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June 1, 2017

VIA HAND DELIVERY

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Re: MUR 7157

Dear Mr. Jordan:

On behalf of Hillary for America and Jose H. Villarreal in his official capacity as Treasurer ("Respondents"), we write in response to the "Supplemental Filing to Complaint" in MUR 7157 that the Federal Election Commission (the "Commission") provided by letter dated March 28, 2017 (the "Supplemental Filing"). Respondents answered the original Complaint in a response dated December 19, 2016, which is attached for your records. The additional information provided in the Supplemental Filing does not support any adverse finding against Respondents, and the Commission should still find no reason to believe Respondents violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 52 U.S.C. § 30101 *et seq.* ("the Act").¹

The Supplemental Filing simply repeats the Complaint's original arguments while providing no additional facts to support it. Neither the Complaint nor the Supplemental Filing points to any specific act by Respondents that indicates the receipt of any contribution. Specifically, regarding alleged "electoral signs," *see* Supplemental Filing at 9, the Supplemental Filing alleges no conduct by Respondents that pertained to the one sign at issue here. The Supplemental Filing incorrectly cites to MUR 6659 (Murray Energy Corporation) for support of the claim that an individual, hand-held sign constitutes a public communication under the Act. However, the facts here are easily distinguishable. First, the signs in MUR 6659 were yard signs, which the Commission has already found to be public communications under the Act.² Second, and more

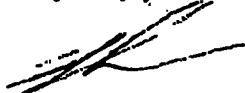
¹ It is not clear whether Respondents received timely notice of the Supplemental Filing. Section 111.5(a) requires the Commission to "notify each respondent that the complaint has been filed, advise them of Commission compliance procedures, and enclose a copy of the complaint" within "five (5) days after receipt." However, even though the Commission's correspondence conveying the Supplemental Filing was dated March 28, 2017, Respondents did not receive it until April 17, 2017.

² *See, e.g.* Conciliation Agreement, at 2, Matter Under Review 6659 (Murray Energy Corporation) (Sept. 15, 2015) ("Signs, including yard signs, are encompassed within the phrase, 'any other form of general public political

importantly, the Respondent in MUR 6659 purchased over 5,000 signs and decals, some of which were over eight feet long.³ Here, the Supplemental Filing and original Complaint can only point to one, small hand-held sign. If the Commission were to extend the disposition in MUR 6659 to individual, hand-held signs, every volunteer-made sign would be required to include a paid-for-by disclaimer; there is nothing in the Commission's precedent that would support this illogical extension to the current facts.

Regarding the alleged "Donald Duck costumes" and "paid third-party protestors using cellular phones to emit duck call sounds," the Supplemental Filing not only fails to allege any conduct by Respondents pertaining to these activities, but also fails to demonstrate how any one of them would meet the definition of a "public communication" and thereby qualify as "coordinated communications" under the Act. For the reasons set forth in our original response, the Commission should dismiss the Complaint and close the file.

Very truly yours,



Marc E. Elias
Brian G. Svoboda
Courtney T. Weisman
Counsel to Respondents

Enclosures

advertising,' although they are not specifically enumerated in the definitions of public communication in 52 U.S.C. § 30101(22) and 11C.F.R. § 100.26.").

³ First General Counsel's Report, at n.3, Matter Under Review 6659 (Murray Energy Corporation) (Aug. 5, 2013).

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December 19, 2016

Please date stamp this copy
and give to messenger to
return to Perkins Cole

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Jeff S. Jordan
Assistant General Counsel
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Re: MUR 7155

Dear Mr. Jordan:

On behalf of Hillary for America and José H. Villarreal in his official capacity as Treasurer (2:28
("Respondents"), we submit this letter in response to the complaint filed by the Public Interest
Legal Foundation ("Complainants") on October 20, 2016 (the "Complaint"), alleging a violation
of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"), or Federal Election
Commission ("FEC or "Commission") regulations. The Complaint presents no reason to believe
that Respondents committed any violation of the Act. The Commission should accordingly
dismiss the Complaint, close the file and take no further action.

The Complaint makes three allegations against Respondents:

First, it claims that Respondents coordinated voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives with “Americans United for Change and Voces de la Frontera Action and other unknown groups” in violation of 11 C.F.R. § 114.4 (2016).¹ The sole sources for this allegation are press releases issued by Americans United for Change and Voces de la Frontera Action, which describe programs contemplated by the groups. The Complaint provides no evidence that these programs were actually undertaken, and it offers no examples of any communication that either group actually issued, besides the press release.

Second, it claims that Respondents coordinated, directed, requested and approved the recruitment of individuals to attend and protest at rallies featuring the Republican presidential and vice presidential candidates, Donald J. Trump and Representative Mike Pence, in violation of 11 C.F.R. § 109.21(c).² This allegation hinges on two videos produced and published by a group called Project Veritas Action, which surreptitiously recorded, edited and published comments

¹ Compl. at 2.

² See *id.*

made by political consultants Scott Foval and Robert Creamer.³ The Complaint tries to corroborate the video-derived allegations with a news article describing protests at a Trump rally in Chicago,⁴ and another article describing the use of a costumed duck to follow the Republican presidential candidate.⁵

Third, the Complaint makes a sweeping and unsupported claim that “all public communications... done by Americans United for Change... were done at or with the direction, approval, suggestion, or after material discussion regarding the timing, content, and audience of the communications, of the DNC and Hillary for America campaign.”⁶ Again, besides the aforementioned press release, the Complaint provides no example of any public communication issued by Americans United for Change, let alone one that was coordinated with Respondents.

The Complaint fails to present an allegation of prohibited coordination by Respondents and Respondents categorically deny that any such coordination occurred. A public communication must satisfy a three-prong test to be considered a coordinated communication: it must (1) be paid for by a person other than a candidate, authorized committee or political party committee with which it is coordinated; (2) satisfy one or more content standards; and (3) satisfy one of several conduct standards.⁷

Yet the Complaint identifies no communication that would meet the content standard. Nor does it allege any activity by Respondents that would meet any conduct standard. Regarding the voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives allegedly undertaken by Americans United for Change and Voces de la Frontera Action, the Complaint identifies no communication that was distributed by either group, except for the press releases at Exhibits A and B. Nor does it present any conduct by Respondents that would have pertained to these activities, had they indeed occurred. Regarding the recruitment of protestors, even if one were to assume the authenticity of the spurious videos from which the allegation is derived, the Complaint still presents no claim of coordination. Again, it identifies no communication that meets the conduct standard, and no activity by Respondents that would meet the conduct standard, except for the vague implication that the campaign was aware of the protests.

The Commission may find “reason to believe” only if a Complaint sets forth sufficient specific facts, which, if proven true, would constitute a violation of the Act.⁸ For claims of coordination, the Commission requires an even stronger showing: that Complainant provide “probative

³ Exhibit E. The Complaint includes a putative transcript of the videos, apparently created by Complainant himself, as Exhibit F.

⁴ See Exhibit C.

⁵ See Exhibit D.

⁶ Compl. at 3.

⁷ 11 C.F.R. § 109.21.

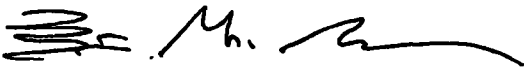
⁸ 11 C.F.R. § 109.21(a).

Jeff S. Jordan
December 19, 2016
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information of coordination.”⁹ The Complaint fails to meet either standard with respect to Respondents. Accordingly, we request the Commission find no reason to believe Respondents committed any violation of the Act and dismiss this matter immediately.

We appreciate the Commission’s consideration of this response.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marc E. Elias", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Marc E. Elias
Brian G. Svoboda
Courtney Weisman
Counsel to Respondents

⁹ Factual and Legal Analysis, Matter Under Review 5754 (MoveOn.org Voter Fund), at 3-4.