



ELEC *tronic*

An Election Law Enforcement Commission Newsletter

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Comments from the Chairman

Eric H. Jaso

Personal Financial Disclosure Required for State Candidates

With this being an Assembly election year, prospective candidates should be aware of their responsibilities under the Personal Financial Disclosure law (PFD).

The Personal Financial Disclosure law for candidates is separate and distinct from the financial disclosure requirements for current officeholders.

The statute requires certain State candidates and other covered persons to file a personal financial disclosure form with the Commission. Specifically, candidates must report information about the sources of their income (although not the amount) received in the year before the election.

Any individual seeking election to the Office of Governor, Senate, or General Assembly must file a disclosure form with the Commission.

The reporting requirement also applies to any individual who has received funds to test the candidate waters or who has been appointed to fill a vacancy for any covered office.

Candidates for Governor, Senate, and Assembly in a primary election must file PFD forms on or before the tenth day following the petition filing date.

Likewise, independent or third-party Senate and Assembly candidates who run in the general election must file their forms within ten days following the primary election.

Candidates and other covered persons must report their sources of earned income and unearned income that exceeds \$1,000.

Earned income information must include the name and address of the corporation, professional association, partnership or sole proprietorship which is the source of income from salaries, bonuses, royalties, fees, commissions, and profit sharing.

Unearned income includes income from rent, dividends, investments, and trusts and estates. Except for dividends that are listed as securities, the candidate

must report the name and address of the corporation, professional association, partnership, or sole proprietorship that is the source of the unearned income.

Information about certain other income, including gifts and honoraria, must also be reported.

The date this year for filing PFD forms is April 15, 2019 for primary election candidates and June 14, 2019 for independent general-election candidates. The form is due by 5:00 pm on those dates. Within seven days, as per the Open Public Records Act, PFD's will be made available online on the Commission's website.

ELEC polices misreporting or non-reporting of the required information. Violators can be fined up to \$1,000 for the first offense and \$2,000 for the second and subsequent offenses.

For more detailed information and guidance, prospective Senate and Assembly candidates should visit the Commission's website at www.elec.state.nj.us or contact one of our Compliance officers at 1-888-313-ELEC (3532).

"Furthering the Interest of an Informed Citizenry"

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COMMISSIONERS:

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Executive Director's Thoughts

Jeff Brindle

Amended Disclosure Bill Still Worthy of Passage

Reprinted from insidernj.com

Legislation (S-1500) sponsored by State Senator Troy Singleton (D-7th), which requires registration and disclosure by independent groups, is awaiting a floor vote in the Senate.

So far, there has been unanimous, bi-partisan support for the bill.

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee on January 17, 2019 voted 12-0 in favor of the legislation, though it did further amend the bill – again unanimously- on the 28th of January.

In a move that had Trenton's political class buzzing, the Senate then voted 31-0 on January 31 to add a floor amendment. At this writing, no date had been set for a final vote on the bill.

The revision, which flatly prohibits officeholders from serving as chairpersons of independent organizations, may have stirred some political controversy. But it represented legislative action that was in the best interest of the public.

The amendment simply extended to independent groups the same ban that applies to political parties and continuing political committees (aka PACs). Officeholders are not permitted to be chairpersons of political parties or PACs.

Under the State's "Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act," officeholders are

considered candidates and are not allowed to participate in any other committee other than their candidate and/or joint candidate's committee.

The floor amendment merely clarified that fact for independent organizations.

During the bill's path toward a full vote in the Senate, one amendment adopted in Committee, while not diminishing the legislation's main purpose of bringing sunshine to the activities of independent groups, was unfortunate.

When Senate bill 1500 was first introduced, the bill contained a provision that would have repealed an antiquated law that bans county political party committees from donating to each other during primary elections.

Seemingly at the urging of well-intended, reform-minded individuals and groups, the bill was amended to reinstate the ban on county party organizations aiding each other.

Granted, there has always been antipathy toward political parties in this country. This angst about parties dates back as early as President George Washington's farewell address through the age of machine politics in the 1800's to reform efforts during the latter part of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century.

In his final address at Congress Hall in Philadelphia, Washington warned in 1796 of "the baneful effects of the Spirit of Party. He feared "a small but artful and enterprising minority" might "put, in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party."

But the progressive crusade against political party control of American

politics appears out of date in a period when independent organizations are consuming political parties and are ever-increasing their influence over elections in New Jersey and throughout the nation.

For example, independent groups in New Jersey totally outflanked parties in the 2017 legislative election and again in last year's congressional election, spending \$47 million and \$49 million, respectively.

There has been an increase in independent group spending of over 1100 percent since 2005 whereas political party spending at all levels of government has declined significantly since then.

Removing the ban on county party donations to each other would be a step in the direction of redirecting the flow of money away from more secretive independent groups and toward open, accountable political parties in New Jersey.

While there is a ban on county parties giving to each other during primary elections, there is no comparable prohibition on state party committees donating money to their respective county party committees or municipal party committees.

Likewise, there is no ban on municipal party committees contributing to county party committees or vice versa. Moreover, municipal party committees can help each other out if they so desire. Finally, all local party committees can help fund the state party committees.

Plus, even county parties can make donations to each other during the general election.

To what end, then, does a ban on county organizations contributing to each other make any sense? If the concern is over circumventing contribution limits, then why doesn't this concern extend to all other party organizations?

It is important to point out that all county party financial activity is disclosed. Unlike many independent groups, county parties cannot keep their donations secret.

In many ways, the ban on county party activity just defies common sense.

The concern also is outdated. It is like fighting the last war against an old enemy rather than recognizing the new nemesis- independent special interest groups.

Perhaps the biggest problem is that the ban may be unconstitutional.

An Eight Circuit Court of Appeals ruling last year struck down a Missouri prohibition on transfers between two special interest PACs. It is not too much of a legal stretch to believe that outright bans on donations between party organizations also may violate First Amendment Speech and Assembly rights.

Through the years, the idea of county party committees giving to each other earned the pejorative-sounding label "wheeling." In fact, it simply constitutes county party committees donating money to sister organizations.

While at one time there may have been reasons for the ban, concern about the clout of independent groups has supplanted those reasons.

In fact, given how much competition from outside groups has pinched the coffers of county parties, most would be hard-pressed today making huge primary transfers.

Despite the fact that the Senate bill was amended to leave in the ban on county party-to- party donations, it nevertheless is a great piece of legislation and needs to be enacted into law. It requires disclosure of contributions and expenditures by independent groups that seek to influence elections and public policy in New Jersey.

Requiring disclosure by these groups, a goal long sought by the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC), is a very positive step in the direction of bringing balance between these groups and political parties and candidates.

The legislation will move the playing field closer toward the goal of offsetting the ever increasing influence of independent groups over the State's electoral system. It will also establish parity in terms of reporting requirements between outside organizations and more accountable parties and candidates.

Though there seems to be a pause in the momentum toward passage of this important legislation, hopefully those efforts will resume soon.

S-1500 Disclosure Bill Wins Unanimous, Bipartisan Support in State Senate

By Joe Donohue

Proposed legislation (S-1500) that would require broader disclosure by independent special interest groups in elections and lobbying has won unanimous, bipartisan approval in the state Senate.

In a floor vote on February 21, 2019, the bill, which also increases candidate and party contribution limits to partially offset 14 years of inflation, was approved 31-0. It still needs approval in the state Assembly and from Governor Phil Murphy.

Prior to the vote, Senator Troy Singleton (D-7), the bill's main sponsor along with Senator Linda Greenstein (D-14th), said he believes the legislation is needed to counter public cynicism in the wake of fast-growing special interest spending.

"This has led, quite frankly, to a system that is dominated by a modest number of wealthy special interests who shape the political funding landscape," said Singleton. "These entities often create a web of clandestine entities that live in the shadows of our political system with benign-sounding names designed to conceal donors' identities and their true intentions from the public."

The senator has worked with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) since 2016 to develop the legislation and heeded many of its recommendations. ELEC has been advocating more disclosure by independent groups since 2010.

“I would not be here today if it were not for my friends from the Election Law Enforcement Commission- Jeff Brindle and his team- who worked tirelessly to bring this to our attention,” Singleton said.

“The over-arching sentiment of this legislation is not a Democrat or Republican issue. I think each of us has been affected in some way by those outside groups with these benign-sounding names who pump millions of dollars to try and shape our legislative regulatory and election process. I think we’re trying to shed a little light, a little transparency upon that.”

While the bill cleared the Senate with broad, bipartisan support, Senator Nia Gill (D-34) said she was abstaining even though she thought the legislation overall was “excellent.”

Gill said she was concerned with a provision added by the Legislature that makes the law retroactive to January 1, 2018.

“I think people- citizens- have a right to rely on the law as it stands at the time they participate,” she said.

Singleton said while he thought she raised a valid point, some judges in the past have upheld retroactive application of the law in cases where the overall public benefit outweighs the impact on some individuals. If the courts decide otherwise, he vowed to seek further legislation, if necessary, to fix any legal defects.

Besides expanding disclosure requirements for independent spenders (see chart below), Singleton’s bill- and its Assembly companion (A-1524) sponsored by Andrew Zwicker D-16th

also would increase contribution limits that have not been adjusted since 2005.

These include raising the limits for candidates from \$2,600 to \$3,000 per election, for state political parties and legislative leadership committees from \$25,000 to \$28,000 per year, and for county political parties from \$37,000 to \$42,000 per year.

Disclosure Law Comparison	Current		Proposed Under S-1500	
	Contributions	Expenditures	Contributions	Expenditures
Threshold for Filing Disclosure Report	No Disclosure Required	Spending Above \$1,600	Spending Above \$3,000	
Amount Disclosed	No Disclosure Required	All	>\$10,000	>\$3,000
Group Does Express Advocacy* Ads	No Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required
Group Does Election-related Issue Ads (Electioneering)	No Disclosure Required	No Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required
Group Does Non-Election Issue Ads (Grassroots Lobbying)	Disclosure rare**	Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required	Disclosure Required
*Express advocacy means explicit appeals for votes using phrases like "vote for" or "vote against." **Only if donations were given with the specific intent of communicating with the public. Note: This chart refers to legal requirements. Some independent groups have voluntarily disclosed their donors and expenditures.				

WELCOME TO THE NEW “FACES” OF ELEC

The Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) is a service-oriented agency that believes when candidates, treasurers, lobbyists and the public call for information, they should be greeted by a person, not a vexing array of electronic messages.

ELEC has two new agency service representatives (aka receptionists)- Cheryl Lippincott and Samantha Schutzbank.

Cheryl
and
Samantha



TOPIC	CHERYL LIPPINCOTT	SAMANTHA SCHUTZBANK
Where Born	Trenton	Yardley, PA.
Grew up	Trenton and Chesterfield Township	Bucks County
High School	N. Burlington	Pennsbury
Further Education	Gordon Phillips Beauty Academy	Arcadia University
Previous jobs	Hairdresser, car dealership, supermarket	Funeral home, lighting company
Pets	Both are dog lovers but they have no pets right now	
Car	2018 Nissan Rogue	2018 Hyundai Sonata
Sports	Bowling, softball, soccer, field hockey	Soccer, swimming, ATV driving
Favorite film	“The Notebook”	“The Shining”
Favorite music	All kinds	Alternative rock
Favorite food	Vodka rigatoni	Anything with mint chocolate
Reading	“American Soul”	Neil Gaman books including “American Gods”

By Joe Donohue

COUNTY PARTIES 4TH QUARTER 2018

A \$1.1 million windfall from federal candidates helped county parties enjoy their best fundraising in a federal election year since 2008, according to reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission.

Democratic and Republican committees combined raised \$9.7 million and spent \$9 million. While they usually raise more during state election years, it has been a decade since they netted more contributions in a federal election year. Counties together raised and spent \$9.5 million in 2008.

Table 1
County Party Fundraising and Spending through Fourth Quarter 2008-2018

YEAR	RAISED	SPENT	STATE/ FEDERAL?	OFFICE
2008	\$ 9,511,311	\$ 9,502,015	Federal	P/S/H
2009	\$13,854,662	\$13,306,296	State	G/A
2010	\$ 7,591,065	\$ 8,712,802	Federal	H
2011	\$ 8,449,211	\$ 8,545,440	State	S/A
2012	\$ 6,407,139	\$ 5,885,971	Federal	P/S/H
2013	\$ 9,908,851	\$10,069,188	State	G/S/A
2014	\$ 7,633,924	\$ 7,560,342	Federal	S/H
2015	\$ 9,161,877	\$ 8,883,225	State	A
2016	\$ 8,389,170	\$ 8,055,559	Federal	P/H
2017	\$10,673,468	\$10,259,704	State	G/S/A
2018	\$ 9,709,931	\$ 9,018,198	Federal	S/H

P=Presidential; S=US or State Senate; H=House; G=Gubernatorial; A=Assembly; Excludes special elections

Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director, said Republicans benefited most from federal donors during 2018 due largely to the generosity of Bob Hugin, a retired businessman who ran without success for U.S. Senate.

He gave county committees \$806,210 in contributions and for rental reimbursement. His total represents 71 percent of the \$1.1 million given to all county parties by federal candidates in 2018.

“As we’ve seen in the past, self-financed candidates often share their wealth with county organizations. It helps win support for their candidacies while creating valuable allies during the election,” said Brindle.

Table 2
Contributions by US Senate or Gubernatorial Candidates to County Parties Since 1999

CANDIDATE	TOTAL	PARTY	WHEN	OUTCOME
Bob Hugin	\$ 806,210	Republican	2018	Lost US Senate
Phil Murphy	\$ 722,957	Democrat	2014-2017	Won Governor
Doug Forrester	\$ 326,105	Republican	2002-2005	Lost US Senate Seat and Governor
Jon Corzine	\$4,759,820	Democrat	1999-2008	Won US Senate Seat and Governor; Lost Governor

Including his contributions to county parties and \$25,000 to the Republican State Committee, Hugin spent \$36,831,210 of his own funds to advance his 2018 campaign. (To see list of top ten self-financed New Jersey campaigns, go to https://www.elec.nj.gov/publicinformation/top10_self_finance.html).

Table 3
Donations by Congressional Candidates to County Parties

YEAR	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	TOTAL
2018	\$210,900	\$920,510	\$1,131,410
2017	\$ 69,850	\$117,500	\$ 187,350
2016	\$203,821	\$122,463	\$ 326,284

While Republicans benefited more from contributions from congressional candidates, Democrats started 2018 with \$2.5 million in cash reserves versus about \$600,000 for Republicans after receiving a bevy of large checks from unions and national Democratic party committees in 2017.

Despite spending nearly \$1.3 million more than Republicans, Democrats finished 2018 with nearly \$1.5 million more cash in the bank—\$2,474,730 versus \$961,180. Both parties ended with much healthier coffers than they had in 2014. Democratic cash-on-hand was up 156 percent while Republicans were up 108 percent.

Table 4
Summary of Campaign Finance Activity by County Committees
January 1 through December 31, 2018 Versus 2014

	RAISED-2018	SPENT-2018	CASH-ON-HAND-2018	NET WORTH-2018
Democratic County Party Committees	\$5,429,423	\$5,195,282	\$2,474,730	\$2,294,542
Republican County Party Committees	\$4,280,508	\$3,822,916	\$ 961,180	\$1,776,469
Total-Both Parties	\$9,709,931	\$9,018,198	\$3,435,910	\$4,071,011
	RAISED-2014	SPENT-2014	CASH-ON-HAND-2014	NET WORTH-2014*
Democratic County Party Committees	\$4,943,216	\$4,868,915	\$ 964,926	\$ 523,831
Republican County Party Committees	\$2,690,708	\$2,691,427	\$ 462,151	\$1,349,156
Total-Both Parties	\$7,633,924	\$7,560,342	\$1,427,077	\$1,872,987
Difference 2018 versus 2014				
Democratic County Party Committees	10%	7%	156%	338%
Republican County Party Committees	59%	42%	108%	32%
Total-Both Parties	27%	19%	141%	117%

*Net worth is cash-on-hand adjusted for debts owed to or by the committee.

While county party fundraising totals in 2018 were respectable for a federal election year, they remain well below 2005 when new limits on contributions by public contractors had not yet taken effect and federal court rulings had not yet triggered a national wave of independent spending. Total county party spending in 2005 was \$19 million versus \$9 million in 2018.

“ELEC-recommended legislation that has unanimously cleared the Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee could help reverse the fortunes of all party committees in New Jersey,” said Brindle. “We hope both houses soon will approve the legislation and Governor Phil Murphy will enact it.”

Among Democratic county party committees, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Passaic, Salem and Union all reported more than \$100,000 cash-on-hand. Hudson County reported a negative net worth, meaning it owes more its cash reserves.

Table 5
Campaign Finance Activity of Democratic County Party Committees - January 1 through December 31, 2018

COUNTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Atlantic	\$ 100,068	\$ 102,936	\$ 6,507	\$ 6,507
Bergen	\$ 762,888	\$ 872,790	\$ 39,978	\$ 346
Burlington	\$ 188,786	\$ 130,944	\$ 81,537	\$ 63,959
Camden	\$ 594,879	\$ 332,060	\$ 611,822	\$ 611,822
Cape May**	\$ 73,051	\$ 73,138	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,439
Cumberland	\$ 109,747	\$ 130,577	\$ 11,637	\$ 11,637
Essex***	\$ 219,803	\$ 256,045	\$ 108,120	\$ 108,120
Gloucester	\$ 435,952	\$ 341,256	\$ 417,777	\$ 417,777
Hudson	\$ 171,832	\$ 239,998	\$ 76,658	\$ (62,487)
Hunterdon	\$ 64,104	\$ 66,706	\$ 15,736	\$ 15,736
Mercer	\$ 112,264	\$ 77,825	\$ 158,124	\$ 158,124
Middlesex	\$ 656,629	\$ 680,836	\$ 15,357	\$ 15,357
Monmouth	\$ 321,859	\$ 326,107	\$ 4,468	\$ 4,468
Morris**	\$ 193,474	\$ 162,215	\$ 41,554	\$ 41,554
Ocean	\$ 53,523	\$ 78,768	\$ 42,991	\$ 59,157
Passaic	\$ 540,936	\$ 682,292	\$ 386,948	\$ 386,948
Salem	\$ 24,975	\$ 30,946	\$ 104,670	\$ 104,670
Somerset	\$ 230,199	\$ 228,013	\$ 38,621	\$ 38,621
Sussex	\$ 73,317	\$ 59,411	\$ 20,232	\$ 20,232
Union	\$ 458,520	\$ 306,334	\$ 263,970	\$ 263,970
Warren**	\$ 42,616	\$ 16,086	\$ 26,583	\$ 26,583
Democrats-Total	\$5,429,423	\$5,195,282	\$2,474,730	\$2,294,542

*Net worth is cash-on-hand adjusted for debts owed to or by the committee.

3rd quarter totals. *raised and spent 3rd qtr., cash-on-hand, net worth 4th qtr. ****2nd quarter totals

Among Republican county committees that filed their reports, Salem and Somerset Counties reported cash-on-hand totals above \$100,000.

Table 6
Campaign Finance Activity of Republican County Party Committees - January 1 through December 31, 2018

COUNTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Atlantic	\$ 52,352	\$ 34,410	\$ 40,341	\$ 40,341
Bergen	\$ 265,674	\$ 262,182	\$ 9,984	\$ 9,984
Burlington	\$1,381,155	\$1,365,293	\$ 53,474	\$ 870,841
Camden	\$ 48,255	\$ 21,437	\$ 18,469	\$ 18,469
Cape May**	\$ 162,105	\$ 108,634	\$ 61,168	\$ 61,168
Cumberland	\$ 138,569	\$ 104,247	\$ 48,861	\$ 48,861
Essex	\$ 70,500	\$ 54,240	\$ 19,507	\$ 19,507
Gloucester	\$ 56,721	\$ 35,590	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,468
Hudson†	\$ 37,000	NA	NA	NA
Hunterdon	\$ 127,469	\$ 122,650	\$ 13,367	\$ 13,367
Mercer	\$ 47,606	\$ 40,981	\$ 28,051	\$ 28,051
Middlesex***	\$ 62,935	\$ 41,682	\$ 43,551	\$ 43,551
Monmouth	\$ 329,260	\$ 334,955	\$ 28,076	\$ 28,076
Morris	\$ 212,206	\$ 200,838	\$ 16,018	\$ 17,297
Ocean	\$ 204,600	\$ 186,999	\$ 19,910	\$ 19,910
Passaic	\$ 287,910	\$ 269,420	\$ 18,490	\$ 18,490
Salem	\$ 58,976	\$ 45,457	\$236,684	\$ 236,684
Somerset	\$ 392,035	\$ 275,753	\$157,116	\$ 153,759
Sussex	\$ 110,120	\$ 109,272	\$ 35,444	\$ 35,444
Union	\$ 136,650	\$ 118,439	\$ 60,893	\$ 60,893
Warren	\$ 98,410	\$ 90,437	\$ 22,306	\$ 22,306
Republicans-Total	\$4,280,508	\$3,822,916	\$961,180	\$1,776,469

*Net worth is cash-on-hand adjusted for debts owed to or by the committee. **3rd quarter totals.

***raised and spent 3rd qtr., cash-on-hand and net worth 4th qtr. †Reported by US Senate Candidate Bob Hugin; NA= No reports available

The numbers in this analysis are based on reports filed by noon February 1, 2019. They have yet to be verified by ELEC staff, and should be considered preliminary. Individual reports can be reviewed on ELEC's website (www.elec.state.nj.us).

TRAINING SEMINARS

ELEC TRAINING SESSIONS

The seminars listed will be held at the Election Law Enforcement Commission
25 South Stockton Street, 1st Floor

For registration information, please visit ELEC’s website at:
https://www.elec.nj.gov/seminar_train/SeminarTraining.html

IN-PERSON TRAINING SEMINARS BEGINS AT 10:00 AM					
QUARTERLY LOBBYING	3/12/2019				
PAY-TO-PLAY - BUSINESS ENTITY DISCLOSURE	3/6/2019				
CAMPAIGN TREASURER	4/2/2019	4/18/2019	9/12/2019	10/1/2019	
PAC (CPC/PPC)	3/14/2019	6/13/2019	9/17/2019	10/3/2019	
ELEC EFILE (R-1 FILERS)	3/19/2019	4/23/2019	5/2/2019	7/18/2019	9/19/2019
ELEC EFILE (R-3 FILERS)	3/21/ 2019	5/1/2019	9/24/2019		

Electronic File Filing System

Please register for one of the following **Webinars** at:
https://www.elec.nj.gov/seminar_train/SeminarTraining.html

WEBINARS		
ELEC EFILE (R-1 FILERS)	3/7/2019	10:00 am
	3/19/2019	2:00 pm
	4/9/2019	10:00 am
	4/11/2019	2:00 pm
	5/7/2019	10:00 am
	5/16/2019	2:00 pm
ELEC EFILE (R-3 FILERS)	3/5/2019	10:00 am
	3/27/2019	2:00 pm
	4/3/2019	10:00 am
	5/15/2019	2:00 pm
	5/21/2019	10:00 am

2019 Reporting Dates

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
FIRE COMMISSIONER - FEBRUARY 16, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 1/15/19	1/18/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	1/16/2019 - 2/2/2019	2/5/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	2/3/2019 - 3/5/2019	3/8/2019
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 2/3/2019 through 2/17/2019		
APRIL SCHOOL BOARD – APRIL 16, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	3/15/2019*	3/18/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	3/16/2019 - 4/2/2019	4/5/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	4/3/2019 - 5/3/2019	5/6/2019
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 4/3/2019 through 4/16/2019		
MAY MUNICIPAL – MAY 14, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/12/2019*	4/15/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/8/2019 - 4/30/2019	5/3/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/1/2019 - 5/31/2019	6/3/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/1/2019 through 5/14/2019		
RUNOFF (JUNE) ** - JUNE 11, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	5/1/2019 - 5/28/2019	5/31/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/29/2019 - 6/28/2019	7/1/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/29/2019 through 6/11/2019		
PRIMARY (90-DAY START DATE: MARCH 6, 2019)*** - JUNE 4, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 5/3/2019	5/6/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	5/4/2019 - 5/21/2019	5/24/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/22/2019 - 6/21/2019	6/24/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/22/2019 through 6/5/2019		
GENERAL (90-DAY START DATE: AUGUST 7, 2019)*** - NOVEMBER 5, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	6/22/2019 - 10/4/2019	10/7/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/5/2019 - 10/22/2019	10/25/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	10/23/2019 - 11/22/2019	11/25/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/23/2019 through 11/5/2019		
RUNOFF (DECEMBER)** - DECEMBER 3, 2019		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/23/2019 - 11/19/2019	11/22/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	11/20/2019 - 12/20/2019	12/23/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/20/2019 through 12/3/2019		

PACs, PCFRs & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS

1 st Quarter	1/1/2019 - 3/30/2019	4/15/2019
2 nd Quarter	4/1/2019 - 6/30/2019	7/15/2019
3 rd Quarter	7/1/2019 - 9/30/2019	10/15/2019
4 th Quarter	10/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	1/15/2019

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENTS (Q-4)

1 st Quarter	1/1/2019 - 3/30/2019	4/10/2019
2 nd Quarter	4/1/2019 - 6/30/2019	7/10/2019
3 rd Quarter	7/1/2019 - 9/30/2019	10/10/2019
4 th Quarter	10/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	1/10/2020

*Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or from January 1, 2019 (Quarterly filers).

**A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2019 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 15, 2019 for the Primary Election Candidates and June 14, 2019 for the Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2018 filing is needed for the Primary 2019 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 6, 2018. A second quarter 2018 filing is needed by Independent/Non-Partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 9, 2018.

HOW TO CONTACT ELEC

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