



ELEC *tronic*

An Election Law Enforcement Commission Newsletter

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Comments from the Chairman

Eric H. Jaso

As New Jersey voters prepare to go to the polls on November 7, we remind candidates, treasurers and campaign workers that they have a continuing legal obligation to report contributions and expenditures to ELEC during the days running up to the election.

This requirement is vital to our campaign finance law, because ELEC issues a final, comprehensive report of state campaign finance activity 11 days before the election.

If contributions and expenditures are not reported within 48 hours of their occurrence, the public cannot know who is making contributions or how much is being spent for nearly two weeks prior to the election – a crucial time when many voters focus on the candidates, and make up (or change) their minds.

Due to the 48-hour reporting requirement and ELEC’s issuing its final report 11 days before the election, the

reporting period in effect stops 13 days before Election Day. The information in that report includes all financial transactions between the preceding report (issued 29 days before the election) and the final report. Thus, absent the 48-hour requirement, much information would go unseen by the public just prior to the election.

Here is how it works: For any contribution in excess of \$1,600 (including aggregate contributions from a contributor amounting to more than \$1,600) received on or after the 13th day preceding the election, up to and including Election Day, the campaign treasurer of a candidate committee or joint candidates committee is required to file a report (C-1) within 48 hours of receipt.

The C-1 Report must contain the following information:

1. name of recipient candidate or joint candidate committee;
2. the date the contribution was received;
3. the amount of the contribution;
4. the name and mailing address of the contributor; and,

5. the occupation and employer information of an individual contributor.

Reporting requirements for expenditures made between 13 days prior and Election Day are basically the same: Any expenditure of more than \$1,600 made during this period is required to be reported by the campaign treasurer of the committee or joint committee on Form E-1. Aggregate expenditures amounting to more than \$1,600 during this period are included in the report as well.

The following information must be filed:

1. name of candidates or joint candidates committee;
2. the name of the person, firm, or organization benefitting from the expenditure; and,
3. the amount and purpose of the expenditure.

Of course, none of ELEC’s important work to ensure public transparency in campaign finance matters unless we all

VOTE ON ELECTION DAY!

“Furthering the Interest of an Informed Citizenry”

IN THIS ISSUE

Comments from the Chairman	1
Executive Director’s Thoughts	2
A New Location for ELEC	3
Independent Spending into NJ Campaign for Governor	4
County Party Fundraising	6
“Big Six” Fundraising Committees	7
General 2017 Public Funds Disbursed	9
Reporting Dates	10

COMMISSIONERS:

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Executive Director's Thoughts

Jeff Brindle

To Be or Not to Be Gerrymandered?

Reprinted from Observer / PolitickerNJ.com

Will the courts be responsible for drawing congressional and state legislative districts or will the process remain with lawmakers? The U.S. Supreme Court will answer this question and others when it rules on the constitutionality of Wisconsin's general assembly map.

In *Gill v. Whitford*, William Whitford, a retired professor of law, is challenging the district map drawn by Republicans in Wisconsin in 2011. Whitford argues that it constitutes extreme partisan gerrymandering, with districts drawn to heavily favor Republican candidates. That, he maintains, should be unconstitutional.

Similar challenges in other states are in play, as in Maryland, where a Democratic map is being challenged. But it is the Wisconsin case that has been taken up by the high court.

A federal trial court in Wisconsin had ruled that the 2011 map violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution as well as the First Amendment. In light of the decision and the trial court's directive to the Wisconsin legislature to have a new map in place by 2018, the state appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and requested a stay of the lower-court ruling.

The Supreme Court granted a stay and scheduled oral argument for Oct. 3, 2017. During oral argument, a split emerged among conservative and

liberal members of the court, with Justice Anthony Kennedy again seeming like the deciding vote.

For example, Chief Justice John Roberts, a Republican appointee, suggested that a finding of unconstitutionality would transfer responsibility for redistricting to the courts and away from the state legislatures.

"We will have to decide in every case whether the Democrats win or the Republicans win," he said. "That is going to cause very serious harm to the status and integrity of the decisions of the court in the eyes of the country."

Conversely, decrying partisan gerrymandering, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a Democratic appointee, said, "If you can stack a legislature in this way, what incentive is there for a voter to exercise his vote?"

In addition to the issue of the court assuming a greater role in what has been historically considered a political and not a judicial question, the justices will grapple with the question of whether representation should be based on a proportional system or continue to be based on the traditionally more cohesive community-based system.

The argument favoring a more proportional system holds that partisan gerrymandering results in a significant advantage to the party in control of a state legislature or redistricting commissions established by those bodies.

They maintain that the seats held by the majority party are disproportionate to the vote the party's candidates received statewide.

In the Wisconsin case, the plaintiffs point to the fact that in 2012 Assembly elections, Democrats received 53 percent of the vote statewide but won only 39 percent of Assembly seats, or 39 out of 99.

Put another way, Republicans won 47 percent of the vote yet captured 60 Assembly seats.

Defenders of the current system, on the other hand, argue that representation based on a proportional model would result in less geographically cohesive and contiguous districts leading to communities being divided as well as the further division of counties.

They maintain that a map drawn on the basis of the proportion of the statewide vote received by party candidates would be less democratic than one based on more compact districts.

This would result in even more weirdly-shaped, gerrymandered districts and would separate groups and individuals that have similar concerns and interests.

The Supreme Court did take up the issue of partisan gerrymandering in 2004 in *Vieth v. Jubelirer*. In that case, the court could not agree on a test to measure when gerrymandering becomes unconstitutional.

The plaintiffs this time, however, have developed a mathematically-based "efficiency gap" measure to answer the court's previous concern about how to determine the standard by which a map is unconstitutional due to partisan gerrymandering.

The efficiency gap standard suggests that votes are wasted when voters are bunched into districts to favor one party over the other. This means that the vote within a district for candidates of one party or the other reach a figure beyond that which is necessary to win.

In other words, if a district vote is consistently more than 55 percent of the vote for one party over the other, it would meet the standard of an efficiency gap.

Which way the court will rule is anyone's guess. Justice Kennedy, presumably the deciding vote, left the window open in 2004 to hearing a partisan gerrymandering case if presented with a workable standard for deciding these disputes.

If the court were to find partisan gerrymandering unconstitutional, it would have widespread consequences, including in New Jersey.

For example, in the 2009 and 2013 Assembly elections, Republican candidates received 52 percent of the vote statewide (2011 results were not available). In 2015, they received 46 percent of the vote statewide.

Yet, in those same elections, Democrats ended up in control of 58 percent to 65 percent of the 80 Assembly seats.

Thus, moving forward, a proportional system in New Jersey would make legislative elections more competitive. At the same time, more competitive elections would drive up spending on those elections.

Candidates and political parties would strive to raise and spend mounting dollars, and, without the enactment of laws to strengthen the parties, special interest independent groups would become even more dominant than they are now.

Moreover, a finding that gerrymandering is unconstitutional would result in less contiguous, compact districts, diluting the influence of many groups and individuals across the political spectrum.

In other words, urban, suburban, and rural interests would be diluted as segments from each would be merged together. Representation, therefore, might become less effective.

The Wisconsin case is a difficult one for the court. Whatever it decides will have long-ranging ramifications as well as potentially unintended consequences.

A New Location for ELEC

In April 24, 1973- The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act (The Act-Chapter 83) was signed into law by Governor William Cahill, creating the four-member Election Law Enforcement Commission. The initial members sworn into office on May 3, 1973 were Chairman Frank Reiche, former Congresswoman Florence Dwyer, former Administrative Judge Sidney Goldman, and Judge Bartholomew Sheehan. The Commission hired David Norcross as its first executive director and Edward Farrell as its first legal counsel.

ELEC began operating in the fall of 1973 with approximately five employees and a budget of \$150,000. For 44 years, ELEC housed its offices at the Trenton Trust Company building, 28 W. State Street in Trenton. The Commission's operations have grown due to many important legislative reforms that have been signed into law since its inception. See A Historical Timeline: <http://www.elec.state.nj.us/aboutelec/timeline.htm>.

As mentioned in the 2016 Annual Report, "the Commission has been moving steadily toward the future. In addition to the computer upgrade, reorganization of staff, and work on legislative reforms, the Commission will be moving to a new location, totally renovated, allowing all staff to be on one floor."

Finally, the long-awaited day is here! Beginning December 4, 2017, the Commission's physical new offices will be located at 25 South Stockton Street, 5th Floor, Trenton, NJ. The mailing address will remain the same, PO Box 185, Trenton, NJ 08625-0185.



**25 South Stockton Street, 5th Fl.
Trenton, NJ 08608**

Independent Spending into NJ Campaign for Governor

As a late wave of independent spending poured into New Jersey's campaign for governor, total spending has reached \$23.8 million on the general election based on reports available 11 days prior to the November 7 election, according to the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

Democrat Phil Murphy has amassed \$13.3 million and spent \$9.8 million. He has \$3.5 million in reserve. Republican Kimberly Guadagno has raised \$3.9 million and spent \$3.3 million. She reports a reserve of \$632,169. All candidates combined have spent \$13.3 million.

Table 1
General Election Campaign Finance
Activity Through October 24, 2017

CANDIDATE	PARTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND
Murphy, Phil	Democrat	\$13,285,295	\$ 9,827,571	\$ 3,457,725
Guadagno, Kimberly	Republican	\$ 3,917,248	\$ 3,285,079	\$ 632,169
Kaper-Dale, Seth	Green	\$ 96,316	\$ 104,381	\$ (866)
Genovese, Gina	I	\$ 52,046	\$ 45,269	\$ 5,189
Rohrman, Peter	Libertarian	\$ 7,765	\$ 6,142	\$ 1,623
Riccardi, Matthew	Constitution	NA	NA	NA
Ross, Vincent*	I	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL - CANDIDATES		\$17,358,670	\$ 13,268,442	\$ 4,095,840
Independent Committees – General**		\$ 7,270,104	\$ 10,567,242	
TOTAL – GENERAL		\$24,628,774	\$ 23,835,684	
Primary/Pre-Primary				
Candidates		\$34,611,440	\$ 34,024,577	
Independent Committees		\$13,926,224	\$ 9,123,371	
TOTAL- PRIMARY/PRE-PRIMARY		\$48,537,664	\$ 43,147,948	
TOTAL- ENTIRE ELECTION		\$73,166,438	\$ 66,983,632	

*Does not expect to spend more than \$5,100

**Not all independent contributions are disclosed.

The campaign for governor in New Jersey has drawn national attention because it is one of only two in the nation this year. Virginia also is electing a new governor this fall.

"As a result, the race has attracted significant spending from Washington, DC-area groups, including both the Democratic and Republican Governors Associations and national unions," said Jeff Brindle, ELEC's Executive Director.

"In the past three weeks alone, reported spending by independent groups soared from \$2.6 million to \$10.6 million," he said.

"The heavy bombardment by independent groups has continued a trend that began on a large scale in New Jersey during the 2009 gubernatorial election. This type of spending is now a fixture in both gubernatorial and legislative campaigns," he said.

Brindle said the growing influence of independent groups is a major reason for the legislature, perhaps after the election, to approve pending legislation recommended by ELEC that would require more disclosure by these groups.

The largest independent spender so far has been the Committee to Build the Economy, which has spent \$6.1 million, followed by the two national governors associations.

Table 2
Spending by Independent Committees
Related to Gubernatorial Campaign
(Ranked by Spending)

SUPPORTS	INDEPENDENT COMMITTEES	SPENT
	General	
Murphy, Phil	Committee to Build the Economy	\$ 6,094,464
Murphy, Phil	Our New Jersey (Democratic Governors Association)	\$ 2,235,211
Guadagno, Kimberly	Republican Governors Association	\$ 1,996,013
Murphy, Phil	New Start NJ (1)	\$ 125,842
Murphy, Phil	Planned Parenthood Action Fund of New Jersey	\$ 114,057
Murphy, Phil	New Jersey Working Families	\$ 1,655
	TOTAL GENERAL	\$10,567,242
	TOTAL- PRIMARY/PRE-PRIMARY	\$ 9,123,371
	TOTAL – ENTIRE ELECTION	\$19,690,613

(1) Since July 13 report.

While the two governors associations already have spent \$4.2 million on independent spending, their full involvement is larger. The Democratic Governors Association has made several direct contributions to New Jersey candidates and parties, including Murphy, while the Republican Governors Association has made a donation to Guadagno.

Table 3
Spending by Democratic and Republican Governors
Associations Related to 2017 New Jersey Election

	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	BOTH ASSOCIATIONS
Independent Spending			
Governors Association Itself	\$1,235,211	\$1,996,013	
DGA To Committee to Build the Economy	\$1,000,000		
Total Independent Spending	\$2,235,211	\$1,996,013	\$4,231,224
Contributions to Candidates or Parties			
County Parties	\$ 666,000		
Democratic State Committee	\$ 25,000		
Local Parties	\$ 15,600		
Gubernatorial Candidates	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,300	
Total Contributions to Candidates or Parties	\$ 710,900	\$ 4,300	
ALL SPENDING	\$2,946,111	\$2,000,313	\$4,946,424

Information in this press release was based on reports filed by noon on October 30, 2017. Reports filed by gubernatorial candidates are available online on ELEC's website at www.elec.state.nj.us. ELEC also can be accessed on Facebook (www.facebook.com/NJElectionLaw) and Twitter (www.twitter.com/elecnj).

County Party Fundraising

A gubernatorial election year has helped boost county party fund-raising to the highest level in eight years, according to reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

Combined county fundraising reached \$6.7 million through September 30, 2017, the highest total since the 2009 gubernatorial election year, when combined receipts totaled nearly \$7.4 million.

Table 1
Fundraising by County Parties in Statewide Election - Years 2009-2017 through September 30

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	VERSUS 2009	VERSUS 2013
Democratic County Committees	\$5,692,392	\$3,088,330	\$3,050,941	\$2,900,986	\$4,737,259	-17%	55%
Republican County Committees	\$1,706,300	\$1,709,969	\$2,268,714	\$1,942,512	\$1,924,418	13%	-15%
All Counties	\$7,398,692	\$4,798,299	\$5,319,655	\$4,843,498	\$6,661,677	-10%	25%
Elections*	G,A	A,S	G,S,A	A	G,S,A		

* G=Gubernatorial, S=Senate, A=Assembly

“This year, only New Jersey and Virginia have gubernatorial contests. So there is a national focus on the November 7 election,” said Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director. “Fund-raising related to the governor’s race has boosted the combined county coffers to their highest level since 2009.”

An ELEC analysis found that Democratic county committees are benefiting the most from the national attention. The Democratic Governors Association has sent \$666,000 to county party committees. Also, unions, including three national affiliates of New Jersey locals, have send forty-six checks worth \$37,000 - the maximum a contributor can give a county party. Those contributions alone have provided Democrats with \$1.7 million.

Democrats have raised the most money since 2009 and are 55 percent above fundraising totals for the 2013 election- the last one when there was a gubernatorial election and both legislative houses up for reelection.

While Republican totals are higher than 2009, they are down from 2013. GOP county committees have received just three checks worth \$37,000.

While the Republican Governors Association has not directly financed GOP county parties since the 2005 election, it has spent \$1.6 million on media this year to help elect Republican gubernatorial candidate Kimberly Guadagno. It also sent a maximum allowable \$4,300 to Guadagno’s campaign for the general election.

In addition to its direct contributions to county parties, the Democratic Governors Association also has spent \$800,434 on independent advertisements to assist Democratic candidate Phil Murphy.

It sent a maximum allowable \$4,300 check to Murphy for the general election, plus another \$15,600 to local party committees. Combined, the two associations already have spent more than \$3.1 million on the New Jersey campaign.

Table 2
Expenditures to Date by Democratic and Republican Governors Associations on New Jersey Campaign

	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	BOTH ASSOCIATIONS
Independent Spending	\$ 800,434	\$1,614,567	
Contributions to County Parties	\$ 666,000		
Contributions to Local Parties	\$ 15,600		
Contributions to Gubernatorial Candidates	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,300	
TOTALS	\$1,486,334	\$1,618,867	\$3,105,201

Brindle said the direct contributions to county parties most likely will be used to help get voters to the polls on Election Day. “Getting out the vote is a critical part of campaigns, and county parties traditionally have played a key role in GOTV operations.”

Brindle said even with the temporary windfall Democratic county committees have reaped due to the gubernatorial election, Democrats still have raised 17 percent less than they did in 2009. Republicans based on reported amounts to date have raised less than their last peak fund-raising year of 2013.

“Due to restrictions on contributions by public contractors, competition for contributions from independent committees and other factors, the temporary surge witnessed so far by county parties may turn out to be an illusion,” he said.

“Legislation has been introduced by both parties that could help reverse the long-term downward fund-raising trend of state and county parties in New Jersey,” he said. He noted that the legislation would let public contractors and other donors give more to party warchests, and expand disclosure requirements for independent groups.

See full release at: http://www.elec.state.nj.us/pdf/press_releases/pr_2017/pr_10272017.pdf

“Big Six” Fundraising Committees

With the governor’s office and both legislative houses facing reelection, the so-called “Big Six” fund-raising committees have raised and spent the most funds since 2013, the last year when political stakes were so high, according to reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

Reports that reflect spending through September 30, 2017 indicate that the two state parties and four legislative leadership committees have raised a combined \$5.8 million, spent \$5.3 million and had \$2.3 million cash-on-hand. Those numbers top comparable totals for 2014, 2015 and 2016. But they lag behind 2013 totals, which also were driven by a gubernatorial and full legislative election.

“While the Big Six committees are doing better than the past three years, their fund-raising totals still are lower than four of the five elections dating back to 2007,” said Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director. “Restrictions on contributions by public contractors and the decision by special interests to spend more of their campaign money independent of candidates and parties clearly are having an impact.”

Table 1
Campaign Finance Activity by “Big Six”
January 1 through September 30, 2017

BOTH PARTIES	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH	STATEWIDE ELECTION
2007	\$9,322,604	\$6,713,165	\$7,368,421	\$7,095,891	Senate and Assembly
2008	\$4,457,887	\$3,508,376	\$1,519,083	\$1,134,427	
2009	\$6,309,496	\$5,098,191	\$3,073,241	\$2,746,784	Governor and Assembly
2010	\$3,160,458	\$2,859,927	\$1,664,237	\$1,457,787	
2011	\$6,913,921	\$5,025,694	\$3,428,259	\$3,123,885	Senate and Assembly
2012	\$4,083,910	\$3,971,806	\$1,331,432	\$1,192,473	
2013	\$7,203,008	\$5,917,331	\$2,970,203	\$2,884,025	Governor and Both Houses
2014	\$2,444,799	\$1,887,661	\$1,388,946	\$ 765,268	
2015	\$3,896,539	\$3,579,018	\$1,984,629	\$1,346,849	Assembly only
2016	\$2,195,300	\$1,985,370	\$1,188,706	\$1,039,918	
2017	\$5,835,574	\$5,354,876	\$2,317,953	\$2,233,450	Governor and Both Houses

Democratic committees have raised and spent more during the first nine months of the year than Republicans. Republicans report having more cash in reserve and a higher net worth. Net worth is cash-on-hand adjusted for debts owed to or by the committee.

Table 2
Fundraising by "Big Six" Committees
January 1 through September 30, 2017

ACTIVITY FIRST THREE QUARTERS 2017				
REPUBLICANS	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH
New Jersey Republican State Committee	\$ 585,683	\$ 489,188	\$ 207,619	\$ 207,619
Senate Republican Majority	\$ 645,855	\$ 613,483	\$ 638,258	\$ 638,258
Assembly Republican Victory	\$ 408,715	\$ 355,828	\$ 408,591	\$ 408,591
SUB TOTAL- REPUBLICANS	\$1,640,253	\$1,458,499	\$1,254,468	\$1,254,468
DEMOCRATS				
New Jersey Democratic State Committee	\$2,847,028	\$2,615,353	\$ 346,087	\$ 312,023
Senate Democratic Majority	\$ 706,204	\$ 736,859	\$ 466,430	\$ 446,430
Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee	\$ 642,089	\$ 544,165	\$ 250,968	\$ 220,529
SUB-TOTAL- DEMOCRATS	\$4,195,321	\$3,896,377	\$1,063,485	\$ 978,982
TOTAL- BOTH PARTIES	\$5,835,574	\$5,354,876	\$2,317,953	\$2,233,450

Compared to this point four years ago, Democrats are raising and spending more, while Republican fundraising and spending is down. Both parties report lower cash-on-hand and net worth totals.

Table 3
Fundraising by "Big Six" Committees through September 30-
2017 versus 2013

REPUBLICANS	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH
2013	\$ 3,962,602	\$ 3,480,487	\$ 1,439,612	\$ 1,427,112
2017	\$ 1,640,253	\$ 1,458,499	\$ 1,254,468	\$ 1,254,468
Difference-Dollars	\$(2,322,349)	\$(2,021,988)	\$ (185,144)	\$ (172,644)
Difference-%	-59%	-58%	-13%	-12%
DEMOCRATS				
2013	\$3,240,406	\$ 2,436,844	\$ 1,530,591	\$ 1,456,913
2017	\$4,195,321	\$ 3,896,377	\$ 1,063,485	\$ 978,982
Difference-Dollars	\$ 954,915	\$ 1,459,533	\$ (467,106)	\$ (477,931)
Difference-%	29%	60%	-31%	-33%
BOTH PARTIES				
2013	\$ 7,203,008	\$ 5,917,331	\$ 2,970,203	\$ 2,884,025
2017	\$ 5,835,574	\$ 5,354,876	\$ 2,317,953	\$ 2,233,450
Difference-Dollars	\$(1,367,434)	\$ (562,455)	\$ (652,250)	\$ (650,575)
Difference-%	-19%	-10%	-22%	-23%

Brindle said bi-partisan legislation pending in the Legislature could strengthen the state's political parties by raising the size of contributions they can accept, exempting them from pay-to-play restrictions and by requiring independent committees to fully disclose their campaign finance activities in New Jersey campaigns.

"Absent these reforms, the trendline for state and county parties is likely to continue downward," said Brindle.

See full release at: http://www.elec.state.nj.us/pdffiles/press_releases/pr_2017/pr_10182017.pdf

General 2017 Public Funds Disbursed As of October 25, 2017

CANDIDATE NAME	DATE RECEIVED	CONTRIBUTIONS SUBMITTED
Kim Guadagno	July 28, 2017	\$708,144.00
Kim Guadagno	August 09, 2017	\$ 90,734.00
Kim Guadagno	August 24, 2017	\$ 89,800.00
Kim Guadagno	September 08, 2017	\$216,957.00
Kim Guadagno	September 14, 2017	\$129,687.00
Kim Guadagno	September 21, 2017	\$120,189.00
Kim Guadagno	September 28, 2017	\$157,486.00
Kim Guadagno	October 05, 2017	\$258,080.00
Kim Guadagno	October 12, 2017	\$315,430.00
Kim Guadagno	October 18, 2017	\$217,207.00
Kim Guadagno	October 25, 2017	\$507,152.00
TOTAL - GUADAGNO \$2,810,866		
CANDIDATE NAME	DATE RECEIVED	CONTRIBUTIONS SUBMITTED
Phil Murphy	July 19, 2017	\$1,174,939.00
Phil Murphy	July 28, 2017	\$ 667,132.00
Phil Murphy	August 09, 2017	\$ 725,456.00
Phil Murphy	August 24, 2017	\$ 718,836.00
Phil Murphy	September 08, 2017	\$ 765,690.00
Phil Murphy	September 14, 2017	\$ 415,942.00
Phil Murphy	September 21, 2017	\$ 519,238.00
Phil Murphy	September 28, 2017	\$ 559,832.00
Phil Murphy	October 05, 2017	\$ 768,348.00
Phil Murphy	October 12, 2017	\$1,115,605.00
Phil Murphy	October 18, 2017	\$ 871,360.00
Phil Murphy	October 25, 2017	\$ 827,973.00
TOTAL - MURPHY \$9,130,351		
TOTAL - BOTH CANDIDATES: \$11,941,217		

Reporting Dates

ELECTION	48-HOUR START DATE	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
FIRE COMMISSIONER -2/18/2017	2/5/2017- through 2/18/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		Inception of campaign* - 1/17/17	1/20/2017
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		1/18/17 - 2/4/17	2/7/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		2/5/17 - 3/7/17	3/10/2017
APRIL SCHOOL BOARD- 4/25/2017	4/12/2017 through 4/25/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		Inception of campaign* - 3/24/17	3/27/2017
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		3/25/17 - 4/11/17	4/17/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		4/12/17 - 5/12/17	5/15/2017
MAY MUNICIPAL – 5/9/2017	4/26/2017 through 5/9/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		Inception of campaign* - 4/7/17	4/10/2017
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		4/8/17 - 4/25/17	4/28/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		4/26/17 - 5/26/17	5/30/2017
RUNOFF (JUNE)**- 6/13/2017	5/31/2017 through 6/13/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		4/26/17 - 5/30/17	6/2/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		5/31/17 - 6/30/17	7/3/2017
PRIMARY (90 DAY START DATE: 3/8/2017)***	5/24/2017 through 6/6/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		Inception of campaign* - 5/5/17	5/8/2017
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		5/6/17 - 5/23/17	5/26/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		5/24/17 - 6/23/17	6/26/2017
GENERAL (90 DAY START DATE: 8/9/2017)***	10/25/2017 through 11/7/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		6/24/17 - 10/6/17	10/10/2017
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		10/7/17 - 10/24/17	10/27/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		10/25/17 - 11/24/17	11/27/2017
RUNOFF (DECEMBER)**- 12/5/2017	11/22/2017 through 12/5/2017		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date		No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date		10/25/17 - 11/21/17	11/24/2017
20-day Postelection Reporting Date		11/22/17 - 12/22/17	12/26/2017
PACs, PCFRs & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS			
1st Quarter		1/1/17 - 3/31/17	4/17/2017
2nd Quarter		4/1/17 - 6/30/17	7/17/2017
3rd Quarter		7/1/17 - 9/30/17	10/16/2017
4th Quarter		10/1/17 - 12/31/17	1/16/2018

* Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or from January 1, 2017 (Quarterly filers).

** A candidate committee or joint candidates' committee that is filing in a 2017 Runoff election is not required to file a 20-day postelection report for the corresponding prior election (May Municipal or General).

*** Form PFD-1 is due on April 13, 2017 for Primary Election Candidates and June 16, 2017 for Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2016 filing is needed for Primary 2017 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 8, 2016. A second quarter 2017 filing is needed by Independent/Non-Partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 10, 2017.

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