



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

NOV 19 2010

Sharon Ensign

Las Vegas, NV 89113

RE: MUR 6200

Dear Mrs. Ensign:

On June 30, 2009, the Federal Election Commission notified you of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended ("the Act"). A copy of the complaint was forwarded to you at that time.

Upon further review of the allegations contained in the complaint, and information supplied by you, the Commission, on November 16, 2010, voted to dismiss this matter. A Statement of Reasons providing a basis for the Commission's decision is enclosed.

Documents related to the case will be placed on the public record within 30 days. See Statement of Policy Regarding Disclosure of Closed Enforcement and Related Files, 68 Fed. Reg. 70426 (Dec. 18, 2003) and Statement of Policy Regarding Placing First General Counsel's Reports on the Public Record, 74 Fed. Reg. 66132 (Dec. 14, 2009).

If you have any questions, please contact Audra Hale-Maddox, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 694-1650.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter G. Blumberg".

Peter G. Blumberg  
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosure

Statement of Reasons

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1  
2 **FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION**  
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4 In the Matter of )  
5 )  
6 Senator John Ensign ) **MUR 6200**  
7 Michael and Sharon Ensign )  
8 Ensign for Senate and Lisa Lisker, )  
9 in her official capacity as treasurer )  
10 Battle Born Political Action Committee )  
11 and Lisa Lisker, in her official capacity )  
12 as treasurer )  
13  
14

15 **STATEMENT OF REASONS**

16 **Chairman MATTHEW S. PETERSEN, Vice Chair CYNTHIA L. BAUERLY,**  
17 **Commissioners CAROLINE C. HUNTER, DONALD F. McGAHN II,**  
18 **and ELLEN L. WEINTRAUB**  
19

20 **I. INTRODUCTION**

21 This matter arises out of a complaint, subsequently amended, alleging that an  
22 April 7, 2008 payment to Cynthia Hampton and her family constituted severance and was  
23 thus an excessive and unreported contribution made to, and received by, both Ensign for  
24 Senate ("the Committee"), the authorized campaign committee for Senator John Ensign,  
25 and Senator John Ensign's leadership PAC,<sup>1</sup> the Battle Born Political Action Committee,  
26 ("the PAC"), in violation of 2 U.S.C. §§ 434(b)(3), 441a(a), and 441a(f). Ms. Hampton  
27 was the treasurer of the Committee and the PAC at the time of the payment. Michael and  
28 Sharon Ensign ("the Ensigs"), parents of Senator John Ensign, made the payment to Ms.  
29 Hampton and her family approximately one month before she left her treasurer positions  
30 and shortly after it was disclosed to the families of Senator Ensign and Ms. Hampton that  
31 the two had had a personal relationship. Supplemental Complaint at 1-2. The payment at

<sup>1</sup> A leadership PAC is a political committee that is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained or controlled by a candidate or an individual holding federal office, but is not an authorized committee of the candidate or officeholder and is not affiliated with an authorized committee of a candidate or officeholder. 2 U.S.C. § 434(i)(8)(B).

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1 issue consists of a \$96,000 check from the Ensigns' trust account made payable to  
2 Cynthia Hampton, her husband Doug, and two of their three children. *See* Committee  
3 Response, Exhibit A (copy of canceled \$96,000 check).

4 Based on the available information and for the reasons discussed below, on  
5 November 16, 2010, we voted to dismiss this matter as a matter of prosecutorial  
6 discretion and closed the file. *See Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 831 (1985).

## 7 II. FACTS

8 The Complaint and Supplemental Complaint alleged that the Ensigns made a  
9 payment to Cynthia Hampton's family totaling \$96,000 in April 2008, before she  
10 resigned her treasurer positions in May 2008. Supplemental Complaint at 1. Of this  
11 \$96,000, the complaint alleges that a portion was paid to Cynthia Hampton "as a  
12 severance payment for the loss of her positions as treasurer," and "may constitute illegal  
13 excessive in-kind contributions by the Ensigns to both Ensign for Senate and the Battle  
14 Born PAC" in violation of 2 U.S.C. §§ 441a(a) and 441a(f). Supplemental Complaint at  
15 2; *see also* Dan Eggen and Chris Cillizza, *Ensign's Parents Made Payments to Mistress,*  
16 *Her Family*, WASHINGTON POST, July 10, 2009 (Supplemental Complaint Exhibit A);<sup>2</sup> Al  
17 Kamen, *Hillary Clinton, Back After a Break*, WASHINGTON POST, July 15, 2009  
18 (Supplemental Complaint Exhibit B). Further, the complaint notes that neither the  
19 Committee nor the PAC reported receiving "any ... contributions from either Michael or  
20 Sharon Ensign." Supplemental Complaint at 2. The complaint, therefore, concludes that

<sup>2</sup> This WASHINGTON POST article reported that the \$96,000 was disbursed in eight separate checks of \$12,000 each, citing Paul Coggins, Sen. Ensign's attorney. *Id.* That representation is contradicted by the press release Coggins issued on July 9, 2009 (referenced at Supplemental Complaint at 1) and by the Ensign for Senate Response Exhibit A (a copy of the canceled single check for \$96,000).

1 the Committee and the PAC's failures to report the contributions were violations of  
2 2 U.S.C. § 434(b)(3)(A).

3 The Committee, the PAC, and Michael Ensign each filed similar responses to the  
4 complaint. Senator Ensign and his mother, Sharon Ensign, did not respond, though each  
5 provided a sworn affidavit accompanying the other responses. The responses state that  
6 Senator Ensign's mother and father each provided four members of the Hampton family  
7 with a gift of \$12,000 (i.e., the individual Hampton family members received \$24,000  
8 each, for a total of \$96,000 from Michael and Sharon Ensign). Ensign for Senate  
9 Response at 2. The gift of \$96,000 was made in one check dated April 7, 2008, made  
10 payable to Doug, Cynthia, and their sons, Brandon and Blake Hampton. Ensign for  
11 Senate Response at Exhibit A (copy of canceled check). The responses state that the  
12 Ensigns gave the gifts "out of concern for the well-being of long-time family friends"  
13 after the Ensigns were informed of the relationship between their son and Cynthia  
14 Hampton. Ensign for Senate Response at 2 and 3. The Ensigns wanted to give a  
15 \$100,000 gift, but instead gave \$96,000 because the multiple \$12,000 gifts would fit  
16 within the maximum permitted tax-free gift limits under IRS gift tax rules. *Id.* at 3-4.

17 Both Michael and Sharon Ensign submitted sworn affidavits stating that they did  
18 not intend the gifts to the Hampton family to be severance to Cynthia Hampton, and that  
19 these gifts were part of a pattern of significant financial gifts from the Ensign family  
20 (largely from Senator Ensign and his wife, Darlene Ensign) to the Hamptons over several

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1 years. *See* Parents' Affidavits at ¶¶ 5-6.<sup>3</sup> Michael and Sharon Ensign also state that  
2 neither their son nor anyone else asked them to make these gifts, nor did the Senator or  
3 anyone else suggest that these payments should function as severance to Cynthia  
4 Hampton or her husband Doug. *Id.* at ¶ 8; *see also* Signed Affidavit of John Ensign, filed  
5 with the Commission on August 18, 2009. The responses also assert that the allegation  
6 that the payment was severance to Cynthia Hampton is "belied by the fact that the  
7 amount of the gifts would equal almost two full years of Cindy Hampton's salary – an  
8 excessively disproportionate amount that is not indicative of a severance package."  
9 Ensign for Senate Response at 5.

10 The responses argue that the complainant was misled as to the source, amount,  
11 and purpose of the payments to Cynthia Hampton by the media's reliance on an  
12 anonymous statement and a misquotation of Senator Ensign's communications director,  
13 Tory Mazzola. The anonymous statement indicated that someone close to the Ensign  
14 family said that the Senator had disclosed the relationship to his wife and had attended  
15 counseling with her, and thereafter "dismissed Ms. Hampton from his political team with  
16 a severance that he paid from his own pocket." *See* Ensign for Senate Response at 5; *see*  
17 *also* Complaint Exhibit A. Respondents state that the anonymous statement is directly  
18 contradicted by the sworn affidavits of the Ensigns and Senator Ensign. *See* Ensign for  
19 Senate Response at 5.

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<sup>3</sup> Michael and Sharon Ensign's affidavits are essentially identical except for additional statements in Michael Ensign's affidavit regarding the method of payment from the family trust, and will be referred to as "Parents' Affidavits" collectively. The affidavits were attached unsigned as Exhibits B and C to the Ensign for Senate Response, and later filed in signed and sworn form with the Commission on August 12, 2009.

1           The alleged misquotation of Mazzola occurred after his effort to clarify a disputed  
2   factual issue in a July 13, 2009, article in the Washington Post. The Washington Post  
3   published an article on July 10, 2009, that discussed the \$96,000 transfer from Ensign's  
4   parents, but that also stated "[t]he disclosure comes a day after Douglas Hampton alleged  
5   that Ensign gave his wife a \$25,000 severance payment." Supplemental Complaint  
6   Exhibit A. On July 13, a regular Washington Post column, *In the Loop*, commented that  
7   "[t]here's still the matter of an alleged severance payment to Cynthia Hampton by Ensign  
8   of at least \$25,000. That payment was not reported, as required by law, to the Federal  
9   Election Commission." Al Kamen, *The Senate's Got Talent, and Then Some*,  
10   WASHINGTON POST, July 13, 2009 (Ensign for Senate Response Exhibit Q). Although  
11   the responses state that Mazzola contacted the Post to dispute the assertion that there was  
12   a separate severance payment, and that some portion of the \$96,000 "gift" constituted a  
13   severance payment, the responses assert that the Post's subsequent reporting on the issue  
14   did not convey Mazzola's clarifications. See Ensign for Senate's Response at 6-7; Battle  
15   Born PAC's Response at 6-7.

16           Respondents also assert that "the gifts to the Hamptons are entirely consistent  
17   with the Ensigns' past pattern of generosity – all of which occurred while Cindy  
18   Hampton served as Treasurer to the Committee." Ensign for Senate Response at 5.  
19   Respondents detailed gifts and financial support from John and Darlene Ensign to the  
20   Hamptons dating back to 2004, including the following: 1) a 2004 loan of \$15,000 that  
21   was repaid without interest; 2) a \$25,000 loan in 2006 that was never repaid; 3) \$15,170  
22   in 2006 for private school tuition for the Hampton children; 4) \$4,500 for counseling for  
23   one of the Hampton children; 5) \$23,970 in private school tuition in 2007; and 6) a

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1 \$20,000 loan that was verbally forgiven. See Ensign for Senate Response at 3. The  
2 Responses also note that prior to the \$96,000 payment, Michael and Sharon Ensign  
3 included the Hamptons in a vacation via private jet to Hawaii that they valued at over  
4 \$30,000. *Id.* Parents' Affidavits at ¶ 5. In light of this history, the Responses assert that  
5 the \$96,000 payment from the Ensigns to the Hamptons was merely one in a pattern of  
6 significant gifts from the Ensign family to the Hamptons. Battle Born PAC Response at  
7 3.

8 However, publicly available information suggests that the Hamptons viewed the  
9 \$96,000 as a severance payment and not as a gift. The New York Times published an  
10 article on October 1, 2009, based on interviews with the Hamptons, in which the  
11 Hamptons described a plan that Mr. Hampton and Ensign worked on in late February  
12 2008 under which Ensign would help Doug Hampton line up lobbying clients in  
13 exchange for him leaving his job with Ensign's Senate office. See Eric Lichtblau and  
14 Eric Lipton, *Senator's Aid After Relationship Raises Flags Over Ethics*, NEW YORK  
15 TIMES, October 2, 2009 ("Lichtblau Lipton article")  
16 ([http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/02/us/politics/02ensign.html?\\_r=1&scp=1&sq=Ensign](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/02/us/politics/02ensign.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=Ensign%20Hampton&st=cse)  
17 [%20Hampton&st=cse](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/02/us/politics/02ensign.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=Ensign%20Hampton&st=cse), last visited January 15, 2010). This article states that "[s]oon after  
18 [working out the deal for Doug Hampton's new job], Mr. Ensign called the Hamptons  
19 separately. Cynthia Hampton, he said, would have to leave her \$48,000 a year campaign  
20 job, while her husband would have to quit as planned. But as severance, the senator said  
21 he and his wife would give the Hamptons a check for about \$100,000, Ms. Hampton  
22 said." *Id.* at 6.

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1 Linked to the online version of the Lichtblau Lipton article were images of  
2 documents that the Hamptons turned over to the New York Times. On the issue of the  
3 payment made to the Hampton family, Mr. Hampton provided what he contended were  
4 his handwritten notes from the phone call detailed above that appear to discuss possible  
5 severance payments for Doug and Cynthia Hampton. These notes, dated "4/2/08" and  
6 written on Ensign office stationery, read: "Exit strategy and severance for Cindy, Exit  
7 strategy and severance for Doug, Communication Plan for NRSC and official office, NO  
8 CONTACT WHAT SO EVER WITH CINDY!" Lichtblau Lipton article Exhibit 3,  
9 ([http://documents.nytimes.com/in-wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-](http://documents.nytimes.com/in-wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-ethics-law-2#p=3)  
10 [ethics-law-2#p=3](http://documents.nytimes.com/in-wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-ethics-law-2#p=3), last visited January 15, 2010).

11 Another exhibit to the online article was a page of handwritten notes entitled  
12 "Record of discussions with John Ensign." This page details what Doug Hampton  
13 represents are notes from three phone conversations with John Ensign on April 2. Notes  
14 of the first call, which was at 9:40 a.m., include information similar to that discussed  
15 above, and it appears to be the same phone call. The second call was at noon, and the  
16 notes detail further discussions of a plan for a new job for Doug Hampton, including that  
17 "[w]e discussed timing of departure JE agreed for me to stay on thru April - Better for  
18 client building." The third call was at 7:30 p.m., with the notes stating "John called asked  
19 if it was OK to share the outlines of a plan. - Doug - 2 mn. severance, continue client  
20 building; -- Cindy - 1 year salary; -- Discussed gift rules and tax law; -- Shared a plan to  
21 have both he and Darlene write ck's in various amounts equaling 96K. - He asked if the  
22 offer was OK and did I agree - I said I would need to think about [sic] and would get  
23 back with him." Lichtblau Lipton article Exhibit 5, (<http://documents.nytimes.com/in->

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1 wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-ethics-law-2#p=5, last visited  
2 January 15, 2010). The article continued that "Mr. Ensign's lawyer in June [2009],  
3 however, called the \$96,000 payment that was ultimately made a tax-free gift from Mr.  
4 Ensign's parents to the Hamptons 'out of concern for the well-being of longtime family  
5 friends during a difficult time.'" Lichtblau Lipton article.

6 Mr. Hampton has publicly reiterated his assertion that the \$96,000 payment was a  
7 severance payment, most notably in a November 23, 2009, interview on the television  
8 program 'Nightline' and an accompanying article published on ABC News' website  
9 (<http://abcnews.go.com/print?id=9140788>, last visited on January 14, 2010). In that  
10 article, the payment was discussed as follows: "The Ensign family has said the \$96,000  
11 was a gift and not severance... Hampton told 'Nightline' the opposite, saying it was  
12 'crystal clear' that the \$96,000 was, in fact, severance and not a gift. 'Crystal clear,'  
13 Hampton said. 'I took notes. I've shared those notes. They're well documented. They  
14 were clearly what he deemed as severance.'"

15 **III. ANALYSIS**

16 No person may make contributions<sup>4</sup> to any candidate and his or her authorized  
17 political committee with respect to any election for federal office that exceed \$2,000  
18 (adjusted for inflation) per election.<sup>5</sup> 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A). No person may  
19 contribute more than \$5,000 per year to a leadership PAC, such as the Battle Born PAC.  
20 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(C). Knowing receipt of any excessive contribution is a violation of

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<sup>4</sup> A contribution is any gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value made by any person for the purpose of influencing any election for federal office. 2 U.S.C. § 431(8)(A)(i).

<sup>5</sup> During the 2008 election cycle, individuals could contribute up to \$2,300 per election to Federal candidates. See *Price Index Increases for Expenditure and Contribution Limitations*, 72 Fed. Reg. 5294, 5295 (February 5, 2007).

1 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f). Failure to report receiving a contribution is a violation of 2 U.S.C.  
2 § 434(b).

3 Further, contributions accepted by a candidate may not be converted to personal  
4 use by any person. 2 U.S.C. § 439a(b)(1); 11 CFR § 113.2(e). "Personal use" is defined  
5 as "any use of funds in a campaign account of a present or former candidate to fulfill a  
6 commitment, obligation or expense of any person that would exist irrespective of the  
7 candidate's campaign or duties as a Federal officeholder." 11 CFR § 113.1(g); *see also* 2  
8 U.S.C. § 439a(b)(2).

9 Under the tax code, whether a transfer is considered a "gift" or not is a question of  
10 the giver's intent – a gift is any payment made "from a detached and disinterested  
11 generosity, out of affection, respect, admiration, charity or like impulses." *Commissioner*  
12 *v. Duberstein*, 363 U.S. 278, 285-86 (1960) (citations omitted). Here, the Ensigns'  
13 affidavits support Respondents' contention that the transfer was intended as a gift and not  
14 as a severance payment. In addition, both the Committee and the PAC directly deny that  
15 the monies paid to the Hampton family by Senator Ensign's parents were related to  
16 Cynthia Hampton's employment, "nor were they related to any expense or debt that the  
17 Committee would have otherwise incurred." Ensign for Senate Response at 7; Battle  
18 Born PAC Response at 7. There has also been no allegation that the Committee or the  
19 PAC had an obligation to pay Ms. Hampton severance, and no source has provided any  
20 information pointing to the existence of any such obligation, such as an employment  
21 contract or a history of paying severance to other employees. The amount of money  
22 involved, which is equal to almost two full years of Ms. Hampton's salary, would be  
23 unusually large for a severance payment. If, in fact, the Committee and the PAC had

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1 elected to make a severance payment to Ms. Hampton in the amount of \$96,000, the  
2 transfer of such a disproportionate sum would have raised personal use issues under 11  
3 CFR 113.2(e). If the money the Ensigns paid to the Hamptons was not to fulfill an  
4 obligation of the Committee or the PAC, and was given without regard to Ms. Hampton's  
5 employment, then the payment did not constitute a contribution—excessive or  
6 otherwise—to the Committee or the PAC. *See* 2 U.S.C. §§ 431(8)(A)(i); 431(b)(8)(ii).  
7 Moreover, if the Ensigns' payment of money is not a contribution, then there is also no  
8 resulting receipt or reporting violation attributable to the Committee or the PAC. *See*  
9 2 U.S.C. §§ 441a(f) and 434(b).

10 For the reasons discussed above, whether the payment at issue in this matter is a  
11 gift or an excessive contribution turns on the intent of the Ensigns in making the  
12 payment. Here, the Ensigns have submitted sworn affidavits attesting that the \$96,000  
13 payment was a gift, and therefore not a contribution. In addition to these affidavits, the  
14 Commission may consider other evidence, including the circumstances in which the  
15 payment was made, to discern the Ensigns' intent. *See Commissioner v. Duberstein*, 363  
16 U.S. at 286 (observing that "the donor's characterization of his action is not  
17 determinative").

18 In this matter, however, the sworn affidavits submitted by the Ensigns constitute  
19 the only direct evidence of their intent in making the payment. As a practical matter, it is  
20 doubtful that an investigation would produce any additional evidence that would  
21 contradict or outweigh this testimony. The Commission already has sworn testimony  
22 from the Ensigns; seeking additional testimony from them on the same subject would be  
23 duplicative and unnecessary. On the other hand, testimony from other parties, such as the

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1 Hamptons, would be unlikely to shed any light on the subject of the Ensigns' intent. It is  
2 similarly unlikely that an investigation would uncover other circumstantial evidence –  
3 such as a writing or statement by the Ensigns to a third party – ~~that~~ would contradict or  
4 outweigh the evidence already before the Commission. Accordingly, we conclude that an  
5 investigation in this matter is unwarranted and would not be an efficient use of  
6 Commission resources.

7 We, therefore, dismiss this matter as an exercise of our prosecutorial discretion,  
8 and close the file. *See Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 831 (1985).

10 11/17/2010  
11 Date

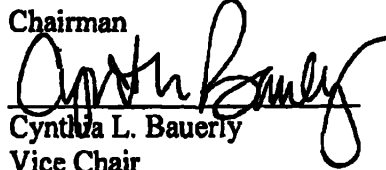
13 11/17/2010  
14 Date


17 11/17/2010  
18 Date

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23 Date


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27 Date

  
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