In the Matter of  

Keeping America in Republican Control PAC  

and H. Russell Taub, in his official capacity as treasurer  

H. Russell Taub  

STATEMENT OF REASONS OF VICE CHAIR ALLEN DICKERSON AND COMMISSIONERS SEAN J. COOKSEY AND JAMES E. “TREY” TRAINOR, III

H. Russell Taub was committing fraud. While he represented Keeping America in Republican Control PAC (“KAIRC PAC”) as a legitimate political committee when soliciting over $1.5 million, in truth, he was pocketing much of the money and spending it on himself.¹ The Commission received a complaint against Taub and KAIRC PAC alleging as much, as well as other campaign-finance violations, from the Foundation for Accountability and Civic Trust on August 16, 2018.²

But before the Commission could investigate Mr. Taub, the Department of Justice caught up to him first. In early 2019, Taub was charged with and pleaded guilty to wire fraud and knowing and willful violations of campaign-finance law.³ He was sentenced to three years in prison and another three years of supervised release, and ordered to pay more than $1.1 million in restitution.⁴ What few proceeds remained were seized to satisfy a small fraction of that order.⁵

¹ MUR 7479 (KAIRC PAC, et al.), Supplement to First General Counsel's Report, Attachment 2: Proposed Factual and Legal Analysis (Dec. 7, 2020) at 9-10 (“Taub used more than $1 million of the contributions that KAIRC PAC and KOIRC PAC received to pay for personal expenses, including transfers to his personal bank accounts, and for the payment of personal expenses such as ‘travel, hotels, restaurants, clothing, cigars, adult entertainment, and escort services.’” (quoting Criminal Information at 7-8, United States v. Harold Russell Taub, 1:19CR00015 (D. R.I. Feb. 12, 2019)).


⁴ Id.

⁵ Id.
Notwithstanding this successful criminal prosecution, the Office of General Counsel ("OGC") wanted to pursue Taub and KAIRC PAC further. OGC recommended that the Commission investigate for the sole purpose of requiring KAIRC PAC to register and report its political activity to the Commission. The Commission rejected that recommendation and voted 4-2 to dismiss the matter.

Dismissal under these circumstances is consistent with the Commission’s longstanding practice of declining to pursue cases where there has already been adequate enforcement and vindication of the Commission’s interests by other government agencies. We have done so even where, in theory, the Commission might seek some further remedy from the respondent, such as additional fines or amended committee reports.

The reason is simple: our resources are limited, and we do not serve the public’s interests by duplicating other agencies’ work or pursuing pyrrhic victories. This is especially true when the Commission faces a backlog of cases where we might undertake original investigations. Justice

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7 MUR 7479, Certification.

8 See Statement of Reasons of Chairman Danny L. McDonald, Vice Chairman David M. Mason, and Commissioners Karl J. Sandstrom, Bradley A. Smith, Scott E. Thomas, and Darryl R. Wold, Pre-MUR 385 (Phillip R. Davis) (May 7, 2001) (“Because the violations at issue have been addressed by the Justice Department in a criminal prosecution and a further expenditure of resources is not warranted relative to other matters pending before the Commission, we exercised our prosecutorial discretion by not taking further action.”).

9 See, e.g., MUR 6865 (Jose Susumo Azano Matsura) (declining to further pursue Azano’s 52 U.S.C. §§ 30121 and 30122 knowing and willful violations after criminal prosecution for same activity, and sentence of three years’ incarceration, assessment of $3,700, and additional restitution of $560,995); MUR 6761 (Kenneth A. Barfield) (declining to further pursue Barfield’s knowing and willful violation of 52 U.S.C. §§ 30102(b), 30102(c), 30114, 30116, 30122, and 30125(e), to further pursue action against Barfield, who had pleaded guilty to three criminal counts, including “Embezzlement of Funds Contributed to a Federal Candidate,” was sentenced to 87 months in federal prison, and was ordered to pay $2,940,821 in restitution); Factual & Legal Analysis at 1-2, MUR 7072 (Babulal Bera) (Jan. 4, 2017) (declining to pursue further action against perpetrator of conduit scheme “among the largest [ever] considered” after Bera pleaded guilty to one criminal count each under 52 U.S.C. §§ 30116(a)(1)(A) and 30122 and was sentenced to a prison term of one year and one day, supervised release for a term of 36 months, and a criminal fine of $100,000, while also noting statute of limitations concerns and respondent’s advanced age); Factual & Legal Analysis at 2, 5, MUR 6231 (Glenn Marshall) (Nov. 17, 2009) (declining to further pursue action against Marshall, who had pleaded guilty to five criminal counts for knowing and willful violations of provisions now codified at 52 U.S.C. §§ 30118 and 30122 and was sentenced to 41 months in federal prison and ordered to pay restitution of $467,612.62); Factual & Legal Analysis at 1, MUR 6232 (Gladwin Gill) (Nov. 17, 2009) (declining to further pursue action against Gill who had pleaded guilty to one criminal count of making contributions in the name of another in violation of the provision now codified at 52 U.S.C. § 30122 and was sentenced to one year and one day in federal prison, followed by three years of supervised release, and was fined $200,100).

having already been done in this case, we dismissed this matter as an exercise of our prosecutorial discretion under *Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 831 (1985).

Allen Dickerson
Vice Chair

April 6, 2021
Date

Sean J. Cooksey
Commissioner

April 6, 2021
Date

James E. “Trey” Trainor, III
Commissioner

April 6, 2021
Date