GALENA WEST
Chief of Enforcement
ANGELA J. BRERETON
Assistant Chief Counsel
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION
1102 Q Street, Suite 3000
Sacramento, CA 95811
Telephone: (916) 322-5771
Email: abrereton@fppc.ca.gov
Attorneys for Complainant
Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission

# BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION STATE OF CALIFORNIA 

In the Matter of

LEEANN WALLETTE SCHIERBURG,

Respondent.

FPPC Case No. 16/586

STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER

## INTRODUCTION

LeeAnn Wallette Schierburg was the Director of Health Information Management at Alameda Health System (AHS), a local government agency located in Oakland, CA. She was employed in this capacity from October 24, 2011 through September 2, 2016.

The Political Reform Act (the "Act") ${ }^{1}$ requires public officials to file annual Statements of Economic Interests ("SEI") which provide specific information about their economic interests. Schierburg failed to disclose economic interests in her 2015 annual SEI.

[^0]
## SUMMARY OF THE LAW

All legal references and discussions of the law refer to the Act's provisions as they existed at the time of the stated violations.

## Need for Liberal Construction and Vigorous Enforcement of the Political Reform Act

When enacting the Political Reform Act, the people of the state of California found and declared that previous laws regulating political practices suffered from inadequate enforcement by state and local authorities. ${ }^{2}$ To that end, the Act must be liberally construed to achieve its purposes. ${ }^{3}$

There are many purposes of the Act. One purpose is to ensure that the assets and income of public officials, which may be materially affected by their official actions, be disclosed, so that conflicts of interest may be avoided. ${ }^{4}$ Another purpose is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced." ${ }^{5}$

## Duty to File Statements of Economic Interests

The Act requires every state and local government 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 violation of those requirements is deemed a violation of the Act. ${ }^{8}$

The conflict of interest code for AHS identified the Director of Health Information Management as a designated employee who must disclose all investments, income, and assets of business entities/trusts when the designated employee's ownership interest was $10 \%$ or greater, and all income, loans, business positions and gifts (including travel) from all sources located in or doing business within the jurisdiction.

[^1]The AHS conflict of interest code, by reference to Regulation 18730, also required designated employees to file annual SEIs by April $1 .{ }^{9}$

## SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

Schierburg began filing Annual SEIs as a designated employee of AHS in 2012. Until May 2016, she did not disclose any reportable interests.

In May 2016, Schierburg filed amended Annual SEIs for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, ${ }^{10}$ and 2015. In these amended SEIs, Schierburg disclosed income to her spouse from his employer, $\mathrm{M}^{*}$ Modal, a cloudbased clinical documentation/transcription services and technology company in the healthcare industry. M *Modal was doing business in AHS' jurisdiction, including contracts for services with AHS during the time of Schierburg's employment.

## VIOLATION

## Count 1: Failure to Fully Disclose Interests on Statement of Economic Interests

Schierburg failed to fully disclose interests in sources of income on her 2015 annual SEI, due on April 1, 2016, for her position as the Director of Health Information Management at AHS, a designated employee in the AHS conflict of interest code, violating Government Code sections 87207 and 87300 .

## PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of one count of violating the Act, which carries a maximum administrative penalty of $\$ 5,000 .{ }^{11}$

In determining the appropriate penalty for a particular violation of the Act, the Commission considers the typical treatment of a violation in the overall statutory scheme of the Act, with an emphasis on serving the purposes and intent of the Act. Additionally, the Commission considers the facts and circumstances of the violation in context of the factors set forth in Regulation 18361.5, subdivision (d): 1) the seriousness of the violations; 2) the presence or lack of intent to deceive the voting public; 3) whether the violation was deliberate, negligent, or inadvertent; 4) whether the Respondent demonstrated good faith in consulting with Commission staff; 5) whether there was a pattern of violations and whether

[^2]the violator has a prior record of violations of the Act or similar laws; and 6) whether, upon learning of the violation, the violator voluntarily provided amendments to provide full disclosure. ${ }^{12}$

Applying the factors to this case, the failure to timely report all required information on an SEI deprives the public of important information about a public official's economic interests and it has the potential to conceal conflicts of interest. Schierburg failed to disclose her interest in her husband's employer, but the Enforcement Division did not obtain any evidence of intentional concealment. Schierburg previously filed SEIs, demonstrating that she was aware of her filing obligations. Schierburg does not have a prior enforcement history. But the economic interest not disclosed was her husband's employer, who contracted with Schierburg's agency during her employment, causing a perception of a conflict of interest. Further, Schierburg engaged in a pattern of failing to disclose her husband's employer going back to 2011. Overall, Schierburg's violations deprived the public of important information regarding her economic interests.

The Commission also considers penalties in prior cases involving similar violations. Recent cases with similar violations include:

## Count 1: Failure to Fully Disclose Interests on Statement of Economic Interests

In the Matter of Abdallah Farrukh, M.D.; FPPC No. 16/071. Respondent, a member of the Antelope Valley Healthcare District Board of Directors, failed to timely disclose numerous investments and sources of income interests on his 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 Annual SEIs, in violation of Government Code sections 87206, 87207, and 87300 (4 counts). The respondent had no prior enforcement history. In July 2019, the Commission imposed a penalty of $\$ 1,000$ per violation.

In this case, a higher penalty to that imposed in the comparable case is recommended. Like Farrukh, Schierburg was an experienced public official who should have been aware of her duties under the Act to timely file her SEIs and fully disclose all of her reportable economic interests. Schierburg has no prior enforcement action. But the economic interest not disclosed was her husband's employer, who contracted with Schierburg's agency during her employment, causing a perception of a conflict of interest. Further, Schierburg engaged in a pattern of failing to disclose her husband's employer going

[^3]back to 2011. Overall, Schierburg's violations deprived the public of important information regarding her economic interests. A penalty of $\$ 2,000$ is recommended.

## CONCLUSION

Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and Respondent, LeeAnn Wallette Schierburg, 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 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. Respondent agrees to the issuance of the decision and order set forth below. Also, Respondent agrees to the Commission imposing against her an administrative penalty in the amount of $\$ 2,000$. One or more payments totaling this 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 they will be held by the State of California until the Commission issues its decision and order regarding this matter.
6. If the Commission refuses to approve this Stipulation then this Stipulation shall become null and void, and within fifteen business days after the Commission meeting at which the Stipulation is
rejected, all payments tendered by Respondent in connection with this Stipulation shall be reimbursed to Respondent. If this Stipulation is not approved by the Commission, and if a full evidentiary hearing before the Commission becomes necessary, neither any member of the Commission, nor the Executive Director, shall be disqualified because of prior consideration of this Stipulation.
7. The parties to this agreement may execute their respective signature pages separately. A copy of any party's executed signature page including a hardcopy of a signature page transmitted via fax or as a PDF email attachment is as effective and binding as the original.

Dated: $\qquad$
Galena West, Chief, on behalf of the Enforcement Division Fair Political Practices Commission

Dated: $\qquad$
LeeAnn Wallette Schierburg, Respondent

The foregoing Stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of LeeAnn Wallette Schierburg," FPPC Case No. $16 / 586$ is hereby accepted as the final decision and order of the Fair Political Practices Commission, effective upon execution below by the Chair.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: $\qquad$

Richard C. Miadich, Chair<br>Fair Political Practices Commission


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Political Reform Act is contained in Government Code $\S \S 81000$ through 91014, and all statutory references are to this code. The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in $\S \$ 18110$ through 18997 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations, and all regulatory references are to this source.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ § 81001, subd. (h).
    ${ }^{3}$ § 81003 .
    ${ }^{4}$ § 81002, subd. (c).
    ${ }^{5} \S 81002$, subd. (f).
    ${ }^{6}$ § 87300.
    ${ }^{7} \S 87302$, subd. (a) and (b).
    ${ }^{8}$ § 87300 .

[^2]:    ${ }^{9}$ Reg. 18730, subd. (b)(5).
    ${ }^{10}$ All disclosure violations for the Annual SEIs for 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are past the statute of limitations.
    ${ }^{11} \S 83116$, subd. (c).

[^3]:    ${ }^{12}$ Reg. 18361.5, subd. (d).

