



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20463

July 13, 2021

**BY FIRST CLASS MAIL AND**  
**ELECTRONIC MAIL**

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Don "K" Kaltschmidt, Chairman  
Montana Republican State Central Committee  
P.O. Box 935  
Helena, MT 59624

RE: MUR 7718

Dear Mr. Kaltschmidt:

On February 17, 2021, the Federal Election Commission reviewed the allegations in your complaint dated March 12, 2020, and found that on the basis of the information provided in your complaint, and information provided by the respondents, there is no reason to believe Montana Conservation Voters Action Fund and Sally Ericcson as treasurer and League of Conservation Voters Action Fund and Patrick Collins in his official capacity as treasurer violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a). Accordingly, on February 17, 2021, the Commission closed the file in this matter. Through an administrative oversight, you were not timely notified of the Commission's determinations. We apologize for the error.

Documents related to the case will be placed on the public record within 30 days. *See Disclosure of Certain Documents in Enforcement and Other Matters*, 81 Fed. Reg. 50,702 (Aug. 2, 2016). The Factual and Legal Analysis, which more fully explains the Commission's finding is enclosed.

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The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, allows a complainant to seek judicial review of the Commission's dismissal of this action. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 30109(a)(8).

If you have any questions, please contact me at [mallen@fec.gov](mailto:mallen@fec.gov) or (202) 694-1588.

Sincerely,

Lisa J. Stevenson  
Acting General Counsel

*Mark Allen*

BY: Mark Allen  
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosure  
Factual and Legal Analysis

**FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION**  
**FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

RESPONDENTS: Montana Conservation Voters Action Fund and  
Sally Ericsson as treasurer (non-federal  
committee)  
League of Conservation Voters Action Fund and  
Patrick Collins in his official capacity as treasurer

## I. INTRODUCTION

This matter was generated by a Complaint filed with the Federal Election Commission

13 (the “Commission”) by Don “K” Kaltschmidt.<sup>1</sup> The Complaint alleges that Montana  
14 Conservation Voters Action Fund (“MCV Action Fund”),<sup>2</sup> a non-federal committee registered  
15 with the Montana Commissioner of Political Practices, may have knowingly received a  
16 prohibited donation from a foreign national by accepting \$38,000 from League of Conservation  
17 Voters Action Fund (“LCVAF”), a federal political committee, and used some of it to finance  
18 activities supporting the election of local city council candidates.<sup>3</sup> The Complaint bases its  
19 allegation on a text message exchange involving a canvasser from Montana Conservation Voters,  
20 the organization that operates MCV Action Fund,<sup>4</sup> about the source of MCV’s funding.  
21 Specifically, when asked about the League of Conservation Voters, an apparent major donor of  
22 MCV Action Fund, the canvasser replied that the League’s support “comes from big foundations  
23 and donors around the country and world.”<sup>5</sup> As discussed below, the \$38,000 donation to MCV

<sup>1</sup> See 52 U.S.C. § 30109(a)(1).

<sup>2</sup> The text of the Complaint mistakenly refers to the MCV Action Fund as “Montana Conservation Voters Fund” (see Compl. at 1 and 2), but the state reports attached reflect the correct name. Compl., Exs. 1 and 2.

3 Compl. at 2-4.

<sup>4</sup> See Montana Conservation Voters website at <https://mtvoters.org/tools-resources/endorsements/> (identifying MCV Action Fund as one of its PACs).

5 Compl. at 3, Ex. 4.

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1 Action Fund was actually from LCV Victory Fund, an independent expenditure-only political  
 2 committee (“IEOPC”) that is registered and files disclosure reports with the Commission. LCV  
 3 Victory Fund’s relevant disclosure reports reflect no apparent receipts from a foreign national,  
 4 the Complaint has identified none, and LCV Victory Fund states that it does not solicit, accept,  
 5 or receive such funds. Accordingly, the Commission finds no reason to believe that MCV  
 6 Action Fund and LCVAF (“Respondents”) violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a) and closes the file in  
 7 this matter.

8 **II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS**

9 MCV Action Fund reported receiving a \$38,000 donation from LCV Victory Fund, an  
 10 IEOPC, on September 6, 2019.<sup>6</sup> In late September and October 2019, MCV Action Fund made  
 11 disbursements in support of several city council candidates, including donations to the  
 12 candidates; payments to MCV Action Fund’s connected organization, Montana Conservation  
 13 Voters (“MCV”), apparently to partially reimburse it for payroll expenses related to canvassing  
 14 activities; and payments to vendors for mailers and endorsement cards.<sup>7</sup>

15 In an undated exchange, a canvasser identifying himself as “Ross with Montana  
 16 Conservation Voters” texted that MCV is supporting a specific candidate in the upcoming city  
 17 council election and asked if MCV could count on the recipient to vote for the candidate.<sup>8</sup> The  
 18 recipient asked the canvasser whether MCV discloses its donors, and specifically asked who  
 19 funds “[L]eague of [C]onservation [V]oters” in Washington, D.C.<sup>9</sup> The canvasser responded

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<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 2, Ex.1; LCV Victory Fund, Statement of Organization (July 30, 2010) (registering as an IEPOC). *See also* LCV Victory Fund, 2019 September Monthly Report at 30 (Sept. 20, 2019) (disclosing a \$38,000 disbursement to MCV Action Fund on August 29, 2019).

<sup>7</sup> Compl., Ex. 2.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*, Ex. 4

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

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1 that the League works on Federal races and receives support from “big foundations and donors  
 2 from around the country and world.”<sup>10</sup> The canvasser added that MCV receives support grants  
 3 from them “from time to time” and stated that “this is all legal work.”<sup>11</sup>

4 Based only on the text exchange with the canvasser about the League of Conservation  
 5 Voters’s stated international sources of funds, the Complaint infers that MCV Action Fund  
 6 received contributions knowing “the League,” identified in the body of the Complaint as  
 7 LCVAF, received funding that “could include” funds from foreign nationals in violation of  
 8 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a).<sup>12</sup>

9 Respondents point out that LCV Victory Fund, not LCVAF, made the donation at issue  
 10 as shown in the copy of MCV Action Fund’s state disclosure report included as Exhibit 1 to the  
 11 Complaint.<sup>13</sup> LCVAF states that LCV Victory Fund is an IEOPC and discloses its funding  
 12 sources to the Commission, and it asserts that the Complaint fails to identify any contribution to  
 13 LCV Victory Fund allegedly received from a foreign national.<sup>14</sup> It further states that LCV  
 14 Victory Fund does not solicit, accept, or receive contributions from foreign nationals, and it  
 15 maintains that the LCV Victory Fund follows Commission regulations, including requiring  
 16 committee treasurers to make their best efforts to determine the legality of contributions that

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<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 2, 4. Section 30121(a) and Commission regulations at 11 C.F.R. §§ 110.20(b) and (g) prohibit any “foreign national” from “directly or indirectly” making a contribution or donation in connection with a federal, state, or local election and prohibit any person from knowingly soliciting, accepting or receiving such a contribution or donation. The term “knowingly” is defined as having “actual knowledge” that the source is a foreign national, or being aware of “facts that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that there is a substantial probability that” or “facts that would lead a reasonable person to inquire whether” the source is a foreign national. 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(a)(4).

<sup>13</sup> LCVAF Resp. at 1; MCV Action Fund Resp. at 1, n.2.

<sup>14</sup> LCVAF Resp. at 2.

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1 present genuine questions as to whether they were made by foreign nationals.<sup>15</sup> As to the  
 2 canvasser's text message statements, Respondents state that the canvasser is associated with  
 3 MCV Action Fund and has no actual knowledge of LCV Victory Fund's funding sources.<sup>16</sup>

4 LCV Victory Fund's disclosure reports confirm that it, not LCVAF, made the donation at  
 5 issue. The relevant disclosure reports do not reflect any apparent contributions from a foreign  
 6 national or any foreign source, and the Complaint fails to identify any contribution allegedly  
 7 from a foreign national.<sup>17</sup> Based on these facts, together with Respondents' statements that LCV  
 8 Victory Fund did not accept, solicit, or receive contributions from foreign nationals and follows  
 9 Commission regulations concerning possible impermissible contributions, the Commission finds  
 10 no reason to believe that Montana Conservation Voters Action Fund and League of Conservation  
 11 Voters Action Fund violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a).

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<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*; MCV Action Fund Resp. at 1. MCV Action Fund also states that, based on its knowledge of LCV Victory Fund's "sophisticated" compliance operation and the law, its leadership reasonably believed that LCV Victory Fund contained no funds from international donors and no facts were present that would lead leadership or any reasonable person to conclude that LCV Victory Fund's donation was from a foreign national. *Id.* at 2.

<sup>17</sup> LCV Victory Fund has accepted contributions from League of Conservation Voters, Inc., a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent the canvasser's statement and the Complaint could be read to imply that the League of Conservation Voters, Inc., accepted contributions from foreign nationals that may have flowed through LCV Victory Fund to MCV Action Fund, an examination of LCV Victory Fund's disclosure reports reveals this does not appear to be the case. Prior to LCV Victory Fund's donation to MCV Action Fund, it last received contributions from League of Conservation Voters, Inc. in October 2018. LCV Victory Fund's subsequent reports indicate it had spent those funds and other cash on hand at the time by the end of May 2019, three months before the donation at issue.