

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the matter of

The Honorable Pat Roberts
Pat Roberts for U.S. Senate, Inc.
And Richard A. Ball, as Treasurer

MUR 6888

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RESPONSE OF THE HONORABLE PAT ROBERTS AND
PAT ROBERTS FOR U.S. SENATE, INC., AND RICHARD A. BALL, AS TREASURER,
TO THE COMPLAINT

This responds on behalf of our clients, The Honorable Pat Roberts,¹ Pat Roberts for U.S Senate, Inc., and Richard A. Ball, as Treasurer (collectively "Campaign or "Respondents"), to the notification from the Federal Election Commission ("Commission" or "FEC") that a series of complaints were filed against them in the above-captioned matter. The original and supplemental complaints (collectively the "Complaint"), were filed by a political operative who controls a soft-money organization established for the sole purpose of filing harassment complaints against Republicans and conservative organizations,² do not contain any factual allegations showing that any wrongdoing occurred, misstate the law, and fail to provide any evidence to support their baseless allegations against the Campaign. For the reasons set forth below, the Commission must dismiss the Complaint, close the file, and take no further action against the Campaign.

¹ As explained more fully in this response, there are simply no allegations made in the Complaint against Senator Pat Roberts in his individual capacity that constitute a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act") or Commission regulations. Accordingly, the Commission must find no reason to believe that Senator Roberts violated the Act or Commission regulations, dismiss the matter as applied to him, and take no further action. See MUR 6038 (Lamborn), First General Counsel's Report ("[T]here is no information suggesting that Doug Lamborn was personally involved in any of the alleged violations, and therefore we recommend that the Commission find no reason to believe that Doug Lamborn violated the Act.").

² That same operative also serves at the same time as the president of Super PAC that somehow functions as the rapid response and opposition research arm of the Democratic frontrunner's campaign for President.

1. THE COMPLAINT IS LEGALLY DEFICIENT AND MUST BE DISMISSED BECAUSE IT FAILS TO CLEARLY AND CONCISELY RECITE ANY FACTS THAT CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THE ACT OR COMMISSION REGULATIONS BY THE CAMPAIGN.

Under the Act and Commission regulations, a complaint must satisfy specific requirements in order to be deemed legally sufficient. Specifically, a complaint must contain a "clear and concise recitation of the facts which describe a violation of statute or regulation over which the Commission has jurisdiction." 11 C.F.R. § 111.4(d)(3). Absent such a "clear and concise recitation of the facts," a complaint is legally deficient and must be dismissed. *See* MUR 6554 (Friends of Weiner), Factual and Legal Analysis at 5 ("The Complaint and other available information in the record do not provide information sufficient to establish [a violation]."). Consistent with this requirement, the Commission has already made clear that simple speculation by a complainant is insufficient and does not establish that there is reason to believe a violation occurred. MUR 5467 (Michael Moore), First General Counsel's Report at 5 ("Purely speculative charges, especially when accompanied by a direct refutation, do not form the adequate basis to find reason to believe that a violation of [the Act] has occurred." (quoting MUR 4960 Statement of Reasons at 3)). Due process and fundamental fairness dictate that the burden must not shift to a respondent merely because a complaint is filed with the Commission. *See* MUR 4850 (Deloitte & Touche, LLP), Statement of Reasons of Chairman Darryl R. Wold and Commissioners David M. Mason and Scott E. Thomas at 2 (rejecting the Office of General Counsel's recommendation to find reason to believe because the respondent did not specifically deny conclusory allegations, and holding that "[a] mere conclusory allegation without any supporting evidence does not shift the burden of proof to the respondents."). This is especially the case where the complaint does not contain sufficient information to establish an alleged violation or provide the respondent with sufficient information to meaningfully respond to the allegations. *See* MUR 4960 (Hillary

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Rodham Clinton for US Senate Exploratory Committee, Inc.), Statement of Reasons of Commissioners David M. Mason, Karl J. Sandstrom, Bradley A. Smith and Scott E. Thomas at 2 ("Unwarranted legal conclusions from asserted facts . . . will not be accepted as true."). The Complaint in the instant matter fails these rudimentary regulatory requirements and is a dishonest attempt to shift the burden to the Respondents through the use of innuendo and conjecture attached to a laundry list of eight pages of Republican campaigns and committees. It makes spurious claims that are not supported by the factual allegations contained in the Complaint and its legal theories do not satisfy the Commission's regulatory requirements to support a reason to believe finding. *Machinists Non-partisan Political Action Comm. v. FEC*, 655 F.2d 380, 388 (D.C. Cir. 1981) ("[M]ere 'official curiosity' will not suffice as the basis for FEC investigations").

2. THE COORDINATION ALLEGATIONS IN THE COMPLAINT ARE MISPLACED BECAUSE THEY FAIL TO SATISFY THE COORDINATION RULE'S CONDUCT PRONG.

The pertinent allegation in the Complaint against the Campaign is that it received an in-kind contribution in the form of a coordinated public communication. Commission regulations establish a three-pronged test to determine whether a public communication can be considered coordinated with a campaign and, therefore, constitute an in-kind contribution to the campaign. The first test is whether the public communication is paid for by a person other than the candidate's campaign or the candidate referenced in the public communication. The second test is whether the communication at issue satisfies one of the enumerated content standards. The third and final test is whether a conduct standard is met regarding the interactions between the entity paying for the public communication and the candidate or political party committee. All

three tests must be satisfied and if the allegation fails to satisfy one test, the complaint must be dismissed. See 68 Fed. Reg. 421, 426 (Jan. 3, 2003).

Under this regulatory regime, the Complaint in the instant matter is legally deficient for several reasons. First, the Complaint is legally deficient because it misstates the "common vendor" rule under the conduct standards and fails to set forth any facts that would constitute a violation under the rule. Contrary to the spurious allegations contained in the Complaint, the Commission stated when it adopted the common vendor rule under the conduct prong of the analysis, "even those vendors who provide one or more of the specified services are not in any way prohibited from providing services to both candidates or political party committees and third party spenders." 68 Fed. Reg. 436 (2003). The Commission also stated:

"the final rule does not require the use of any confidentiality agreement or ethical screen because it does not presume coordination from the mere presence of a common vendor. . . . The Commission does not anticipate that a person who hires a vendor and who, irrespective of BCRA's requirements, follows prudent business practices, will be inconvenienced by the final rule." *Id.* at 437.

Therefore, an allegation centered on the mere existence of a common vendor situation without more does not satisfy the evidentiary standard necessary for the Commission to find reason to believe against the Respondents and it certainly does not constitute a violation of the Act and Commission regulations.

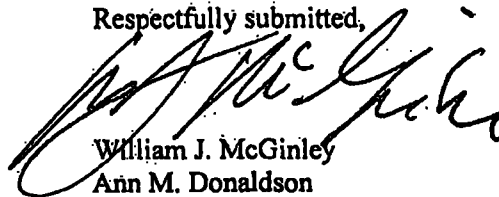
Second, the Complaint does not allege or even imply that the Campaign made a request or suggestion to, was materially involved in, or had substantial discussions with another person regarding a public communication that satisfies the content standard. Therefore, even if the Commission finds that the common vendor test is satisfied—and there is no factual or legal basis for making such a finding—Commission regulations provide that as a matter of law the Campaign did not receive or accept an in-kind contribution and was not required to report the

expenditure. 11 C.F.R. § 109.21(b)(2). This regulatory provision alone, presumptively known to the Complainant when the Complaint was filed, demonstrates the dishonest and partisan purposes behind the filing of the complaint.

3. CONCLUSION

For all of the reasons stated above, there is no factual or legal basis for finding reason to believe a violation was committed by the Campaign. Accordingly, we respectfully request that the Commission dismiss the Complaint against the Campaign, close the file, and take no further action.

Respectfully submitted,



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