civil fine of up to \$1,000.00 or the amount of an undisclosed contribution, whichever is greater. MCL 169.234(7).

Finally, the Act prohibits a contribution "made, directly or indirectly, by any person in a name other than by which that person is identified for legal purposes." MCL 169.241(3). A knowing violation of section 41 is a misdemeanor offense. MCL 169.241(4).

In the course of the Department's investigation of D'Assandro's complaint and its thorough review of Citizens' and HCFI's filed campaign statements, the Department finds there may be a reason to believe violations of the Act occurred, not precisely as D'Assandro alleged, but as explained below.

Summary

For the reasons that follow, the Department concludes:

- **Citizens is HCFI's ballot question committee.** While there were 2 committees filed, there was in fact only one committee. HCFI and Citizens had a director/ treasurer in common (Hoyle), and 99.9984% of the money in Citizens' account came from contributions raised by HCFI's efforts.
- **Citizens did not designate a secondary depository;** therefore, contributions solicited by HCFI were improperly deposited into HCFI's account.
- **Contributions solicited by HCFI for Citizens were improperly commingled with HCFI funds.**
- **Citizens knowingly filed incomplete and inaccurate campaign statements** by failing to disclose the true source of the contributions solicited by HCFI.

Background

On March 1, 2012, Dohn Hoyle, Norm DeLisle, and Elizabeth Thomas (a member of the 2012 SEIU Healthcare MI Executive Board)¹ signed the Articles of Incorporation for Home Care First, Inc.² According to your answer:

A primary task on [HCFI]'s agenda was to find a means of resurrecting the MQC3 or at least restoring as many of its services and functions as possible. **It**

¹ SEIU Healthcare Michigan 2012 LM-2.

² Answer to Complaint, Ex E.

was decided at the time of HCFI's formation that this purpose could best be achieved by a campaign of public education and by protecting MQC3 from the vicissitudes of politics **through a constitutional amendment.** (Emphasis added.)³

You further admit in your answer that “[i]t was understood that at the beginning, one of [HCFI’s] principle activities would be to assist and provide financial support to [Citizens] in order to re-establish the [MQC3].”⁴ On March 13, 2012, HCFI’s Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, identifying the incorporators as Hoyle, DeLisle, and Thomas, and appointing them as the only three members of HCFI’s Board of Directors.⁵ Thomas appointed Robert Allison, Director of Governmental Affairs for SEIU Healthcare MI⁶, as her alternate director.⁷

On March 2, 2012, the very next day following the incorporation of HCFI, the Citizens ballot question committee was formed.⁸ The treasurer of Citizens was Hoyle, one of the three individuals who incorporated HCFI. Both HCFI’s Articles of Incorporation and Citizens’ Statement of Organization list the same address as the registered office of HCFI and the mailing address of Citizens.⁹

HCFI held its organizational meeting on March 22, 2012. At that meeting, the HCFI Board of Directors passed a motion requiring that all checks or wire transfers above \$5,000 must be expressly and specifically approved by the Board.¹⁰ Also during this meeting, “[t]he Directors discussed three projects and/or requests for financial support [.]”¹¹ One of these projects was “[a] Constitutional ballot measure to establish permanently, a registry like that being run by the MQC3 [.]”¹² The three Directors unanimously approved a wire transfer of \$450,000 from HCFI to Citizens.¹³

Hoyle was one of only three directors of HCFI and simultaneously served as the treasurer of Citizens. The HCFI directors were required to approve every check or wire transfer made to Citizens (since all exceeded the \$5,000 threshold requiring a vote of the Board). This enabled Hoyle, in his dual role as Citizens’ treasurer and HCFI director, to know when Citizens required an infusion of funds and authorize transfers from HCFI accordingly. The transfers often coincided with substantial expenditures by Citizens.¹⁴

³ Answer to Complaint, pg. 3.

⁴ Answer to Complaint, pg. 4.

⁵ Answer to Complaint, Ex. F.

⁶ SEIU Healthcare Michigan 2012 LM-2.

⁷ Answer to Complaint, Ex. G.

⁸ Citizens’ Statement of Organization.

⁹ Answer to Complaint, Ex. G, and Citizens’ Statement of Organization.

¹⁰ The Board also authorized Thomas, who had been named Secretary-Treasurer, to make wire transfers when directed by the Board. Answer to Complaint, Ex. G.

¹¹ Answer to Complaint, Ex. G.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.* This transfer represented 90% of HCFI’s funds.

¹⁴ For example, on June 21, 2012, Citizens’ cash on hand was \$66,435.40, until a \$250,000 transfer was received from HCFI one day later. That very day, June 22, 2012, Citizens made an expenditure of \$219,305.45 to PCI

Indeed, from March 2012 until the November 6, 2012 general election, HCFI solicited and received contributions from various SEIU organizations, and then made contributions in corresponding amounts to Citizens – in some cases transferring as much as \$1.25 million to Citizens on the very same day it received funds from an SEIU organization.¹⁵ According to the campaign statements filed by Citizens and belatedly filed by the Home Care First ballot question committee, HCFI received and transferred \$9.36 million to Citizens during the 2012 election cycle. HCFI was the sole contributor to Citizens, save for a \$150 contribution from the Dearborn Democratic Club. In other words, 99.9984% of Citizens' contributions came from a handful of SEIU organizations via transfers from HCFI.

While HCFI was collecting contributions and funneling them to Citizens, and Citizens was identifying HCFI as its single contributor on campaign statements filed pursuant to the MCFA, SEIU International formed its own ballot question committee¹⁶ and began reporting the contributions it was making in support of Proposal 4. Although Citizens was reporting that it was receiving contributions exclusively from HCFI, SEIU International disclosed that it made \$4,808,000 million in contributions to Citizens *directly*.¹⁷ However, SEIU International subsequently filed an amended Pre-General campaign statement on October 31, 2012, which reflected no direct contributions to Citizens and \$4,458,000 in contributions to HCFI.

At the end of October 2012, after SEIU International publicly disclosed its contributions to support the ballot question, HCFI determined that it, too, should form a ballot question committee “out of an abundance of caution” since it had solicited and received contributions for the purpose of supporting Proposal 4.¹⁸ On October 30, 2012 (the day before the SEIU International amended its Pre-General campaign statement to reflect contributions made to HCFI instead of Citizens), HCFI filed a Statement of Organization for a ballot question committee.

Under the MCFA, a group of persons acting jointly constitutes a committee once the monetary threshold is met. MCL 169.203(4). Here, Hoyle, DeLisle, and Thomas acted in concert to solicit funds from SEIU organizations that were ultimately spent by Citizens in support of Proposal 4. They were required to form a *single* committee that would disclose the source and amount of the contributions it received and the expenditures it made. That committee ought to have been Citizens. Instead, Hoyle, DeLisle, and Thomas devised a scheme by which contributions from SEIU organizations would purportedly pass through HCFI on their way to Citizens, but HCFI would refrain from disclosing the sources of those contributions. In essence, the contributions made by the SEIU affiliates and expenditures made by Citizens were artificially divided between

Consulting. This same-day transfer and expenditure enabled Citizens to pay a bill which it otherwise would have been unable to afford.

¹⁵ See, e.g., the pre-general campaign statement belatedly filed by the Home Care First ballot question committee, which received \$250,000 from SEIU Healthcare MI on 9/27/12 and \$1,000,000 from SEIU International Ballot Question Committee on 9/28/12, then subsequently made two contributions totaling \$1.25 million to Citizens on 9/28/12.

¹⁶ SEIU International formed its committee on August 28, 2012 and filed its Statement of Organization with the Department on September 7, 2012.

¹⁷ SEIU International Ballot Question Committee Pre-General campaign statement filed October 26, 2012 (original).

¹⁸ Answer to Complaint, pg. 9 and Ex. G.

two entities, HCFI and Citizens, thwarting the disclosure purposes of the MCFA. Funds solicited and received by HCFI for the purpose of supporting a ballot question were not HCFI's funds; they were Citizens' funds and should have been reported as contributions from the various SEIU organizations.

This bifurcation enabled Hoyle, DeLisle, and Thomas to conceal the true funding source behind Proposal 4, and deprived voters of this vital information until after Election Day.

Secondary Depository and Commingling of Funds

Under the MCFA, a committee "shall have 1 account in a financial institution in this state as an official depository for the purpose of depositing all contributions received by the committee . . . and for the purpose of making all expenditures." MCL 169.221(6). Secondary depositories "shall be used for the sole purpose of depositing contributions and promptly transferring the deposits to the committee's official depository." *Id.* In addition, section 21(12) prohibits a committee from commingling contributions that it receives "with other funds of an agent of the committee or of any other person."¹⁹ A person who violates section 21 of the Act is subject to a civil fine of not more than \$1,000.00. Section 24 of the Act requires a committee to "list the name and address of each financial institution in which a secondary depository is or is intended to be located." MCL 169.224(2)(c). A person that fails to disclose the existence of a secondary depository is subject to a civil fine of not more than \$1,000.00. MCL 169.215(15).

Citizens omitted a secondary depository from its Statement of Organization, yet it received contributions that were initially deposited into HCFI's account and subsequently transferred to Citizens' official depository account. Under this arrangement, HCFI's account functioned as a secondary depository for Citizens. There were 49 transactions conducted through this undisclosed secondary depository – 31 contributions and 18 expenditures. Because Citizens did not list a secondary depository on its Statement of Organization, the Department concludes that there may be a reason to believe that Citizens violated section 24 of the Act.

Section 21 requires contributions deposited into a secondary depository to be "promptly" transferred to the committee's official depository. A review of the campaign statements filed shows that on March 23, 2012, SEIU Healthcare MI made a \$500,000 contribution which was deposited into HCFI's bank account, but only \$450,000 of this amount was transferred to Citizens' account on that day. The remaining \$50,000 was not transferred to Citizens' account until June 5, 2012, 74 days later.

Additionally, contributions to Citizens were commingled with funds belonging to HCFI when they were deposited into HCFI's account. The Department finds that 49 transactions occurred through this commingled account.

An analysis of the campaign statements filed by both Citizens and the HCFI belatedly-formed ballot question committee also reveals several instances where HCFI purportedly transferred more money to Citizens than it had available. For example, based on HCFI's reported

¹⁹ Under the Act, a person includes a corporation. MCL 169.211(2).

contributions and expenditures, it appears that HCFI transferred \$1.6 million to Citizens on September 6, 2012 when it only had \$1.56 million available. HCFI does not report receiving another contribution until September 11, 2012 to cover this deficit. On September 24, 2012, HCFI appears to have transferred \$350,000 to Citizens when it only had \$310,000 available. It was 3 days before HCFI received a contribution to cover this deficit. HCFI also appeared to transfer more money than it had available on September 28, 2012 (\$40,000 deficit), October 4, 2012 (\$20,000 deficit), and October 12, 2012 (\$20,000 deficit). One of three things occurred – 1) HCFI’s bank allowed it to make a transfer to another account in an amount that would overdraw HCFI’s bank account by tens of thousands of dollars, which the Department finds improbable; 2) HCFI and Citizens shared the same bank account and there was no physical transfer of money; or 3) Citizens reports and the reports that were belatedly filed after the election are incomplete or inaccurate.

Because the funds appear to have been commingled and were not promptly transferred to the Citizens account, the Department concludes there may be reason to believe Citizens violated section 21 of the Act.

Inaccurate or Incomplete Reports

Section 34 of the MCFA requires ballot question committee to timely file complete and accurate campaign statements. A treasurer who files an incomplete or inaccurate statement or report is subject to a civil fine of up to \$1,000.00 or the amount of the undisclosed contribution, whichever is greater. MCL 169.234(7).

The Legislature has made it clear that an important purpose of the Act is to make public the source of the funds behind a registered ballot question committee. In fact, as recently as July 3, 2012, the Legislature amended the Act to enhance the penalty for the non-disclosure of contributions to a ballot question committee and to require a ballot question committee to file additional campaign statements to provide more timely information regarding the source the committee’s funds to the public.²⁰ 2012 PA 277 increased the highest penalty for a violation of section 34 of the Act from \$1,000.00 to the amount of the undisclosed contribution.

When Hoyle, DeLisle, and Thomas incorporated HCFI and Hoyle formed Citizens, they attempted to evade the disclosure provisions of the MCFA by artificially dividing contributions and expenditures between two committees. The enclosed table illustrates the total contributions obtained by Citizens, by funneling the money through HCFI, that were hidden from public view prior to the 2012 November election. It includes 31 distinct contributions from SEIU entities, totaling \$9.36 million, between March and November, 2012.

The Department notes that in response to the complaint, you contend that “SEIU’s support for Proposal 4 was not a closely-held secret[,]” and provided several newspaper articles in support of your position. Certainly, statements made to the news media do not suffice where the Act requires public disclosure of a committee’s financial activity through the filing of campaign

²⁰ Prior to Public Act 277 of 2012, a treasurer or other person responsible for report preparation who failed to disclose a contribution on a report was subject to a fine of up to \$1,000.00.

statements. The Department further recognizes that the reports you have provided tend to show that the opponents of the proposal publically raised the issue of SEIU's interest in placing a provision for home care workers in the Michigan Constitution, but they also bolster the fact that other than the contributions reported by SEIU International, no one knew where the money for the ballot question was coming from. Further, despite possessing intimate knowledge of Citizens' and HCFI's finances and thus the original source of Citizens' funds, when Hoyle was asked by The Detroit News right before the 2012 November election to disclose the donors to Home Care First, he surprisingly responded, "I think it's safe to say that workers and advocacy groups on behalf of seniors and disability groups are funding it."²¹

Additionally, on its original 2012 Post-General campaign statement, SEIU International reported 2 separate contributions to Citizens on October 25, 2012 – one for \$397,000 and one for \$200,000. HCFI and Citizens reported this as a single \$597,000 contribution. SEIU International subsequently filed an Amended 2012 Post-General campaign statement, which omits the \$200,000 contribution to Citizens. You acknowledge in your answer to the complaint that this amendment "corrected one erroneous entry,"²² but Citizens still reports receiving and expending this \$200,000, and has not disclosed any alternate source for these funds.

In short, the belated revelations of the source of HCFI's funds thwarted the disclosure purposes of the MCFA and deprived the electorate of any meaningful opportunity to discover the ultimate source of Citizens' funds prior to Election Day. There was no public disclosure of the contributions from various SEIU groups until 8 days after the election. Because the Department concludes that the functions of gathering contributions and making expenditures was artificially bifurcated between two entities and that Citizens failed to report the true source of its contributions, the Department finds there may be a reason to believe Citizens violated section 34 of the Act.

Late Contribution Reports

The MCFA requires committees to report late contributions by filing a late contribution report within 48 hours of receipt of the contribution. MCL 169.232(1). Citizens was required to file three late contribution reports for 6 contributions purportedly received from various SEIU organizations (not HCFI) on October 25, 30, and November 2, 2012. Although Citizens filed late contribution reports, they erroneously identify HCFI as the source of these late contributions. Based on these facts, the Department concludes there may be a reason to believe Citizens violated section 32 of the Act.

²¹ The Detroit News, Chad Livengood, November 5, 2012, available at <http://www.detroitnews.com/article/20121105/POLITICS01/211050346>. While those groups may have wanted to the proposal to pass, they certainly were not the source of funding behind HCFI or Citizens. When Hoyle made that statement, he was well aware that all of the funding for Citizens had actually come from a few SEIU organizations.

²² Answer to Complaint, pg. 5

Proposed Resolution

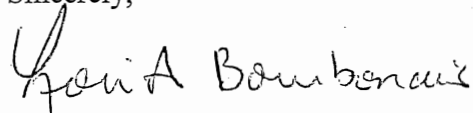
Therefore, based on the foregoing, the Department finds that there may be reason to believe that Citizens violated the MCFA. MCL 169.215(10). Having made this determination, the Department is required by law to attempt to resolve this matter informally. *Id.* The Department now offers you this opportunity to informally resolve the complaint by executing the enclosed conciliation agreement, which requires Citizens to pay a civil fine to the State of Michigan in the amount of \$256,000.00. This amount represents the following:

Secondary Depository MCL 169.221(6), (13), 224(2)(c)	49 transactions \$1,000.00 per violation	\$49,000.00
Commingling of Funds MCL 169.221(12), (13)	49 transactions \$1,000.00 per violation	49,000.00
Incomplete or Inaccurate Campaign Statements MCL 169.234(7)	31 contributions \$5,000.00 per violation	155,000.00
Incomplete or Inaccurate Late Contribution Reports MCL 169.232, 215(15)	3 inaccurate reports \$1,000.00 per violation	3,000.00
TOTAL		\$256,000.00

If Citizens accepts this settlement, the executed conciliation agreement and payment in full must be submitted to this office **on or before February 21, 2014**. Payment must be made by check or money order payable to the State of Michigan; please include the notation, "Conciliation Agreement, Attn: Bureau of Elections" on your check or money order.

Please be advised that if the Department is unable to resolve this complaint informally, it is required by MCL 169.215(10)-(11) to commence an administrative hearing to enforce the civil penalties provided by law. "If after a hearing the secretary of state determines that a violation of this act has occurred, the secretary of state may issue an order requiring the person to pay a civil fine equal to triple the amount of the improper contribution or expenditure plus not more than \$1,000.00 for each violation." MCL 169.215(11).

Sincerely,



Lori A. Bourbonais
Bureau of Elections
Michigan Department of State

Table 1
CONTRIBUTIONS TO HCFI, SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSFERRED TO CITIZENS

Statement	Date	Contributor	Amount	Total For Reporting Period
PRE-PRIMARY CS	3/23/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$500,000.00	
	4/23/2012	SEIU MI STATE COUNCIL	\$150,000.00	
	4/25/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION	\$250,000.00	
	6/5/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$250,000.00	
	6/11/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION	\$250,000.00	
	6/22/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION	\$250,000.00	
	6/26/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$250,000.00	
				\$1,900,000.00
PRE-GENERAL CS	8/28/2012	SEIU UNITED LONG TERM CARE	\$150,000.00	
	8/28/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$900,000.00	
	8/28/2012	SEIU UNITED HEALTH WORKERS	\$200,000.00	
	8/31/2012	SEIU 774 NW	\$100,000.00	
	8/31/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE IL/IN	\$150,000.00	
	9/11/2012	SEIU UNITED 1199	\$100,000.00	
	9/17/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$500,000.00	
	9/21/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$750,000.00	
	9/27/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$250,000.00	
	9/28/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$1,000,000.00	
	10/2/2012	SEIU UNITED HEALTH WORKERS	\$20,000.00	
	10/4/2012	SEIU MI STATE COUNCIL	\$150,000.00	
	10/11/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$1,000,000.00	
	10/18/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$808,000.00	
10/18/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE WI	\$10,000.00		
10/19/2012	SEIU 1133	\$10,000.00		
				\$6,098,000.00
POST-GENERAL CS	10/23/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE PA	\$10,000.00	
	10/24/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$250,000.00	
	10/25/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE IL/IN	\$100,000.00	
	10/25/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION	\$597,000.00	
	10/30/2012	SEIU HEALTHCARE MI	\$100,000.00	
	10/30/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$130,000.00	
	11/2/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$65,000.00	
11/2/2012	SEIU INTERNATIONAL UNION BQC	\$110,000.00		
				\$1,362,000.00
			Total Contributions	\$9,360,000.00



STATE OF MICHIGAN
RUTH JOHNSON, SECRETARY OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LANSING

In the Matter of:

**Citizens for Affordable Quality Home Care
Dohn Hoyle, Treasurer
400 Galleria Officentre, Suite 117
Southfield, Michigan 48034**

Committee Id. No. 515805

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

Pursuant to MCL §169.215(10) of the Michigan Campaign Finance Act (the Act), MCL §169.201 *et seq.*, the Secretary of State and Citizens for Affordable Quality Home Care (Respondent) hereby enter into a conciliation agreement with respect to certain acts, omissions, methods, or practices prohibited by the Act.

The Secretary of State alleges that there may be reason to believe that the Respondent violated MCL §169.221(6) and 169.224(2)(c) of the Act by failing to disclose the existence of a secondary depository.

The Secretary of State further alleges that there may be reason to believe that the Respondent violated MCL §§169.221(12) by commingling funds with Home Care First, Inc.

The Secretary of State further alleges that there may be reason to believe that the Respondent violated MCL 169.232(1) by failing to file three late contribution reports identifying the true sources of its late contributions.

The Secretary of State further alleges that there may be reason to believe that the Respondent violated MCL 169.234(7) by knowingly filing incomplete or inaccurate campaign statements, which omitted the true sources of its contributions.

Respondent believes that it did not intentionally violate the foregoing provisions of the Act. However, the Respondent, without admitting any issue of law or fact, except as stated herein, hereby voluntarily enters into this conciliation agreement and assures the Secretary of State that it will comply with the Act and the Rules promulgated to implement the Act.

By executing this conciliation agreement, the Respondent certifies that it has paid a civil fine in the amount of \$199,000.00 to the State of Michigan.

The Secretary of State and the Respondent further agree that this agreement is in effect and enforceable for four years from the date it is signed by the Secretary of State or her duly authorized representative.

The Secretary of State and the Respondent further agree that this agreement, unless violated, shall constitute a complete bar to any further civil or criminal action against the Respondents or their contributors in relation to this complaint with respect to matters covered in the conciliation agreement.

The Secretary of State and the Respondent further agree that the complaint and investigation that resulted in this agreement are disposed of and will not be the basis for further proceedings against the Respondents or their contributors in relation to this complaint, except pursuant to this agreement.

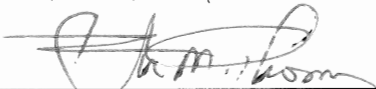
The Secretary of State and the Respondent further agree that this agreement will not prevent the Secretary of State from taking action for violations of this agreement.

The Secretary of State and the Respondent further agree that the Respondent's performance under this agreement shall be given due consideration in any subsequent proceedings.

The Secretary of State and the Respondent further agree that this agreement, when signed, shall become a part of the permanent public records of the Department of State.


The Secretary of State and the Respondent finally agree that the signatories below are authorized to enter into and bind the parties to this agreement, and have done so by signing this agreement on the date below.

RUTH JOHNSON
SECRETARY OF STATE



Christopher M. Thomas, Director
Bureau of Elections

RESPONDENT



Dohn Hoyle, Treasurer
Citizens / Affordable Quality Home Care

Date: 3/10/2014

Date: 3/10/14