



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

VIA EMAIL

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Patricia Roederer, Esq.

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545 E Town St

Columbus OH, 43215

January 2, 2025

RE: MUR 8229
Amy Cox for Congress, *et al.*

Dear Ms. Roederer:

On March 15, 2024, the Federal Election Commission notified your clients of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. A copy of the complaint was forwarded to you at that time. On March 25, 2024, we received your client's Response to the Complaint.

Upon review of the allegations in the Complaint and information provided by your client, on December 2, 2024, the Commission voted to dismiss this matter effective January 2, 2025. The EPS Dismissal Report, which more fully explains the Commission's findings is enclosed.

Documents related to the case will be placed on the public record today. *See* Disclosure of Certain Documents in Enforcement and Other Matters, 81 Fed. Reg. 50,702 (Aug. 2, 2016).

If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas O. Mueller, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 694-1577.

Sincerely,

Wanda D. Brown

Wanda D. Brown
Assistant General Counsel

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
ENFORCEMENT PRIORITY SYSTEM
DISMISSAL REPORT

MUR: 8229

Respondents: Amy Cox for Congress and Amy Cox
in her official capacity as treasurer
Amy Cox

Complaint Receipt Date: March 11, 2024

Response Date: March 26, 2024



Alleged Statutory and Regulatory Violations: 52 U.S.C. § 30102(e)(1)
11 C.F.R. § 101.1(a)

The Complaint alleges that Amy Cox, and her principal campaign committee, Amy Cox for Congress and Amy Cox in her official capacity as treasurer (the “Committee”), violated the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the “Act”), by failing to timely file her Statement of Candidacy within 15 days of becoming a candidate.¹ The Complaint states that Cox publicly announced her candidacy via X on October 11, 2023, but did not file her Statement of Candidacy until November 29, 2023.² The Complaint also suggests that, according to the Committee’s disclosure reports, Cox crossed the \$5,000 threshold for becoming a candidate over a month before filing her Statement of Candidacy.³

¹ Compl. ¶ 33 (Mar. 12, 2023).

² *Id.* ¶¶ 30-31; see Amy Cox(@VoteAmyCox), X (Oct. 11, 2023, 10:00 AM), <https://x.com/VoteAmyCox/status/1712105785520505031>; Amy Cox, Statement of Candidacy (Nov. 29, 2023), <https://docquery.fec.gov/pdf/072/202311299599367072/202311299599367072.pdf>.

³ Compl. ¶ 31; see *FEC Receipts: Filtered Results*, FEC.GOV, https://www.fec.gov/data/receipts/?data_type=processed&committee_id=C00852277&two_year_transaction_period=2024&min_date=10%2F11%2F2023&max_date=11%2F29%2F2023 (last visited November 4, 2024) (reflecting \$13,750 in receipts between October 11, 2023 and November 29, 2023). Based on these reports, Amy Cox for Congress passed the \$5,000 threshold for becoming a candidate on October 17, 2023. See 52 U.S.C. § 30101(2)(A).

1 Respondents assert that the late Statement of Candidacy was due to “an administrative
2 oversight.”⁴ Respondents state that the Committee’s Statement of Organization, which was
3 timely filed with the Commission on October 3, 2023 (eight days prior to Cox’s announcement
4 of her candidacy) “included essential details” regarding Cox’s candidacy, including her political
5 party, state, congressional district, and contact information for her committee.⁵

6 Based on its experience and expertise, the Commission has established an Enforcement
7 Priority System using formal, pre-determined scoring criteria to allocate agency resources and
8 assess whether matters warrant further administrative enforcement proceedings. These criteria
9 include (1) the gravity of the alleged violation, taking into account both the type of activity and
10 the amount in violation; (2) the apparent impact the alleged violation may have had on the
11 electoral process; (3) the complexity of the legal issues raised in the matter; and (4) recent trends
12 in potential violations and other developments in the law. This matter is rated as low priority for
13 Commission action after application of these pre-established criteria. Given that low rating, and
14 that the Committee timely filed its Statement of Organization, limiting the risk that voters were
15 confused as to whether Cox was a candidate, we recommend that the Commission dismiss the
16 Complaint consistent with the Commission’s prosecutorial discretion to determine the proper
17 ordering of its priorities and use of agency resources.⁶ We also recommend that the Commission
18 close the file as to all Respondents effective 30 days from the date the certification of this vote is
19 signed (or on the next business day after the 30th day, if the 30th day falls on a weekend or
20 holiday) and send the appropriate letters.

⁴ Resp. (Mar. 25, 2024).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 831-32 (1985).

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11/19/2024
Date

Lisa J. Stevenson
Acting General Counsel

BY: *Claudio Pavia*
Claudio J. Pavia
Deputy Associate General Counsel
for Enforcement

Wanda D. Brown
Wanda Brown
Assistant General Counsel

Nicholas O. Mueller
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