1 2 3 4 5	GALENA WEST Chief of Enforcement JENNA C. RINEHART Commission Counsel FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISS 1102 Q Street, Suite 3000 Sacramento, CA 95811 Telephone: (916) 323-6302 Email: JRinehart@fppc.ca.gov	ION	
6 7	Attorneys for Complainant Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission		
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9	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION		
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
11	In the Matter of:	FPPC Case No. 18/867	
12	VERGNE FOR LMUSD TRUSTEE	STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER	
13 14	AREA 3 2018 AND ANDREA VERGNE,		
15	Respondents.		
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17	INTRODUCTION		
18	Respondent, Andrea Vergne ("Vergne"), was unsuccessful in her bid for Trustee of Area 3 for		
19	the Lucia Mar Unified School District in the November 6, 2018, General Election. Respondent, Vergne		
20	for LMUSD Trustee Area 3 2018 (the "Committee") was Vergne's controlled committee.		
21	The Political Reform Act (the "Act") 1 requires candidates and committees to source all		
22	campaign contributions and expenditures through a single designated campaign bank account. Vergne		
23	and the Committee violated the Act by failing to source all contributions and expenditures through a		
24	designated campaign bank account.		
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27 28	¹ The Political Reform Act – sometimes simply referred to as the Act – is contained in Government Code sections 81000 through 91014. All statutory references are to this code. The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in Sections 18110 through 18997 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations. All regulatory references are to this source.		
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SUMMARY OF THE LAW

The Act and its regulations are amended from time to time. The violations in this case occurred in 2018. For this reason, all legal references and discussions of law pertain to the Act's provisions as they existed at that time.

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." A central purpose of the Act is to promote transparency by ensuring that receipts and expenditures in election campaigns are fully and truthfully disclosed so that voters are fully informed and improper practices are inhibited.⁴ Another purpose of the Act is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced."⁵

Controlled Committee

A controlled committee means a committee that is controlled directly or indirectly by a candidate.⁶ A candidate controls a committee if he has a significant influence on the actions or decisions of the committee.⁷

One Designated Campaign Bank Account

Upon the filing of a statement of intention to run for office, a candidate must establish one designated campaign bank account.⁸ All campaign contributions, made to the candidate, must be deposited in the designated campaign bank account.⁹ All personal funds of the candidate, which the candidate intends to use to promote her election, must be deposited into the designated campaign bank

² Section 81001, subdivision (h).

³ Section 81003.

⁴ Section 81002, subdivision (a).

⁵ Section 81002, subdivision (f).

⁶ Section 82016, subdivision (a).

⁷ *Id*.

⁸ Section 85201, subdivision (a).

⁹ Section 85201, subdivision (c).

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account prior to expenditure. 10 All campaign expenditures must be made from the committee's designated campaign bank account.¹¹

Statement of Organization

A recipient committee shall file the original of the statement of organization with the Secretary of State and shall also file a copy of the statement of organization with the local filing officer. 12 If there is a change in any of the information contained in a statement of organization, an amendment shall be filed within 10 days to reflect the change. 13 The committee shall file the original of the amendment with the Secretary of State and shall also file a copy of the amendment with the local filing officer. 14

Mandatory Filing of Campaign Statements

The Act requires a recipient committee to file semi-annual campaign statements twice per year disclosing its campaign contributions and expenditures. ¹⁵ A recipient committee must file a semi-annual campaign statement by January 31 for the period ending December 31, and by July 31 for the period ending June 30, or the next business day if the deadline falls on a weekend or holiday. 16

In addition to semi-annual campaign statements, the Act requires all candidates appearing on the ballot to be voted on at the next election to file pre-election campaign statements as follows: (1) for the period ending 45 days before the election, the statement shall be filed no later than 40 days before the election, and (2) for the period ending 17 days before the election the statement shall be filed no later than 12 days before the election.¹⁷

"Period covered" by a campaign statement means the period beginning the day after the closing date of the most recent campaign statement which was required to be filed and ending with the closing date of the statement in question. 18 If a person has not previously filed a campaign statement, the period covered begins on January 1.¹⁹

¹⁰ Section 85201, subdivision (d).

¹¹ Section 85201, subdivision (e).

¹² Section 84101, subdivision (a).

¹³ Section 84103, subdivision (a).

¹⁴ *Id*.

¹⁵ Section 84200.

¹⁶ Section 84200, subdivision (a) and Regulation 18116, subdivision (a).

¹⁷ Section 84200.5 and 84200.8.

¹⁸ Section 82046, subdivision (b).

¹⁹ *Id*.

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Joint and Several Liability of Committee, Candidate and Treasurer

It is the duty of a committee treasurer to ensure the committee complies with the Act.²⁰ A treasurer may be held jointly and severally liable, along with the committee and candidate, for violations committed by the committee.²¹

Liability for Violations

Any person who violates any provision of the Act, who purposely or negligently causes any other person to violate any provision of the Act, or who aids and abets any other person in the violation of any provision of the Act, is liable for administrative penalties up to \$5,000 per violation.²²

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

Vergne was unsuccessful in her bid for Trustee of Area 3 for the Lucia Mar Unified School District in the November 6, 2018, General Election. The Committee reported receiving a total of approximately \$200 in contributions and spending approximately \$2,293 in expenditures. The \$200 contribution was received from a single contributor and the expenditures were paid for by Vergne herself, outside the Committee's campaign bank account.

This case was opened in response to a referral from the local filing officer, San Luis Obispo County Clerk-Recorder, for failing to timely file required campaign statements. Vergne failed to file the first pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2018 to September 22, 2018, due September 27, 2018, and failed to report the contributions the Committee received from her on a pre-election campaign statement, however, these violations are not being charged separately for settlement purposes and the statements have been filed and amended as part of this settlement agreement.

Vergne timely filed the second pre-election campaign statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2018 to October 20, 2018, due October 25, 2018, reporting the contributions and expenditures discussed above.

²⁰ Sections 81004, 84100, and Regulation 18427.

²¹ Sections 83116. 5 and 91006.

²² Sections 83116 and 83116. 5.

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Failure to Source all Contributions and Expenditures through Campaign Bank Account

On August 21, 2018, Vergne filed an initial statement of organization for the Committee and reported Wells Fargo Bank, in Grover Beach, CA, as the financial institution where the campaign bank account was located. During discussions with the Enforcement Division, Vergne admitted she did not open a campaign bank account but instead used her personal credit card to pay for the Committee's campaign expenditures. Vergne provided the Enforcement Division with the invoices for the Committee's campaign expenditures, they are as follows:

Date	Description	Amount
08/20/2018	Elite Consulting Specialists	\$1,090.00
08/21/2018	Print Shop - invite flyer	\$35.72
09/07/2018	Print Shop - posters	\$175.01
09/07/2018	Print Shop - buttons	\$464.70
09/07/2018	Print Shop - yard sign	\$495.45
	TOTAL:	\$2,260.88

VIOLATIONS

Count 1: Failure to Source all Contributions and Expenditures through Campaign Bank Account

Vergne and the Committee failed to deposit approximately \$2,260 in contributions into a designated campaign bank account and failed to pay approximately \$2,260 in expenditures from a designated campaign bank account, in violation of Government Code Section 85201, subdivisions (c), (d) and (e).

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 \$5,000.²³

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

²³ Section 83116, subdivision (c).

²⁴ Regulation 18361. 5, subdivision (d).

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.²⁴

A violation of the designated campaign bank account rule is considered inherently serious as the rule is considered key to ensuring committees accurately disclose their contributions and expenditures. In this case, the evidence supports there was no intent to conceal, deceive or mislead the public as to the Committee's contributions and expenditures because the Committee and Vergne filed a pre-election campaign statement prior to the election reporting the Committee's campaign expenditures. Here, the violation appears to be negligent, not deliberate, as Vergne was not sophisticated with the Act. The violation committed here was an isolated incident as Vergne has not had prior campaign experience or enforcement history.

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

In the Matter of Andrew Valencia for Sweetwater School Board 2016 and Andrew Valencia; FPPC Case No. 16/20043. Respondent, an unsuccessful candidate for the Board of Trustees for a school district and his controlled committee, failed to make all expenditures from and deposit all contributions into the designated campaign bank account. Many expenditures were paid for directly from the Respondent candidate or his family. This was Respondents second unsuccessful attempt to run for this Board and there were multiple other violations. On September 20, 2018, the Commission approved a penalty of \$2,500 for this count.

A lesser penalty than that approved in the *Valencia* case is recommended. Like *Valencia*, the Committee and Vergne failed to make all expenditures from and deposit all contributions into a designated campaign bank account. Vergne, like *Valencia*, paid for the majority of the Committee's expenditures with her personal funds, neglecting to source the funds through a designated campaign bank account first. In mitigation, unlike Valencia, who raised at least \$25,000, the Committee and Vergne ran a very small campaign raising and spending approximately \$2,260. Also, unlike *Valencia*,

Vergne was not sophisticated or familiar with the Act as she did not have any prior campaign experience. Further, Vergne does not have prior enforcement history.

Based on the foregoing, a penalty in the amount of \$2,000 is recommended.

CONCLUSION

Complainant, the Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission, and Respondents, Vergne for LMUSD Trustee Area 3 2018 and Andrea Vergne hereby agree as follows:

- 1. Respondents 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 Respondents pursuant to Section 83116.
- 4. Respondents understand, and hereby knowingly and voluntarily waive, 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. Respondents agree to the issuance of the decision and orders set forth below. Also, Respondents agree to the Commission imposing against them an administrative penalty in the amount of \$2,000. One or more cashier's checks or money orders totaling said 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 same shall 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

1	rejected, all payments tendered by Respondents in connection with this stipulation shall be reimbursed		
2	to Respondents. If this stipulation is not approved by the Commission, and if a full evidentiary hearing		
3	before the Commission becomes necessary, neither any member of the Commission, nor the Executive		
4	Director, shall be disqualified because of prior consideration of this stipulation.		
5	7. The parties to this agreement may execute their respective signature pages separately. A copy of		
6	any party's executed signature page, including a hardcopy of a signature page transmitted via fax or as a		
7	PDF email attachment, is as effective and binding as the original.		
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9	Dated:		
10	Galena West, Chief of Enforcement Fair Political Practices Commission		
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12	Dated:		
13	Andrea Vergne, individually and on behalf of Vergne for LMUSD Trustee Area 3 2018,		
14	Respondents		
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16	The foregoing stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of Vergne for LMUSD Trustee Area 3		
17	2018 and Andrea Vergne," FPPC Case No. 18/867, is hereby accepted as the final decision and order of		
18	the Fair Political Practices Commission, effective upon execution by the Chair.		
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20	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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22	Dated:		
23	Richard C. Miadich, Chair Fair Political Practices Commission		
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