1	GALENA WEST		
2	Chief of Enforcement THERESA GILBERTSON Commission Counsel Fair Political Practices Commission		
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4	1102 Q Street, Suite 3000 Sacramento, CA 95811		
5	Telephone: (916) 323-6421 Email: tgilbertson@fppc.ca.gov		
6	Attamassa fan Camalainaut		
7	Attorneys for Complainant Enforcement Division of the Fair Political Practices Commission		
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9	BEFORE THE FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
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11	In the Matter of:	FPPC Case No. 2017/00849	
12	ESAU HERRERA FOR ASSEMBLY 2016, ESAU HERRERA, AND	STIPULATION, DECISION AND ORDER	
13	REBÉCCA RIVERA,		
14	Respondents.		
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16	INTRODUCTION		
17	Respondent Esau Herrera ("Herrera") is an experienced candidate and officeholder. Herrera ra		
18	unsuccessfully for Assembly District 27 in the June 7, 2016 Primary Election. His candidate-controlled		
19	committee was Esau Herrera for Assembly 2016 ("2016 Assembly Committee"). Rebecca Rivera		
20	("Rivera") served as the treasurer for the 2016 Assembly Committee. The 2016 Assembly Committee		
21	Herrera, and Rivera violated the Political Reform Act1 ("Act") by failing to timely file campaign		
22	statements and accepting an over the limit contribution.		
23	SUMMARY OF THE LAW		
24	All statutory references and discussions of law pertain to the Act's provisions as they existed at the		
25	time of the violations.		
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Need for Liberal Construction and Vigorous Enforcement of the Political Reform Act

When enacting the Political Reform Act, the people of California found and declared that previous laws regulating political practices suffered from inadequate enforcement by state and local authorities.¹ Thus, it was decreed that the Act "should be liberally construed to accomplish its purposes."²

One 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.³ Along these lines, the Act includes a comprehensive campaign reporting system.⁴ Another purpose of the Act is to provide adequate enforcement mechanisms so that the Act will be "vigorously enforced."⁵

Definition of Committee

A "committee" included any person or combination of persons who received contributions totaling \$2,000 or more in a calendar year.⁶ This type of committee is commonly referred to as a "recipient committee." A recipient committee controlled by a candidate is called a controlled committee.

Semi-annual Campaign Statements

A controlled committee must file two semi-annual campaign statements each year no later than July 31 for the period ending June 30 and no later than January 31 for the period ending December 31.⁷ Whenever the deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or official state holiday, the filing deadline for a statement shall be extended to the next regular business day.⁸

Pre-Election Campaign Statements

A controlled committee must file two pre-election campaign statements before the election in which the candidate is listed on the ballot.⁹ A committee must file a first pre-election campaign statement no later than 40 days before the election for the reporting period ending 45 days before the election. A committee

¹ Section 81001, subdivision (h).

² Section 81003.

³ Section 81002, subdivision (a).

⁴ Sections 84200, et seq.

⁵ Section 81002, subdivision (f).

⁶ Section 82013, subdivision (a).

⁷ Section 84200, subdivision (a).

⁸ Regulation 18116, subdivision (a).

⁹ Section 84200.5.

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must file a second pre-election statement no later than 12 days before the election for the reporting period ending 17 days before the election.¹⁰ Whenever the deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or official state holiday, the filing deadline for a statement shall be extended to the next regular business day.¹¹

For the June 6, 2016 Primary Election, the first pre-election reporting period was for January 1, 2016 through April 23, 2016 and was due on April 28, 2016. The second pre-election reporting period was for April 24, 2016 through May 21, 2016 and was due on May 26, 2016.

Contribution Limits for Candidates of Statewide Offices

A candidate for statewide elective office, including the office of Assembly or Senate, may not accept from a person, any contribution totaling more than the contribution limit in effect during the election. During the period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016, the contribution limit in effect for candidates for the Assembly was \$4,200 per person per primary or general election. Campaign contributions include payments, forgiveness of a loan, payment of a loan by a third party, or an enforceable promise to make a payment, including non-monetary or in-kind contributions. A loan received by a candidate or committee is a contribution unless the loan is received from a commercial lending institution in the ordinary course of business, or it is clear from the surrounding circumstances that it is not made for political purposes.

Candidate and Treasurer Liability

Under the Act, it is the duty of the candidate and the treasurer of a controlled committee to ensure that the committee complies with all the requirements of the Act concerning the receipt, expenditure, and reporting of funds.¹⁶ The candidate and treasurer may be held jointly and severally liable, along with the committee, for violations committed by the committee.¹⁷

¹⁰ Sections 84200.8.

¹¹ Regulation 18116, subdivision (a).

¹² Section 82024, Section 85301, subdivision (a).

¹³ Former Regulation 18545, subdivision (a) (2015).

¹⁴ Section 82015.

¹⁵ Section 84213.

¹⁶ Sections 81004, 84100, 84213, and Regulation 18427.

¹⁷ Sections 83116.5 and 91006.

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

Herrera ran for but was unsuccessful in his candidacy for the Assembly District 27 in the June 6, 2016 Primary Election. The 2016 Assembly Committee qualified on or about March 7, 2016, according to a Statement of Organization filed on March 18, 2016. Rivera served as the treasurer for this committee. For the primary, the 2016 Assembly Committee reported a total of approximately \$66,254 in contributions and approximately \$62,587 in expenditures. The 2016 Assembly Committee was terminated with the Secretary of State according to a Statement of Organization filed on May 3, 2018.

As a candidate on the ballot, Herrera was required to file two pre-election statements. The first pre-election statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2016 through April 23, 2016 was due on April 28, 2016. The 2016 Assembly Committee filed this statement on May 2, 2016, four days late. The 2016 Assembly Committee filed the second pre-election statement timely. The semiannual campaign statement for the reporting period of May 22, 2016 through June 30, 2016 was due on August 1, 2016. The 2016 Assembly Committee filed this statement 640 days late on May 3, 2018. The semiannual campaign statement for the reporting period of July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 was due on January 31, 2017. The 2016 Assembly Committee filed this statement 457 days late on May 3, 2018.

In addition to failing to timely file campaign statements, the 2016 Assembly Committee, Herrera, and Rivera accepted a contribution that was over the legal contribution limit of \$4,200 per person per election. On or about April 12, 2016, Respondents received two checks from David B. Townsley. The first check was for \$4,200. The second check from Townsley was for \$40,000 and was reported as a loan. Both checks were deposited into the committee bank account on or around April 13, 2016 and were timely reported on a 24-hour report and reported on the first pre-election campaign statement. Herrera was permitted to raise funds for the general election prior to the primary election. Therefore, of the \$40,000 loan, \$4,200 could have been attributed to the general election. However, the additional funds, totaling \$35,800, was in excess of the contribution limits at the time and should not have been accepted. The 2016 Assembly Committee paid back the entirety of the \$40,000 loan to Townsley on or around June 29, 2016, after the primary election. Based on bank records, it does not appear that the money was ever spent. However, the deposit and reporting of the contributions from Townsley made the cash balance of Herrera's campaign funds look much larger than it would have if the contribution limits had been observed.

VIOLATIONS

Count 1: Failure to Timely File Campaign Statements

The 2016 Assembly Committee, Herrera, and Rivera failed to timely file a pre-election statement for the reporting period of January 1, 2016 through April 23, 2016 by the deadline of April 28, 2016, in violation of Government Code section 84200.5.

The 2016 Assembly Committee, Herrera, and Rivera failed to timely file two semiannual campaign statements, for the reporting periods of May 22, 2016 through June 30, 2016 by the deadline of August 1, 2016, and for the reporting period of July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 by the deadline of January 31, 2017, in violation of Government Code section 84200.

Count 2: Acceptance of an Over the Limit Campaign Contribution

The 2016 Assembly Committee, Herrera, and Rivera accepted an over the limit contribution of \$40,000 from David Townsley on or around April 12, 2016, in violation of Section 85301, subdivision (a) and Regulation 18545, subdivision (c).

PROPOSED PENALTY

This matter consists of two counts. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is \$5,000 per count.¹⁸ Thus, the maximum penalty that may be imposed here is \$10,000.

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. Also, the Commission considers factors such as: (a) the seriousness of the violation; (b) the presence or absence of 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.¹⁹

The failure to timely file campaign statements, particularly those statements regarding an election cycle, deprives the public of important, time-sensitive information about the campaign's activity. Accepting a campaign contribution in excess of the limits is one of the more serious violations because over-the-limit contributions provide an unfair advantage to one candidate over others who observe the

¹⁸ Section 83116, subdivision (c).

¹⁹ Regulation 18361.5, subdivision (d).

rules. Herrera has a history of enforcement. *In the Matter of Esau Ruiz Herrera, Esau Herrera for School Board 2014*, FPPC Case No 15/1386, the Commission approved a streamline settlement for failure to file a 24-hour report and failure to file a post-election semiannual report (2 counts). Another matter did not involve a violation at issue, but rather was related to Herrera's failure to report gifts on a statement of economic interest.

In determining a penalty, the Commission considers penalties in prior cases with comparable violations. For Count 1, a comparable case is *In the Matter of Cheryl Hansen for County Superintendent of Schools 2018, Cheryl Hansen, and William Beemer*, FPPC Case No. 18/586 (The Commission approved a stipulation on September 19, 2019.) Respondents failed to timely file pre-election campaign statements and semiannual campaign statements in connection with a Primary. Respondents were charged for all three filings related to the Primary and the Commission imposed a penalty of \$2,000. A similar penalty is warranted here, because although Herrera filed the second pre-election campaign statement timely, unlike Hansen, he is an experienced filer and has paid a penalty for the same violation in the past. Therefore, a penalty of \$2,000 is recommended for Count 1.

For Count 2, a comparable case is *In the Matter of Gray for Assembly 2014, Adam Gray, and Douglas L. White*, FPPC Case No. 16/455 (The Commission approved a stipulation on August 17, 2017.) The candidate and his candidate-controlled committee accepted two contributions from a single source that in combination was in excess of the prescribed contribution limits. The Commission imposed a penalty of \$3,000 for this count.

After considering the factors listed in Regulation 18361.5 and penalties in prior similar cases, a total penalty of \$5,000 is recommended.

CONCLUSION

Esau Herrera for Assembly 2016, Esau Herrera, and Rebecca Rivera 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.

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- 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.
- 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 order set forth below. Also, Respondents agree to the Commission imposing against them an administrative penalty in the amount of \$5,000. One or more payments 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 declines 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 Respondents in connection with this stipulation shall be reimbursed to Respondents. 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:	
	Galena West, Chief of Enforcement

Fair Political Practices Commission

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2	Dated:	
3		Esau Herrera, individually and on behalf of Esau Herrera for Assembly 2016
4		Esta Herrera for Assembly 2010
5	Dated:	
6		Rebecca Rivera, Treasurer Esau Herrera for Assembly 2016
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1	The foregoing stipulation of the parties "In the Matter of Esau Herrera for Assembly 2016, Esau		
2	Herrera, and Rebecca Rivera," FPPC Case No. 2017/0849 is hereby accepted as the final decision and		
3	order of the Fair Political Practices Commission, effective upon execution below by the Chair.		
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5	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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7	Dated:		
8	Richard C. Miadich, Chair Fair Political Practices Commission		
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