



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Dennis Misigoy, Treasurer
Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade
14816 SW 104th St., Apt. 91
Miami, FL 33196

JUL 19 2019

RE: MUR 7320

Dear Mr. Misigoy:

On February 16, 2018, the Federal Election Commission (the "Commission") notified the Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade (the "Committee") of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act"). Copies of the complaints were forwarded to the Committee at that time.

Upon review of the allegations contained in the complaint, and information provided by the Committee, the Commission, on July 11, 2019, found that there is reason to believe that the Committee violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a), the Act's foreign national prohibition. The Factual and Legal Analysis, which formed a basis for the Commission's finding, is enclosed for your information.

The Committee may submit any factual or legal materials that it believes is relevant to the Commission's consideration of this matter. Statements should be submitted under oath. All responses to the enclosed questions and requests for documents should be submitted to the Office of the General Counsel within 30 days of your receipt of this notification. Any additional materials or statements you wish to submit should accompany the response to the order. In the absence of additional information, the Commission may find probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred and proceed with conciliation. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 30109(a)(4).

Please note that you have a legal obligation to preserve all documents, records and materials relating to this matter until such time as you are notified that the Commission has closed its file in this matter. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1519.

If you are interested in pursuing pre-probable cause conciliation, you should make such a request by letter to the Office of the General Counsel. *See* 11 C.F.R. § 111.18(d). Upon receipt of the request, the Office of the General Counsel will make recommendations to the Commission either proposing an agreement in settlement of the matter or recommending declining that

Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade
MUR 7320
Page 2

pre-probable cause conciliation be pursued. The Office of the General Counsel may recommend that pre-probable cause conciliation not be entered into in order to complete its investigation of the matter. Further, the Commission will not entertain requests for pre-probable cause conciliation after briefs on probable cause have been delivered to the respondent(s).

Requests for extensions of time are not routinely granted. Requests must be made in writing at least five days prior to the due date of the response and good cause must be demonstrated. In addition, the Office of the General Counsel ordinarily will not give extensions beyond 20 days. Pre-probable cause conciliation, extensions of time, and other enforcement procedures and options are discussed more comprehensively in the Commission's "Guidebook for Complainants and Respondents on the FEC Enforcement Process," which is available on the Commission's website at http://www.fec.gov/em/respondent_guide.pdf.

Please be advised that, although the Commission cannot disclose information regarding an investigation to the public, it may share information on a confidential basis with other law enforcement agencies.

This matter will remain confidential in accordance with 52 U.S.C. § 30109(a)(4)(B) and 30109(a)(12)(A), unless you notify the Commission in writing that you wish the investigation to be made public. For your information we have enclosed a brief description of the Commission's procedures for handling possible violations of the Act. If you have any questions, please contact Wanda Brown at (202) 694-1650.

On behalf of the Commission,



Ellen L. Weintraub
Chair

Enclosures
Questions and Requests for Documents
Factual and Legal Analysis

MUR 7320 - Questions and Requests for Documents

Please answer the questions and produce the requested documents regarding Pierre Crevaux, the Libertarian Party of Florida ("LPF") and the Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade ("LPMD").

1. What was Pierre Crevaux's nationality, citizenship and/or U.S. immigration status at all times during his association with LPMD and or LPF. Identify all individual officers and employees of LPMD and/or LPF with knowledge of Crevaux's nationality, citizenship or U.S. immigration status. Submit copies of all documents, records or communications related to LPMD's and/or LPF's knowledge of Crevaux's nationality, citizenship and/or U.S. immigration status.
2. Describe how Pierre Crevaux became known to and associated with LPMD and/or LPF. Name the individuals who participated in Crevaux's hiring or appointment, and who later supervised his work at LPMD and/or LPF, and describe their roles. Submit copies of all documents, records or communications related to Crevaux's association with LPMD and/or LPF.
3. Describe Pierre Crevaux's duties and/or role in the management, administration, and activities of LPMD and/or LPF. Submit copies of all documents, records, and communications related to Crevaux's management or administration of LPMD and/or LPF activities.
4. Describe Pierre Crevaux's duties and/or role in connection with LPMD and/or LPF fundraising or the solicitation of contributions. Submit copies of all documents, records, and communications related to Crevaux's fundraising or the solicitation of contributions for LPMD and/or LPF.
5. Describe Pierre Crevaux's duties and/or role in connection with determining how LPMD and LPF made expenditures in connection with federal, state and local elections. Submit copies of all documents, records, and communications related to Crevaux's duties and/or role in authorizing or directing LPMD or LPF election-related disbursements.
6. Describe the circumstances surrounding any monetary or in-kind contributions Pierre Crevaux made to LPMD or LPF. State whether LPMD and/or LPF has refunded these contributions. Submit copies of all documents, records, and communications related to any such contributions.
7. State whether LPMD and/or LPF have policies or procedures regarding the participation of foreign nationals in the management or administration of LPMD and/or LPF activities. Submit copies of all documents, records, and communications related to any LPMD and/or LPF policies or procedures regarding foreign nationals.
8. State whether any foreign nationals other than Crevaux have participated in the management, administration or activities of LPMD and/or LPF. Submit copies of all documents, records, communications related to other foreign nationals involved in the management or administration of LPMD and/or LPF activities.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

RESPONDENT: Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade MUR 7320

I. INTRODUCTION

The Complaint alleges that the Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade (“LPMD”) violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the “Act”) and Commission regulations that prohibit foreign nationals from participating in the decision making processes of a political committee or political organization’s contributions, donations, expenditures, or disbursements in connection with a federal, state, or local election. The Complaint alleges that Pierre Crevaux, a foreign national, served as LPMD’s Executive Director. The Complaint further alleges that Crevaux contributed \$100 to LPMD.

II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

A. Background

LPMD is a local political committee registered in Miami-Dade County, Florida.¹ Until at least September 2018, LPMD’s website stated that Crevaux was its Executive Director, and “has been involved with the Libertarian Party since 2012, managing several local campaigns and serving as the County Chair of the 2014 Adrian Wyllie for Governor campaign and the 2016

¹ See MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, *Political Committees*, https://www.voterfocus.com/CampaignFinance/candidate_pr.php?c=miamidade&el=13&c=miamidade&el=13 (last visited June 28, 2018). LPMD has not reported any activity to the Commission or the Florida Division of Elections, but LPMD has reported financial receipts, in-kind contributions, and expenditures/disbursements to Miami-Dade County’s Elections Department. In 2017, LPMD reported receipts of \$14,976.63 and disbursements of \$9,133.27. See MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, *Political Committees, Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade County*, https://www.voterfocus.com/CampaignFinance/candidate_pr.php?op=cv&e=13&c=miamidade&ca=1254&rellevel=3&committee=Y (last visited Sept. 18, 2018). From January 1, 2018, to August 23, 2018, LPMD reported LPMD reported receipts of \$533 and disbursements of \$1,793.19. See *id.*

Gary Johnson for President campaign.”² It is unclear whether Crevaux served in his position at LPMD as a volunteer or a paid staff member.

The record indicates that Crevaux is a foreign national.³ The record includes an email dated May 5, 2017, from Crevaux, in which he states that “I’m an immigrant. I’m still in the process of getting my paperwork done, and I’m a Libertarian volunteer.”⁴

The LPMD website sets forth LPMD’s bylaws, which state that the Executive Director’s responsibilities include:

- a. Overseeing the works of the standing committees;
- b. Assisting the officers with their respective duties;
- c. Helping executive committee members with their responsibilities and facilitating communications between executive committee members;
- d. Assigning membership to a standing committee for all precinct delegates that have not joined a standing committee within fifteen days of the beginning of the term of such precinct delegates;
- e. Serving as interim standing committee director in the event of a vacancy;
- f. Redacting some public records to protect essential secrecy of the affiliate’s works;
- g. Providing rules on the request for proposal process for the procurement of goods and services;
- h. Appointing, at most, one precinct delegate to the convention committee;
- i. Serving on the committee of the whole; and
- j. Performing any other duties as assigned by the Chairperson or the Executive Committee.⁵

² See LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MIAMI-DADE, *The Team*, <http://www.lpmdade.org/staff/> (last visited Sept. 18, 2018).

³ See *id.* at 1, 4-6.

⁴ Compl. at 6.

⁵ See *id.* at 3-4; BY-LAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MIAMI-DADE, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kjVuGcADYn_fnyoXz23wLFkIia-1Esb9tIO0ETNzDSY/edit (last visited Aug. 16, 2018) (including, also, definitions of various terms).

Further, on April 4, 2017, LPMD reported receiving a \$100 contribution from Crevaux.⁶

B. Legal Analysis

The Act and Commission regulations prohibit any “foreign national” from directly or indirectly making a contribution or donation of money or other thing of value, or an independent expenditure, expenditure, or disbursement, in connection with a federal, state, or local election.⁷

The Act’s definition of “foreign national” includes an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as well as a “foreign principal” as defined at 22 U.S.C. § 611(b).⁸ Commission regulations implementing the Act’s foreign national prohibition provide:

A foreign national shall not direct, dictate, control, or directly or indirectly participate in the decision-making process of any person, such as a corporation, labor organization, political committee, or political organization with regard to such person’s Federal or non-Federal election-related activities, such as decisions concerning the making of contributions, donations, expenditures, or disbursements. . . or decisions concerning the administration of a political committee.⁹

⁶ See Compl. at 12; MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, *Political Committees, Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade County, Q2 2017*.

⁷ 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a)(1); 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(b), (c), (e), (f). Courts have consistently upheld the provisions of the Act prohibiting foreign national contributions on the ground that the government has a clear, compelling interest in limiting the influence of foreigners over the activities and processes that are integral to democratic self-government, which include making political contributions and express-advocacy expenditures. See *Bluman v. FEC*, 800 F. Supp. 2d 281, 288-89 (D.D.C. 2011), *aff’d* 132 S. Ct. 1087 (2012); *United States v. Singh*, 924 F.3d 1030, 1040-44 (9th Cir. 2019).

⁸ 52 U.S.C. § 30121(b); 22 U.S.C. § 611(b)(3); see also 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(a)(3).

⁹ 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(i).

1 The Commission has explained that this provision also bars foreign nationals from “involvement
2 in the management of a political committee.”¹⁰

3 In light of these provisions, Commission regulations permit any person or company —
4 foreign or domestic — to provide goods or services to a political committee, without making a
5 contribution, if that person or company does so as a “commercial vendor,” *i.e.*, in the ordinary
6 course of business, and at the usual and normal charge, as long as foreign nationals do not
7 directly or indirectly participate in any committee’s management or decision-making process in
8 connection with its election-related activities.¹¹ For example, in MUR 5998, the Commission
9 found that the foreign national owners of a venue did not make or facilitate a contribution to a
10 political committee by allowing the committee to rent the venue for a fundraising event.¹² The
11 venue at issue was rented out for events in the ordinary course of business, and the owners
12 charged the committee the usual and normal amount for the service.¹³ The Commission noted

¹⁰ Contribution Limits and Prohibitions, 67 Fed. Reg. 69928, 69946 (Nov. 19, 2002); *see also* Advisory Op. 2004-26 at 2-3 (Weller) (noting that foreign national prohibition at section 110.20(i) is broad and concluding that, while a foreign national fiancé of the candidate could participate in committees’ activities as a volunteer without making a prohibited contribution, she “must not participate in [the candidate’s] decisions regarding his campaign activities” and “must refrain from managing or participating in the decisions of the Committees.”).

¹¹ 11 C.F.R. § 114.2(f)(1); *see* 11 C.F.R. § 116.1(c) (defining “commercial vendor” as “any persons providing goods or services to a candidate or political committee whose usual and normal business involves the sale, rental, lease or provision of those goods or services). The Act defines a contribution to include “anything of value,” which in turn includes all “in-kind contributions,” such as “the provision of any goods or services without charge or at a charge that is less than the usual and normal charge for such goods or services.” 11 C.F.R. § 100.52(d)(1); *see* 52 U.S.C. § 30101(8). Goods or services provided at the usual and normal charge do not constitute a contribution under the Act. However, soliciting, accepting, or receiving information in connection with an election from a foreign national, as opposed to purchasing the information at the usual and normal charge or hiring a foreign national in a bona fide commercial transaction to perform services for a federal campaign, could potentially result in the receipt of a prohibited in-kind contribution.

¹² Factual and Legal Analysis at 4-6, MUR 5998 (Lord Jacob Rothschild).

¹³ *Id.*

1 that there was no available information to suggest — and the foreign nationals and political
2 committee expressly denied — that the foreign nationals had any “decision-making role in the
3 event.”¹⁴

4 The Commission has found that not all participation by foreign nationals in the election-
5 related activities of others will violate the Act. In MUR 6959, for example, the Commission
6 found no reason to believe that a foreign national violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121 by performing
7 clerical duties, such as online research and translations, during a one month-long internship with
8 a party committee.¹⁵ Similarly, in MURs 5987, 5995, and 6015, the Commission found no
9 reason to believe that a foreign national violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121 by volunteering his services
10 to perform at a campaign fundraiser and agreeing to let the political committee use his name and
11 likeness in its emails promoting the concert and soliciting support, where the record did not
12 indicate that the foreign national had been involved in the committee’s decision-making process
13 in connection with the making of contributions, donations, expenditures, or disbursements.¹⁶ By
14 contrast, the Commission has consistently found a violation of the foreign national prohibition
15 where foreign national officers or directors of a U.S. company participated in the company’s

¹⁴ *Id.* at 5.

¹⁵ Factual and Legal Analysis at 4-5, MUR 6959 (Cindy Nava) (noting that the available information, which was based on two press reports that did not detail the foreign national’s activities, did not indicate that the foreign national participated in any political committee’s decision-making process). The Commission also found that a \$3,000 stipend that the foreign national received from third parties resulted in an in-kind contribution from the third parties to the committee, but the value of the foreign national volunteer’s services to the committee was not a contribution. *Id.* at 4-5 (citing 52 U.S.C. § 30101(8)(A)(ii); 11 C.F.R. § 100.54; Advisory Op. 1982-04 (Apodaca)).

¹⁶ Factual and Legal Analysis at 6-9, MURs 5987, 5995, and 6015 (Sir Elton John); *see also* Factual and Legal Analysis at 5, MUR 5998 (Lord Jacob Rothschild); Advisory Op. 2004-26 (Weller).

1 decisions to make contributions or in the management of its separate segregated fund.¹⁷

2 Based on the description of his duties as LPMD's Executive Director, it appears that
 3 Crevaux managed and participated in LPMD's decision-making processes in connection with its
 4 election-related spending. For example, according to LPMD's by-laws, the Executive Director is
 5 responsible for overseeing the works of the standing committees, serving as interim director of
 6 those committees in the event of a vacancy, and appointing members to those committees.¹⁸
 7 LPMD's bylaws provide for six standing committees, including an Elections Committee that
 8 will, among other things, seek libertarian candidates for office, assist those candidates who
 9 become libertarian nominees, and make proposals regarding LPMD's official endorsements.¹⁹
 10 LPMD's by-laws also state the Executive Director shall serve on the Committee of the Whole,
 11 which is responsible for deciding LPMD's mission.²⁰ Additionally, the LPMD Executive
 12 Director's duties include assisting LPMD's officers with *their* respective duties, which include,
 13 for the office of Treasurer, collecting and maintaining all funds, signing checks, and preparing a
 14 budget.²¹ Such duties and responsibilities almost certainly contemplate the Executive Director

¹⁷ See, e.g., Conciliation Agreement, MUR 6093 (Transurban Grp.) (U.S. subsidiary violated Act by making contributions after its foreign parent company's board of directors directly participated in determining whether to continue political contributions policy of its U.S. subsidiaries); Conciliation Agreement, MUR 6184 (Skyway Concession Company, LLC) (U.S. company violated Act by making contributions after its foreign national CEO participated in company's election-related activities by vetting campaign solicitations or deciding which nonfederal committees would receive company contributions, authorizing release of company funds to make contributions, and signing contribution checks); Conciliation Agreement, MUR 7122 (American Pacific International Capital, Inc. ("APIC")) (U.S. corporation owned by foreign company violated Act by making contribution after its board of directors, which included foreign nationals, approved proposal by U.S. citizen corporate officer to contribute).

¹⁸ Compl. at 3.

¹⁹ See BY-LAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MIAMI-DADE, Art. V, §§ 1, 4, *supra* note 10.

²⁰ See Compl. at 3; BY-LAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MIAMI-DADE, Art. V, § 10, *supra* note 10.

²¹ BY-LAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MIAMI-DADE, Art. IV, § 4, *supra* note 10.

1 participating in LPMD's management or decision-making processes in connection with LPMD's
2 election-related spending.

3 Because it appears that Crevaux was involved in LPMD's management and decision-
4 making processes in connection with its election-related spending, there is reason to believe that
5 LPMD violated the Act's foreign national prohibition.²²

6 With respect to Crevaux's direct contribution, the record provides reason to believe that
7 LPMD violated the ban on foreign national contributions by accepting a \$100 contribution from
8 Crevaux. Further, this contribution has not been refunded.²³

9 Based on the foregoing, the Commission finds reason to believe that LPMD violated 52
10 U.S.C. § 30121(a).

²² See 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a); 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(i); Advisory Op. 2004-26 at 2; MUR 6184 (Skyway Concession Company, LLC, *et al.*)

²³ See Compl. at 12; MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, *Political Committees, Libertarian Party of Miami-Dade County, Q2 2017*, *supra* note 12.