



Newsletter

ELECtronic

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AN ELECTION LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION NEWSLETTER
"Furthering the Interest of an Informed Citizenry"

Comments from the Chairman Eric H. Jaso

"As I hurtled through space, one thought kept crossing my mind: every part of this rocket was supplied by the lowest bidder." – John Glenn

New Jersey's "Pay-to-Play" law requires vendors who are paid more than \$50,000 in public contracts by New Jersey governmental entities to file annual disclosure statements with ELEC. This year, they are due on March 30.

Once published, these filings are disclosed on the Commission's website and the public can access information from these statements at www.elec.state.nj.us/.

For each contract, contractors are required to disclose to the public:

1. The name of the public entity;
2. The amount of money received from the public entity;
3. The date of each contract and information to identify the specific contract with the governmental entity; and
4. A description of the goods, services, or equipment provided or property sold to the public entity.

Moreover, public contractors must disclose their contributions to any political candidate, candidate committee or joint candidates' committee. Further, the contractors must disclose the date and amount of the contribution.

In addition to contributions to candidates, contractors must also disclose the same information for any contribution made to political parties, legislative leadership committees, political committees, and continuing political committees, otherwise known as PACs.

Even if a public contractor did not make a political contribution during the previous year but nevertheless received \$50,000 or more in public contracts, the contractor is required to file a form declaring that he or she did not make any contributions during the past year.

Upon the disclosure of business entity reports, the Commission will make available to the public an analytical press release summarizing public contractor activity reported for calendar year 2021.

In 2020, public contractors made \$7.8 million in contributions and received \$8.9 billion in contracts from public entities.

Information for 2021 will be available after March 30, 2022.

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Executive Director's Thoughts Jeff Brindle

US Supreme Court Ruling on Federal Candidate Loans Unlikely to Affect NJ Non-Federal Candidates

Reprinted from insidernj.com

Wednesday, January 19, 2022 marked the day the U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments in *Federal Election Commission (FEC) v. Ted Cruz for Senate*.

U.S. Senator Ted Cruz of Texas challenged a provision in federal campaign finance law that limits the amount federal candidates can be reimbursed post-election for a personal loan to their campaign.

The case raises two main issues:

1) whether the Senator has standing to challenge the law, and 2) whether the limit violates the free speech clause of the First Amendment.

Section 304 of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA) of 2002- better known as the McCain Feingold Act- limits a candidate who makes a personal loan to his or her campaign from seeking post-election reimbursement of more than \$250,000.

The day before election day 2018, Senator Cruz loaned his campaign \$260,000; \$5,000 from his personal bank accounts and \$255,000 from a loan backed by his personal assets.

FEC regulations used to enforce the law's reimbursement limit established a 20-day window following election day during which personal loans up to \$250,000 can

be repaid using donations received before, on, or after the election. Loan amounts above \$250,000 can be retired only with pre-election funds during the 20-day period.

The panel then held that Section 304 violated the constitution because the government failed to show that the provision serves an interest in preventing quid pro quo corruption.

Federal Election Commission Rules for Repayment of Federal Candidate Loans

Candidate Loan Amount	Within 20 Days After Election	More than 20 days After Election
	Repayment Options	
\$250,000 or Less	Can Use Contributions Raised Before, On, or After Election	
More than \$250,000	Can Use Contributions Raised Before the Election	Repayment No Longer Allowed

Once the 20-day period ends, loans of \$250,000 or smaller still can be repaid, but candidates no longer can draw on campaign accounts to pay off loan amounts above \$250,000.

After the election, the Cruz campaign had \$2.38 million remaining in his account. Instead of using those funds to repay the entire \$260,000 loan, his campaign let the 20-day period elapse and then was able to repay only \$250,000.

While acknowledging his action was deliberate, Cruz contended the law still unconstitutionally deprived him of recouping \$10,000 of the \$260,000 loan.

In 2019, Senator Cruz filed suit with the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to prevent section 304 of BCRA from being enforced.

The action claimed that the law violated his First Amendment free speech rights.

A three-judge panel of the D.C. District Court ruled that the Senator did have standing to challenge the law, maintaining that the \$10,000 unpaid part of the loan constituted "financial injury."

Following the ruling by the District Court, the FEC appealed the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which is currently considering it. A decision is expected this summer.

Several Friends of the Court briefs have been filed in regard to this case. Two of the filings have been made by Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell and the Brennan Center for Justice.

While McConnell is using the case to attempt to overturn what remains of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (previous US Supreme Court rulings have invalidated other sections of the law), the Brennan Center is seeking to have the Supreme Court rule Section 304 as constitutional. It contends allowing unlimited reimbursement for candidate loans could be corrupting because it might lead to candidates making political deals with donors to get their loans paid off.

It is my opinion that both the Brennan Center and Senator McConnell will be disappointed.

Though the composition of the Supreme Court leans conservative, it will not overturn BCRA. Some are beginning to refer to the Court as the Thomas Court. They believe long-time Justice Clarence Thomas, a strong conservative, has the most sway over the 6-3 Republican majority.

I believe it remains the Roberts Court. Under Chief Justice John Roberts, the court already has struck down portions of BCRA and is likely to do so again by upholding Cruz's appeal on First Amendment rights.

But also under Roberts, the court generally has respected precedent and tended to act incrementally in campaign finance cases. It is highly doubtful the court will overreach and completely overturn BCRA especially since in recent rulings Justice Brett Kavanaugh often has sided with the Chief Justice.

Furthermore, completely overturning BCRA would sharply reduce disclosure related to election-related advertising. The Roberts court strongly endorsed disclosure of such ads in *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010).

"While the justices signaled support for Cruz's case, there was no sign they supported a total overhaul of BCRA as advocated for by Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell..." Courthouse News reporter Kelsey Reichmann wrote after covering the January 19 hearing.

I agree that the Court is likely to rule that Senator Cruz has standing to bring the case and that Section 304 of BCRA is unconstitutional as violative of First Amendment free speech rights.

The Court is likely to accept Senator Cruz's argument that the \$250,000 cap places a burden on a candidate to not loan more than \$250,000, thus infringing on the candidate's First Amendment rights.

I also believe this ruling would not impact non-federal candidates in New Jersey.

In its wisdom, the state Legislature has permitted non-gubernatorial candidates for office in New Jersey to personally loan their campaign unlimited amounts (debt is treated differently for gubernatorial candidates because they are eligible for public financing) and to have the loans paid back after the election with post-election donations.

Donors are prevented from exerting undue influence on candidates because contributions made after the election are subject to contribution limits for that election, and pay-back can be made only up to the amount of the loan.

New Jersey's policy appears to be constitutional, whether or not the Supreme Court rules in favor of Senator Cruz and finds the federal law in violation of the First Amendment.

Former ELEC Executive Secretary Josephine "Jo" Hall has Passed

By Joe Donohue

Josephine Hall, known as "Jo", died on January 25, 2022. The former Executive Secretary for the NJ Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) was 92.

Jeff Brindle, ELEC's current Executive Director, said Hall was a "highly regarded Executive Assistant for many years. I am so sorry to hear of her passing but know that her family benefited immensely from her kindness and good will."

His sentiments were echoed by former Executive Director Frederick Herrmann.

"Jo Hall was a longtime employee of the Commission and served for many years in the important position of Executive Secretary. She was a gentle, kind, and warm presence and will be remembered for her dedicated work and wonderful sense of humor."

Hall was an ELEC employee for nearly 10 years between 1986 and her last day of December 30, 1995.

According to her obituary in the Bucks County Courier Times: "Born and raised in Bristol Boro, she has been a resident of Levittown for the last 70 years..."

Josephine enjoyed bowling, traveling, baking her famous biscotti, and recanting stories of the "old days." She lived for her family and enjoyed spending time with them, especially her grandchildren and great grandchildren."

The full obituary is available at:
<https://www.buckscountycouriertimes.com/obituaries/p0186812>.

National Money Lifted County Parties During Gubernatorial Election Year

A flood of large campaign checks from outside New Jersey helped fatten county party coffers to their largest totals since the last gubernatorial election in 2017, according to fourth quarter reports filed for 2021 with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

County party committees raised \$14.3 million and spent \$13.2 million in 2021, which are close to the totals for 2017.

“Historically, gubernatorial elections in New Jersey have drawn heavy out-of-state funding, chiefly from national governors associations, national affiliates of Garden State unions and wealthy individuals,” said Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director. “County parties are among the beneficiaries.”

“In 2021, Democratic committees benefited most from their national ties. They raised 41 percent of their funds from out-of-state sources versus 7 percent for GOP committees,” said Brindle. “Democratic parties received 96 percent of all out-of-state funds versus 4 percent for Republicans.”

Table 1
Total Out of State Contributions
in 2021 to NJ County Parties

STATE OR DC	DEMOCATS	REPUBLICANS	TOTAL
District of Columbia	\$ 2,936,150	\$ 6,000	\$ 2,942,150
Pennsylvania	\$ 836,200	\$ 98,600	\$ 934,800
New York	\$ 440,950	\$ 8,400	\$ 449,350
Oklahoma	\$ 222,000		\$ 222,000
Maryland	\$ 177,850		\$ 177,850
Georgia	\$ 76,500		\$ 76,500
Other States	\$ 125,614	\$ 65,028	\$ 190,642
Total Out of State	\$ 4,815,264	\$ 178,028	\$ 4,993,292
Total Donations	\$11,761,403	\$2,535,587	\$14,296,990
Percent Out of State	41%	7%	

Nine of the top 25 donors to county parties are based in the District of Columbia, along with one each from New York, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma. Twenty-one of the top 25 are unions.

The top 25 donors contributed 49 percent of all funds raised by county party committees. Democratic committees received 55 percent of their contributions from the top 25 while Republicans committees received 18 percent.

Table 2
Top 25 Donors to New Jersey
County Party Committees in 2021

DONOR	STATE	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	TOTAL
Greater NJ Carpenters PEC	PA	\$ 626,750	\$ 86,300	\$ 713,050
Engineers Political Education Committee (Operating Engineers)	DC	\$ 592,000		\$ 592,000
New Jersey State Laborers PAC	NJ	\$ 564,700	\$ 4,000	\$ 568,700
United Food and Commercial Workers Int. Union	DC	\$ 461,000		\$ 461,000
Democratic Governors Association	DC	\$ 457,500		\$ 457,500
NJSPBA PAC (Police)	NJ	\$ 306,000	\$ 94,600	\$ 400,600
Laborers' Political League Education Fund	DC	\$ 342,500		\$ 342,500
IBEW Local 351 State PAC (Electrical Workers)	NJ	\$ 299,900	\$ 30,000	\$ 329,900
American Federation of Teachers	DC	\$ 315,100		\$ 315,100
New York Hotel Trades Council	NY	\$ 286,500		\$ 286,500
Nancy Pelosi For Congress	DC	\$ 259,000		\$ 259,000
Stacy Schusterman	OK	\$ 222,000		\$ 222,000
CWA NJ Political Education Committee (Communication Workers)	NJ	\$ 222,000		\$ 222,000
NJEA PAC (Teachers)	NJ	\$ 196,150	\$ 1,200	\$ 197,350
AFSCME-(County and Municipal Workers)	DC	\$ 190,200		\$ 190,200
Local Union 164 IBEW State Cope Fund (Electrical Workers)	NJ	\$ 173,000		\$ 173,000
Sheet Metal Workers Union #19	NJ	\$ 152,800		\$ 152,800
Operating Engineers Local 825	NJ	\$ 74,000	\$ 78,000	\$ 152,000
District Council of NJ Ironworkers PAC Fund	NJ	\$ 138,300	\$ 5,000	\$ 143,300
International Longshoremens Association Committee on Political Education	NJ	\$ 140,000		\$ 140,000
Bob Hugin- (State GOP Chairman and drug company executive)	NJ		\$ 139,500	\$ 139,500
IBEW Local Union 456 (Electrical Workers)	NJ	\$ 138,000		\$ 138,000
Drive Committee (Teamsters)	DC	\$ 125,000		\$ 125,000
IBEW PAC- (Electrical Workers)	DC	\$ 117,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 122,000
Local Union 400 (Electrical Workers)	NJ	\$ 90,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 111,000
Top 25 Totals		\$ 6,489,400	\$ 464,600	\$ 6,954,000
Total Contributions		\$11,761,403	\$2,535,587	\$14,296,990
Percent of Total Contributions		55%	18%	49%

The top 25 included two newcomers that have not given money to past New Jersey state elections.

Democratic House Speaker Nancy Pelosi funneled \$259,000 to seven Democratic party committees, perhaps in anticipation of this year's mid-term congressional elections.

Stacy Schusterman, chair-person of Samson Energy in Oklahoma and a prominent Democratic donor nationally, gave \$222,000 to six county party committees.

Party committees received 76 checks worth \$37,000- the maximum contribution they can accept- from out-of-state donors compared to 52 from in-state donors. Democrats received 119 "max" checks while Republican received 9.

"Much of the increase in county party fund-raising during gubernatorial years is explained by the influx of out-of-state funds, particularly from the District of Columbia," Brindle said.

While county parties hugely benefited from out-of-state financial support in 2021, the two gubernatorial candidates got the most help.

The most prominent example was the involvement of the Democratic and Republican Governors Associations. While the Democratic group donated \$457,500 to county parties, the two associations spent \$6.1 million on behalf of their respective gubernatorial candidates.

Table 3
Spending in New Jersey by Democratic and Republican
Governors Associations During 2021 Election

	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION	BOTH ASSOCIATIONS¹
Independent Spending			
Direct Independent Spending		\$3,808,013	
DGA Contribution to Our NJ	\$1,983,268		
DGA Contribution to Turnout Project	\$ 300,000		
Total Independent Spending	\$2,283,268	\$3,808,013	\$6,091,281
Contributions to Candidates or Parties			
County Parties	\$ 457,500		
Democratic State Committee Or Legislative Leadership PACs	\$ 50,000		
Local candidates	\$ 18,200		
Total Contributions to Candidates or Parties	\$ 525,700		\$ 525,700
Total All Spending	\$2,808,968	\$3,808,013	\$6,616,981

While the gubernatorial election year helped swell county coffers in 2021, the totals were below the average for all six gubernatorial years since 2001 though higher than the average for non-gubernatorial election years.

“On average, county parties since 2001 have raised \$15.6 million, and spent \$15.3 million during the past six gubernatorial election years,” said. “Those averages are about 30 percent more than totals raised and spent during non-gubernatorial years.”

Table 4
County Party Campaign Finance Activity
During Gubernatorial Election Years

YEAR	RAISED	SPENT
2001	\$21,952,725	\$21,872,999
2005	\$18,893,472	\$19,009,467
2009	\$13,854,662	\$13,306,296
2013	\$ 9,908,851	\$10,069,188
2017	\$14,564,574	\$14,114,921
2021	\$14,296,990	\$13,234,560
Average for All Gubernatorial Election Years	\$15,578,546	\$15,267,905
Averages for All Other Years	\$11,848,124	\$11,702,878
Average Increase During Gubernatorial Years- Dollars	\$ 3,730,421	\$ 3,565,027
Average Increase During Gubernatorial Years- Percent	31%	30%

¹ Both associations are 527 political organizations. While they cannot make contributions to federal candidates, they can make contributions to state and local candidates along with engaging in independent spending.

Five county party committees- all Democratic- raised more than \$1 million in 2021 largely with help from out-of-state donors. Just those five committees received 39 percent of contributions that went to all county parties in 2021.

Table 5
County Party Committees that Raised
More Than \$1 million in 2021

COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE	TOTAL ²
Essex County Democratic Committee	\$ 1,334,690
Democratic Committee of Bergen County	\$ 1,101,480
Middlesex County Democratic Organization	\$ 1,098,177
Passaic County Democratic Committee	\$ 1,068,010
Union County Democratic Committee	\$ 1,027,816
Total	\$ 5,630,173
All Contributions to County Parties in 2021	\$14,296,990
Percent Just Top Five	39%

Among Democratic county committees that have filed their quarterly reports, 11 committees-Bergen, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, and Union - reported cash balances above \$100,000.

Table 6
Campaign Finance Activity of Democratic County Party Committees
January 1 through December 31, 2021

COUNTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Atlantic	\$ 340,902	\$ 339,291	\$ 6,452	\$ 6,452
Bergen	\$ 1,124,991	\$ 1,207,063	\$ 146,241	\$ 146,241
Burlington	\$ 488,959	\$ 577,358	\$ 98,170	\$ 91,795
Camden	\$ 712,203	\$ 535,654	\$ 337,263	\$ 337,263
Cape May	\$ 61,672	\$ 64,062	\$ 3,554	\$ 3,554
Cumberland	\$ 126,550	\$ 119,909	\$ 7,636	\$ 7,636
Essex	\$ 1,361,182	\$ 1,135,407	\$ 352,675	\$ 352,675
Gloucester	\$ 598,100	\$ 922,766	\$ 252,282	\$ 252,282
Hudson	\$ 582,912	\$ 508,103	\$ 126,634	\$ (12,140)
Hunterdon	\$ 193,044	\$ 168,919	\$ 52,088	\$ 52,088
Mercer	\$ 526,654	\$ 354,757	\$ 430,337	\$ 430,337
Middlesex	\$ 1,151,185	\$ 1,111,805	\$ 182,060	\$ 182,060
Monmouth	\$ 719,366	\$ 647,215	\$ 72,234	\$ 72,234
Morris	\$ 386,689	\$ 384,659	\$ 10,167	\$ 10,166
Ocean	\$ 350,353	\$ 268,617	\$ 95,429	\$ 111,596
Passaic	\$ 1,094,455	\$ 875,683	\$ 599,497	\$ 599,497
Salem**	\$ 7,750	\$ 22,115	\$ 101,172	\$ 101,172
Somerset	\$ 669,618	\$ 623,194	\$ 133,714	\$ 133,714
Sussex	\$ 29,396	\$ 23,453	\$ 19,231	\$ 19,231
Union	\$ 1,072,268	\$ 802,477	\$ 510,521	\$ 510,521
Warren**	\$ 163,154	\$ 90,450	\$ 81,547	\$ 81,547
Democrats-Total	\$11,761,403	\$10,782,957	\$3,618,903	\$3,489,920

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

** Through third quarter

² These totals came from a database of all contributions to county party committees. They differ from those on county party reports because the report totals are adjusted for refunds, contributions under \$300 and in-kind contributions.

The Cape May County committee was the only Republican committee reporting a cash balance above \$100,000.

Table 7
Campaign Finance Activity of Republican County Party Committees
January 1 through December 31, 2021

COUNTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Atlantic	\$ 112,819	\$ 88,292	\$ 31,837	\$ 31,837
Bergen	\$ 93,849	\$ 115,258	\$ 2,933	\$ (7,067)
Burlington	\$ 168,495	\$ 141,761	\$ 40,721	\$ 549,013
Camden	\$ 3,645	\$ 5,946	\$ 10,288	\$ 10,288
Cape May	\$ 243,927	\$ 156,106	\$ 131,587	\$ 131,587
Cumberland	\$ 51,739	\$ 53,094	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,867
Essex	\$ 22,500	\$ 30,854	\$ 17,979	\$ 17,979
Gloucester	\$ 42,825	\$ 78,982	\$ 15,661	\$ 15,661
Hudson**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hunterdon	\$ 189,655	\$ 181,765	\$ 20,553	\$ 20,553
Mercer	\$ 15,113	\$ 13,966	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,570
Middlesex	\$ 19,781	\$ 24,348	\$ 8,007	\$ 8,007
Monmouth	\$ 367,662	\$ 372,138	\$ 49,335	\$ 49,335
Morris	\$ 242,009	\$ 256,692	\$ 4,872	\$ (10,128)
Ocean	\$ 180,220	\$ 232,905	\$ 2,985	\$ 2,985
Passaic	\$ 313,530	\$ 324,562	\$ 22,056	\$ 22,056
Salem	\$ 9,244	\$ 15,980	\$ 24,279	\$ 24,279
Somerset***	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sussex	\$ 219,393	\$ 144,569	\$ 94,494	\$ 94,494
Union	\$ 149,657	\$ 130,677	\$ 56,527	\$ 56,527
Warren	\$ 89,524	\$ 83,944	\$ 13,590	\$ 13,590
Republicans-Total	\$2,535,587	\$2,451,838	\$ 555,142	\$1,034,433

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

** Does not expect to spend more than \$7,200 in 2021.

*** No reports filed in 2021.

NA-not available.

The numbers in this analysis are based on reports filed by noon February 2, 2022. 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

CPC WEBINARS

R-3 eFile ONLY Program Training	CPC/PPC Compliance Seminar AND eFile Training
March 22, 2022 at 10:00 AM	April 7, 2022 at 10:00 AM
March 31, 2022 at 10:00 AM	April 12, 2022 at 10:00 AM
April 20, 2022 at 10:00 AM	

CANDIDATE WEBINARS

R-1 eFile ONLY Program Training	Campaign Compliance Seminar AND eFile Training
March 1, 2022 at 10:00 AM	March 3, 2022 at 10:00 AM
March 3, 2022 at 10:00 AM	March 17, 2022 at 10:00 AM
May 5, 2022 at 10:00 AM	April 5, 2022 at 10:00 AM
June 7, 2022 at 10:00 AM	April 26, 2022 at 10:00 AM

*All webinars will run for approximately 2 hours.



2022 Reporting Dates

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
FIRE COMMISSIONER – FEBRUARY 19, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 1/18/2022	1/21/2022
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	1/19/2022 – 2/5/2022	2/8/2022
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	2/6/2022 – 3/8/2022	3/11/2022
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 2/6/2022 through 2/19/2022		
SCHOOLBOARD – APRIL 19, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 3/18/2022	3/21/2022
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	3/19/2022 – 4/5/2022	4/8/2022
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	4/6/2022 – 5/6/2022	5/9/2022
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 4/6/2022 through 4/19/2022		
MAY MUNICIPAL – (90-DAY START DATE: FEBRUARY 9, 2022) – MAY 10, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 4/8/2022	4/11/2022
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	4/9/2022 – 4/26/2022	4/29/2022
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	4/27/2022 – 5/28/2022	5/31/2022
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 4/27/2022 through 5/10/2022		
RUNOFF (JUNE)** – JUNE 14, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	4/27/2022 – 5/31/2022	6/3/2022
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	6/1/2022 – 7/1/2022	7/5/2022
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 6/1/2022 through 6/14/2022		
PRIMARY (90 DAY START DATE: MARCH 9, 2022)*** – JUNE 7, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 5/6/2022	5/9/2022
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	5/7/2022 – 5/24/2022	5/27/2022
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	5/25/2022 – 6/24/2022	6/27/2022
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/25/2022 – 6/7/2022		
GENERAL (90 DAY START DATE: AUGUST 10, 2022)*** – NOVEMBER 8, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	6/25/2022 – 10/7/2022	10/11/2022
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	10/8/2022 – 10/25/2022	10/28/2022
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	10/26/2022 – 11/25/2022	11/28/2022
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/26/2022 through 11/8/2022		
RUN–OFF (DECEMBER)** – DECEMBER 6, 2022		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	10/26/2022 – 11/22/2022	11/25/2022
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	11/23/2022 – 12/23/2022	12/27/2022
48 Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/23/2022 through 12/6/2022		

PACS, PCFRS & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS

1 st Quarter	1/1/2022 – 3/31/2022	4/18/2022
2 nd Quarter	4/1/2022 – 6/30/2022	7/15/2022
3 rd Quarter	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022	10/17/2022
4 th Quarter	10/1/2022 – 12/31/2022	1/17/2023

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENTS (Q-4)

1 st Quarter	1/1/2022 – 3/31/2022	4/11/2022
2 nd Quarter	4/1/2022 – 6/30/2022	7/11/2022
3 rd Quarter	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022	10/11/2022
4 th Quarter	10/1/2022 – 12/31/2022	1/10/2023

*Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or January 1, 2022 (Quarterly filers).

**A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2022 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 April 14, 2022 for the Primary Election candidates and June 20, 2022 for the Independent General Election candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2021 filing is needed for the Primary 2022 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 9, 2021.

A second quarter 2022 filing is needed by Independent/ Non-partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 11, 2022.

HOW TO CONTACT ELEC

www.elec.state.nj.us

In Person: 25 South Stockton Street, 5th Floor, Trenton, NJ
 By Mail: P.O. Box 185, Trenton, NJ 08625
 By Telephone: (609) 292-8700 or Toll Free Within NJ 1-888-313-ELEC (3532)

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