



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20463

October 21, 2004

CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

ADVISORY OPINION 2004-34

Kevin McKenna  
Treasurer  
Libertarian Party of Virginia  
2576 Nicky Lane  
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Mr. McKenna,

This responds to your letters dated June 3 and September 2, 2004, requesting an advisory opinion concerning the status of the Libertarian Party of Virginia (the “Party”) as a State party committee of a political party under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the “Act”), and Commission regulations.

***Background***

Your request includes a copy of the Party’s bylaws (the “Party Bylaws”). This governing document details various aspects of the organization of the Party. It illustrates how the Party, through the State Central Committee, engages in various activities in Virginia, including: communicating regularly with its membership and district and local committees, recruiting candidates for State and local offices, coordinating and assisting campaign efforts of the Party’s candidates, and raising and disbursing funds needed for operating the Party and its committees.<sup>1</sup>

You state that the Party successfully placed candidates for Federal office on the ballot in Virginia in the 2000 and 2002 elections. These candidates were Harry Browne for U.S. President in 2000, Art Olivier for Vice President in 2000, Sharon Wood, Ron

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<sup>1</sup> The Federal political committee registered by the Party is the Libertarian Party of Virginia, which first filed with the Commission in 2004.

Crickenberger, Brian Brown, and Robert McBride for U.S. House of Representatives in 2000, and Ron Crickenberger for U.S. House of Representative in 2002.<sup>2</sup>

Your request indicates that the Party is officially affiliated with the national Libertarian Party. In Advisory Opinion 1975-129,<sup>3</sup> the Commission recognized the Libertarian National Committee as the national committee of a political party. *See also* Advisory Opinions 2002-14 and 1978-58. Included in your request is a letter from Mr. Robert W. Sullentrup, National Secretary of the Libertarian Party, confirming the status of the Party as an affiliate of the Libertarian Party and stating that the Party is currently – and was in 2000 – “the recognized state party organization in Virginia of the Libertarian Party.”

### ***Question Presented***

Is the Party a State party committee within the meaning of the Act and Commission regulations?

### ***Legal Analysis and Conclusions***

Yes, the Party qualifies as a State party committee. Under the Act, the term “State committee” means the organization that, by virtue of the bylaws of a political party, is responsible for the day-to-day operation of such political party at the State level, as determined by the Commission. 2 U.S.C. 431(15). The Commission’s regulations include the additional factor that such organization must be “part of the official party structure” either by virtue of the political party’s bylaws or by operation of State law. 11 CFR 100.14. The definition of “State committee” also requires the existence of a political party. *Id.* The term “political party” is defined under 2 U.S.C. 431(16) and 11 CFR 100.15 as an association, committee, or organization that nominates or selects a candidate for election to any Federal office, whose name appears on the election ballot as the candidate of such association, committee, or organization. An individual becomes a candidate for purposes of the Act if he or she receives contributions aggregating in excess of \$5,000, or makes expenditures aggregating in excess of \$5,000. 2 U.S.C. 431(2) and 11 CFR 100.3.

The existence of a political party is necessary for State committee status. This requires that the party organization actually obtain ballot access for one or more Federal candidates, as defined in the Act. *See* 2 U.S.C. 431(16); Advisory Opinions 2004-9, 2003-27, 1997-7, and 1996-27. One Federal candidate identified in your request,

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<sup>2</sup> You indicate that minor party Congressional candidates were not listed on the 2000 Virginia ballot as candidates of any particular party. Accordingly, in 2000, the Party’s name did not appear with its candidates’ names on the Virginia ballot. *See* Va. Code Ann. section 24.2-613 (2000). *See also* Advisory Opinion 1997-7. You state that minor party candidates could be listed on the 2002 Virginia ballot as candidates of a particular party; however, the Party’s name did not appear with Mr. Crickenberger’s name on the 2002 Virginia ballot because the Party failed to file the appropriate paperwork. *See* Va. Code Ann. section 24.2-613 (2004).

<sup>3</sup> The Libertarian National Committee is the governing body of the Libertarian Party at the national level when the national convention is not in session. *See* <http://www.lp.org/organization/Inc>.

Mr. Harry Browne, received or expended in excess of \$5,000 in his 2000 campaign according to disclosure reports filed with the Commission.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, Mr. Browne satisfies the Act's definition of a "candidate." 2 U.S.C. 431(2). Additionally, Mr. Browne's name appeared on the 2000 ballot in the Commonwealth of Virginia as the Presidential candidate of the Party. Because Mr. Browne appeared on the 2000 ballot in Virginia as a candidate of the Party, the Commission concludes that the Party satisfies the definition of "political party" under the Act.

As stated in 2 U.S.C. 431(15), the next element of the requirements for State committee status is that the bylaws of a political party establish that the party entity is responsible for the day-to-day operation of such political party at the State level. *See also* 11 CFR 100.14(a). The Commission has considered either the bylaws of State party organizations or other governing documents in making these determinations. Advisory Opinions 2003-27, 2002-10, 2002-6, and 2002-3. In reviewing State party affiliates of organizations that qualified as national committees of political parties under 2 U.S.C. 431(14), the Commission has required supporting documentation indicating that the State party is affiliated with the national party committee. *See* Advisory Opinions 2002-10, 2002-6, and 2002-3.

As noted above, the Party Bylaws set out the organizational structure for the Party and establish specific responsibilities for Party officials. *See* Party Bylaws, sections 03.03, 03.05, and 03.06. As they delineate activity commensurate with the day-to-day functions and operations of a political party on a State level, the Party Bylaws meet the requirements of 2 U.S.C. 431(15) and 11 CFR 100.14, and they are consistent with the State party rules reviewed in previous situations where the Commission has affirmed the State committee status of a political organization. *See* Advisory Opinions 2004-9, 2003-27, 2002-6, 1997-7, and 1996-27. Additionally, the letter you have provided confirms the status of the Party as the State affiliate of the Libertarian National Committee, an organization that has qualified as a national committee of a political party. *See* Advisory Opinions 2002-10, 2002-6, and 2002-3. Therefore, the Commission concludes that the Party meets this element.

Under Commission regulations, the final element to obtain State party committee status is that the organization must be part of the official party structure. *See* 11 CFR 100.14. By virtue of being the State party organization in Virginia, as acknowledged by the national Libertarian Party in its letter, the Party is part of the official party structure. *See* Advisory Opinion 2004-9.

In view of the fact that all three elements discussed in this advisory opinion have been satisfied, the Commission concludes that the Libertarian Party of Virginia qualifies as a State committee of a political party under the Act and Commission regulations.

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<sup>4</sup> The Commission has granted State committee status to a State affiliate of a qualified national party committee where its only Federal candidates, as defined under the Act, were the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of the national party. Advisory Opinions 2004-9, 2002-3, and 1999-26.

This response constitutes an advisory opinion concerning the application of the Act and Commission regulations to the specific transaction or activity set forth in your request. *See* 2 U.S.C. 437f. The Commission emphasizes that, if there is a change in any of the facts or assumptions presented and such facts or assumptions are material to a conclusion presented in this advisory opinion, then the requester may not rely on that conclusion as support for its proposed activity.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Ellen L. Weintraub  
Vice Chair

Enclosures (AOs 2004-9, 2003-27, 2002-14, 2002-10, 2002-6, 2002-3, 1999-26, 1997-7, 1996-27, 1978-58, and 1975-129)