



Newsletter

*ELEC*tronic

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

Executive Director’s Thoughts Jeff Brindle

The 90-Day Rule – Reporting Political Communication Contributions before a Primary or General Election

A few weeks prior to the election, an incumbent mayor’s campaign sends residents a direct mail piece with the mayor’s personal appeal for support on Election Day. Under the slogan “Keeping Our Town Beautiful,” the flyer includes a flattering photo of the mayor surrounded by her family. It touts her achievements, promotes her goals, and calls her opponent “out of touch.”

Under the New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act, this mailing is considered a political communication which must be disclosed to ELEC in pre-election reports.

But what if, right before the election, the borough itself prints and mails a newsletter to residents over the

mayor’s signature and official photo, touting her achievements, stating her goals, but with no slogan, request for votes, or mention of her opponent? Despite the effort to disguise it as an official communication, the second mailing would also be considered reportable under the Act.

The provision that applies is the political communication regulation, commonly known as the “90-day rule.” That rule, which applies to all candidacies, including fire district and school board, requires reporting to ELEC under the following circumstances:

- If the communication is made within 90-days of any election involving the candidate;
- If most recipients are people eligible to vote for the candidate;
- The communication refers to the governmental objectives or achievements of the candidate; and,
- The communication is done with the cooperation or consent of the candidate.

Under the 90-day rule, cost of producing and distributing the second newsletter would constitute an in-kind

contribution to the mayor’s campaign and must be disclosed as such.

ELEC enforces the Act’s requirement that individuals, organizations, or even governments disclose the existence and dollar amount of any such in-kind political communications contributions.

Of course, any rule comes with exceptions. The Act does not apply to written communications responding to a constituent. Thus, it would not require the mayor to report a letter she writes to a constituent in response to a phone call complaining about potholes.

Likewise, the Act does not require a campaign to report a communication reminding residents to submit applications or take other actions involving the government, or an announcement about a public emergency. Nor does the Act require a candidate running unopposed in a primary to report such communications.

Candidates and their campaigns should review ELEC’s Compliance Manual for Candidates, available on our website.

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Contested Legislative Seats Spur Surge in Independent Spending

With the June 6 legislative primary election less than a week away, the latest reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) show that special interest groups have quickly ramped up their independent spending.

Independent spending shot up ten-fold from less than \$79,000 through mid-May to \$815,300 since that time. The reports reflect spending from May 6 through May 23. They must be filed 11 days before the election.

The hottest district so far is the Fourth Legislative District, which has drawn nearly half the total independent spending. Seven Republicans are vying for the district's Senate and two Assembly seats.

While not all independent spending has been broken out by district, four of five districts targeted by independent groups have contested primaries.

Table 1
Independent Spending by Legislative District

Committee	LD3	LD 4	LD8	LD24	LD 27	No District Specified	Total
Stronger Foundations Inc (Operating Engineers)		\$280,086	\$12,016	\$75,134			\$367,236
Middle Ground						\$153,078	\$153,078
New Jersey Coalition of Real Estate					\$57,389	\$ 82,062	\$139,451
Women for a Stronger New Jersey						\$ 75,387	\$ 75,387
Garden State Success Inc.						\$ 47,500	\$ 47,500
American Representative Majority*	\$2,904	\$ 14,360				\$ 15,384	\$ 32,648
Total	\$2,904	\$294,446	\$12,016	\$75,134	\$57,389	\$373,410	\$815,300

*Formerly American Democratic Majority

Table 2
Independent Spending in Legislative Primary Elections by Year

Year	Total
2023	\$ 815,300*
2021	\$2,252,576
2019	\$ 15,000
2017	\$ 727,746
2015	\$ 927,561
2013	\$ 650,623

*Preliminary

Jeff Brindle, ELEC's Executive Director, said this year's independent spending in the primary is unlikely to top the \$2.3 million spent in 2021.

It could, however, end up the second highest total depending on the final tally.

"Independent spending rarely occurred in state races before 2009. It has become a major force in legislative, gubernatorial and even some local elections," Brindle said. "This spending has been especially pronounced in so-called 'battleground' legislative districts where races are the most competitive."

Independent spending totals mostly were taken from so-called "48-hour" notices that must be filed during the final 13 days before the election. Those detail significant last-minute outlays.

Reports filed by candidates 11 days before the election indicate that Democrats have raised and spent more than Republicans and hold larger cash reserves. Funds remaining after the primary election can be used in the general election.

Table 3
Breakdown of Legislative Campaign Finance
Activity by Party- Candidates Only

Party	Raised	Spent	Cash-on-Hand
Democrats	\$26,444,297	\$11,512,292	\$14,932,005
Republicans	\$ 8,843,412	\$ 4,944,212	\$ 3,899,200
Totals	\$35,287,709	\$16,456,504	\$18,831,205

Incumbents have raised and spent nearly six times more campaign funds and have six times more cash in their bank accounts.

Table 4
Breakdown of Legislative Campaign Finance Activity
Incumbents Versus Challengers- Candidates Only

Type	Raised	Spent	Cash-on-Hand
Incumbents	\$30,146,175	\$14,023,074	\$16,123,101
Challengers	\$ 5,141,534	\$ 2,433,429	\$ 2,708,105
Totals	\$35,287,709	\$16,456,504	\$18,831,205

State Senate candidates have raised and spent more than Assembly members, and report more cash-on-hand.

Table 5
Breakdown of Legislative Campaign Finance
Activity By House- Candidates Only

Type	Raised	Spent	Cash-on-Hand
Assembly members	\$15,280,511	\$ 7,573,696	\$ 7,706,815
Senate members	\$20,007,198	\$ 8,882,808	\$11,124,390
Totals	\$35,287,709	\$16,456,504	\$18,831,205

This analysis is based on legislative candidate 11-day pre-election reports filed by 5 pm May 30, 2023 and independent fund-raising reports received by noon May 31, 2023.

Reports filed by legislative candidates and independent committees are available online on ELEC's website at www.elec.nj.gov. A downloadable summary of data from candidate reports is available in both spreadsheet and PDF formats at <https://www.elec.nj.gov/publicinformation/statistics.htm>.

Personal Financial Disclosure Forms 2023

Eighty-eight percent of candidates who are campaigning for the June 6 primary filed personal financial disclosures (PDF) reports, up two percentage points from the 2021 election, according to an analysis by the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

While this year's rate of compliance failed to top the 94 percent rate in 2013, it is higher than the low of 78 percent in 2019.

Of the 93 incumbents seeking either state Senate or Assembly posts, 83 (89 %) filed their statutorily required disclosure forms. It is the first time in more than a decade that compliance for all incumbents dipped below 90 percent. In 2021, the incumbent compliance rate was 94 percent.

A field of 162 challengers are seeking legislative seats. Among that group, 141 (87%) have met their disclosure obligations. That was better than the 80 percent compliance rate in 2021. Ninety percent of challengers in 2013 filed their disclosure forms- the best rate since ELEC began tracking compliance in 2011.

Table 1
Percentage of Legislative Primary Candidates
Filing Personal Disclosure Forms with ELEC

GROUP	CANDIDATES-2023	FILERS-2023	2023	2021	2019	2017	2015	2013	2011
Incumbents	93	83	89%	94%	95%	94%	100%	99%	97%
Challengers	162	141	87%	81%	66%	80%	84%	90%	87%
Totals	255	224	88%	87%	78%	86%	91%	94%	91%

In the current year, Democratic incumbents rated highest at 93 percent compliance compared to 85 percent for Republican incumbents. Compliance rates among Democratic and Republican challengers were closer- 88 percent for Democrats compared to 87 percent for Republicans.

Looking at all Democratic candidates, compliance was 90 percent in contrast to the 86 percent mark achieved by all Republican candidates.

Table 2
Compliance Rate by Party Affiliation

GROUP	2023	2021	2019	2017	2015	2013	2011
Democratic Incumbents	93%	94%	93%	92%	100%	99%	98%
All Democrats	90%	90%	82%	90%	90%	91%	91%
All Candidates	88%	86%	78%	86%	91%	94%	91%
Democratic Challengers	88%	84%	70%	89%	79%	83%	83%
Republican Challengers	87%	77%	64%	75%	87%	95%	90%
All Republicans	86%	83%	74%	81%	92%	97%	92%
Republican Incumbents	85%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%

New Jersey law requires candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the State Senate, and the Assembly to file seven-page personal financial disclosure reports during the year of their candidacy.

The disclosure forms ask candidates to identify sources of earned income, such as salaries or bonuses, and unearned income, such as rents and dividends. Disclosure is required if the source of income exceeds \$1,000 in any one category. The statements list only sources of income, not dollar amounts. Candidates must also report sources of income received by spouses and children of candidates.

Candidates also must disclose gifts valued at more than \$250, and whether they own any property in a city where casino gambling is authorized. Candidates can face fines up to \$1,000 if they fail to file their PFD.

Table 3
Categories Checked Most Often by Candidates

CATEGORY	NUMBER	FREQUENCY
Salary- Candidate	202	79%
Salary- Spouse	111	44%
Other	76	30%
Dividends	54	21%
Rent	48	19%
Reimbursement	40	16%
Bonus	35	14%
Commissions	24	9%
Profit	23	9%
Salary- Children	21	8%
Fees	20	8%
Honorariums	5	3%
Own Property in City with Casinos	3	1%
Gifts	2	1%
Royalties	1	0.4%

Jeff Brindle, ELEC's Executive Director, said ELEC for many years has recommended that the Legislature move to May 15 the deadline for filing of personal financial disclosure reports. Candidates are supposed to submit these forms within 10 days after the April 1 deadline for filing primary nomination petitions. This can cause difficulties both for the candidates and ELEC.

May 15 is the same date that incumbent legislators must file separate disclosure forms with the Office of Legislative Services. "Using the same deadline for both reports makes more sense. The filing process will be smoother and still provide disclosure well before the election," said Brindle.

Copies of personal financial disclosure forms can be viewed by going to the "Candidate or Committee Reports" search page (<https://www.elec.nj.gov/publicinformation/viewreports.htm>) and entering the candidate's name. Look for form PFD-1.

The cutoff date for the compliance checks in this report was May 19, 2023. Reports filed after that date are not included in the totals.

Filing 48-Hour Notices

Starting today, candidates vying in the June 6 general election in New Jersey must begin filing “48-hour notices” as they receive late-arriving contributions or loans, according to Jeff Brindle, Executive Director of the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

The disclosure rule also applies to some, but not all, campaign expenses.

The disclosure requirement begins on the 13th day prior to election and includes Election Day.

During that period, an individual candidate, or joint candidate committee, that receives a contribution or loan of more than \$1,900, is required to report that contribution or loan within 48 hours to ELEC.

“These notices provide important pre-election disclosure. They show who is receiving and spending significant sums in the critical late stages of a campaign,” Brindle said. “They are available for public inspection on ELEC’s website shortly after their receipt.”

Contribution disclosures are filed on Form C-1 and 48-HR. These reports must contain the following information:

1. the name of the candidate committee or joint candidates committee receiving the contribution;
2. the date the contribution was received;
3. the amount of the contribution;
4. the name and mailing address of the contributor; and,
5. in the case of an individual, his or her occupation and the mailing address of his or her employer.

Expenditure disclosure is required only when a candidate or joint candidate committee spends money on behalf of another candidate or joint candidate committees, or a committee such as a state or county party makes an expenditure on behalf of a candidate or joint candidate committee. Candidates and joint candidate committees do not have to report money they spent directly on their own campaigns.

Expenditure information is filed on Form E-1 and 48-HR, which requires the following information:

1. the name of the candidates or committee making the expenditure;
2. the name of the person, firm, or organization to whom or which the expenditure was paid; and,
3. the amount and purpose of the expenditure.

The 48-HR, C-1, and E-1 forms must be filed electronically, either using the ELEC eFile system or on Commission’s website at www.elec.nj.gov.

County Parties Gear Up for Legislative and Local Elections with Healthy Coffers

Campaign fund-raising and war chests of county parties are running above decade-long averages as they prepare for legislative and local elections this year, according to reports filed for the first three months of 2023.

Fund-raising during the first quarter approached \$1.7 million while cash reserves at the period's end totaled nearly \$3.2 million. Both were up 25 percent over 2013-2023 averages.

At \$1.5 million, spending was 20 percent higher than the average for the same period.

Table 1
First Quarter Totals for County Party Committees 2013-2023

YEAR	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND
2013	\$ 957,098	\$ 980,628	\$1,457,253
2014	\$1,048,455	\$1,099,335	\$1,312,788
2015	\$1,080,157	\$1,118,813	\$1,437,520
2016	\$1,499,334	\$ 970,613	\$2,027,203
2017	\$1,195,248	\$1,250,534	\$2,086,933
2018	\$1,371,138	\$1,378,945	\$2,657,429
2019	\$1,648,413	\$1,654,402	\$3,341,448
2020	\$1,234,693	\$1,290,897	\$2,155,834
2021	\$ 695,644	\$ 897,135	\$2,657,845
2022	\$1,346,643	\$1,538,378	\$3,872,588
2023	\$1,675,860	\$1,552,863	\$3,193,619
2013-2023 Average	\$1,250,244	\$1,248,413	\$2,381,860
2023 Versus Average	25%	20%	25%

The reports include fund-raising through March 31, 2023. On April 3, 2023, Governor Phil Murphy signed legislation (S-2866) that makes several changes to the main statute enforced by the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

One change likely to impact county party finances raises from \$37,500 to \$75,000 the annual contribution limit that applies to those committees. The contribution limit has not been adjusted upward for 18 years.

The new law also allows public contractors to resume making political donations to all party committees, including counties, for the first time in more than a decade.

During the quarter, Democratic county party committees raised nearly twice as much as Republican committees and spent more than twice as much.

Democratic committees also have more than three times as much cash-on-hand as their GOP counterparts at the end of the quarter.

Table 2
First Quarter Snapshot of 2023 Campaign
Finance Activity by County Parties

PARTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Democrats	\$1,062,048	\$1,094,954	\$2,431,207	\$2,204,256
Republicans	\$ 613,812	\$ 457,909	\$ 762,412	\$1,238,040
Combined	\$1,675,860	\$1,552,863	\$3,193,619	\$3,442,296

*Cash-on-hand plus or minus debts owed to or by committee.

Among Democratic county party committees that have filed their reports, Bergen, Camden, Essex, Mercer, Passaic, Somerset and Union Counties all reported cash balances of more than \$100,000. Hudson County reported a negative cash balance when adjusting for outstanding debts.

Table 3
Campaign Finance Activity of
Democratic County Party Committees
January 1 through March 31, 2023

COUNTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Atlantic	\$ 20,826	\$ 21,374	\$ 20,976	\$ 17,513
Bergen	\$ 188,000	\$ 84,075	\$ 180,233	\$ 180,233
Burlington	\$ 30,065	\$ 14,558	\$ 42,426	\$ 36,051
Camden	\$ 109,790	\$ 147,530	\$ 239,324	\$ 239,324
Cape May	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cumberland	\$ 0	\$ 4,278	\$ 54,537	\$ 47,537
Essex	\$ 95,249	\$ 111,688	\$ 341,650	\$ 341,650
Gloucester	\$ 107,273	\$ 45,919	\$ 70,493	\$ 49,763
Hudson	\$ 13,900	\$ 27,728	\$ 12,354	\$ (193,195)
Hunterdon	\$ 9,525	\$ 6,181	\$ 22,938	\$ 22,938
Mercer	\$ 12,000	\$ 23,012	\$ 351,945	\$ 351,945
Middlesex	\$ 169,963	\$ 263,486	\$ 17,255	\$ 17,255
Monmouth	\$ 38,455	\$ 30,320	\$ 37,276	\$ 37,276
Morris	\$ 23,951	\$ 39,282	\$ 11,544	\$ 11,543
Ocean	\$ 11,986	\$ 6,089	\$ 26,858	\$ 43,025
Passaic	\$ 141,451	\$ 109,113	\$ 345,048	\$ 345,048
Salem	NA	NA	NA	NA
Somerset	\$ 22,285	\$ 47,099	\$ 225,294	\$ 225,294
Sussex	\$ 18,149	\$ 22,655	\$ 7,676	\$ 7,676
Union	\$ 49,180	\$ 90,568	\$ 423,380	\$ 423,380
Warren	NA	NA	NA	NA
Democrats-Total	\$1,062,048	\$1,094,954	\$2,431,207	\$2,204,256

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

Among Republican county party committees that have filed their reports, Cape May and Monmouth Counties reported cash balances above \$100,000. Bergen and Morris Counties had negative balances when adjusting for outstanding debts.

Table 4
Campaign Finance Activity of
Republican County Party Committees
January 1 through March 31, 2023

COUNTY	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
Atlantic	\$ 93,702	\$ 45,601	\$ 86,026	\$ 86,026
Bergen	\$ 32,183	\$ 31,843	\$ 1,479	\$ (8,521)
Burlington	\$ 5,000	\$ 22,642	\$ 5,003	\$ 505,986
Camden	\$ 18,678	\$ 15,019	\$ 2,850	\$ 2,850
Cape May	\$ 25,975	\$ 13,334	\$203,761	\$ 203,760
Cumberland	\$ 27,380	\$ 11,595	\$ 19,055	\$ 19,055
Essex	\$-	\$ 5,000	\$ 22,681	\$ 22,681
Gloucester	\$ 24,365	\$ 23,066	\$ 4,487	\$ 4,487
Hudson	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hunterdon	\$ 23,325	\$ 24,586	\$ 22,877	\$ 22,877
Mercer	NA	NA	NA	NA
Middlesex	\$ 6,950	\$ 2,477	\$ 17,222	\$ 17,136
Monmouth	\$ 83,436	\$ 35,982	\$101,062	\$ 101,062
Morris	\$ 37,075	\$ 35,998	\$ 9,149	\$ (4,351)
Ocean	\$ 68,751	\$ 99,386	\$ 30,682	\$ 30,682
Passaic	\$ 63,427	\$ 42,198	\$ 24,427	\$ 22,658
Salem	\$ 18,370	\$ 10,940	\$ 36,968	\$ 36,968
Somerset	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sussex	\$ 15,295	\$ 11,088	\$ 76,446	\$ 76,446
Union	\$ 13,370	\$ 12,388	\$ 38,999	\$ 38,999
Warren	\$ 56,530	\$ 14,767	\$ 59,238	\$ 59,238
Republicans-Total	\$613,812	\$457,909	\$762,412	\$1,238,040

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

The numbers in this analysis are based on reports filed by noon May 8, 2023. 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.nj.gov).

Training & Seminars • Webinars

PAC (CPC/PPC) WEBINARS

R-3 eFile ONLY Program Training	CPC/PPC Compliance Seminar AND eFile Training
September 12, 2023 at 10:00 AM	June 14, 2023 at 10:00 AM
October 12, 2023 at 10:00 AM	July 13, 2023 at 10:00 AM
	August 10, 2023 at 10:00 AM
	September 07, 2023 at 10:00 AM
	October 03, 2023 at 10:00 AM

CANDIDATE WEBINARS

R-1 eFile ONLY Program Training	Campaign Compliance Seminar AND eFile Training
September 28, 2023 at 10:00 AM	June 13, 2023 at 10:00 AM
October 05, 2023 at 10:00 AM	July 11, 2023 at 10:00 AM
October 24, 2023 at 10:00 AM	August 08, 2023 at 10:00 AM
	September 21, 2023 at 10:00 AM
	September 26, 2023 at 10:00 AM
	October 19, 2023 at 10:00 AM

If you have any questions concerning ELEC's training program, please contact the staff of the Compliance Division at (609) 292-8700.

*All webinars will run for approximately 2 hours.

Reporting Dates

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
FIRE COMMISSIONER – FEBRUARY 18, 2023		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 1/17/2023	1/20/2023
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	1/18/2023 – 2/4/2023	2/7/2023
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	2/5/2023 – 3/7/2023	3/10/2023
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 2/5/2023 through 2/18/2023		
APRIL SCHOOL BOARD – APRIL 25, 2023 – UPDATED PER CHANGE BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 3/24/2023	3/27/2023
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	3/25/2023 – 4/11/2023	4/14/2023
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	4/12/2023 – 5/12/2023	5/15/2023
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 4/12/2023 through 4/25/2023		
MAY MUNICIPAL – MAY 9, 2023		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 4/7/2023	4/10/2023
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	4/8/2023 – 4/25/2023	4/28/2023
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	4/26/2023 – 5/26/2023	5/30/2023
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 4/26/2023 through 5/9/2023		
RUNOFF (JUNE)** – JUNE 13, 2023		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	4/26/2023 – 5/30/2023	6/2/2023
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	5/31/2023 – 6/30/2023	7/3/2023
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/31/2023 through 6/13/2023		
PRIMARY (90 DAY START DATE: MARCH 8, 2023)*** - JUNE 6, 2023		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 5/5/2023	5/8/2023
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	5/6/2023 -5/23/2023	5/26/2023
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	5/24/2023 – 6/23/2023	6/26/2023
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/24/2023 through 6/6/2023		
GENERAL (90 DAY START DATE: AUGUST 9, 2023)*** - NOVEMBER 7, 2023		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	6/24/2023 – 10/6/2023	10/10/2023
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	10/7/2023 – 10/24/2023	10/27/2023
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	10/25/2023 -11/24/2023	11/27/2023
48–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/25/2023 through 11/7/2023		
RUN–OFF (DECEMBER)** – DECEMBER 5, 2023		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	10/25/2023 – 11/21/2023	11/24/2023
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	11/22/2023 – 12/22/2023	12/26/2023
48 Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/22/2023 through 12/5/2023		

PACS, PCFRS & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS

1 st Quarter	1/1/2023 – 3/31/2023	4/17/2023
2 nd Quarter	4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	7/17/2023
3 rd Quarter	7/1/2023 – 9/30/2023	10/16/2023
4 th Quarter	10/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	1/16/2024

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENTS (Q-4)

1 st Quarter	1/1/2023 – 3/31/2023	4/10/2023
2 nd Quarter	4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023	7/10/2023
3 rd Quarter	7/1/2023 – 9/30/2023	10/10/2023
4 th Quarter	10/1/2023 – 12/31/2023	1/10/2024

*Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or from January 1, 2023 (Quarterly filers).

**A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2023 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 6, 2023 for Primary Election Candidates and June 19, 2023 for Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2022 filing is needed for Primary 2023 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 8, 2022. A second quarter 2023 filing is needed by Independent/Non-Partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 10, 2023.

HOW TO CONTACT ELEC

www.elec.state.nj.us

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