



Newsletter

ELECCtronic

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

OPINION ON AMENDED ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Election Law Enforcement Commission (“ELEC” or “Commission”), a duly-constituted administrative agency and a body corporate and body politic of the State of New Jersey, was created and operates pursuant to the New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act, P.L. 1973, c. 83, as amended, N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq. and,

WHEREAS, on or about June 14, 2024, William G. (“Bill”) Spadea filed form D-1 to report the establishment of “Spadea for Governor,” a single candidate committee for the 2025 gubernatorial primary election (“Candidate Spadea”); and,

WHEREAS, since approximately 2015, Candidate Spadea hosts a four-hour radio show (“Radio Show”) that is broadcast by a licensed radio station owned and operated by Townsquare Media, Inc. (“Townsquare”), and which Radio Show addresses topics of interest in New Jersey, including politics, sports, entertainment, and community events, airing nearly every weekday on New Jersey 101.5 FM (and is simulcast and/or redistributed via other media, including the Internet); and,

WHEREAS, on or about June 19 and 21, 2024, the Commission issued and caused to be served an Order to Show Cause and an Amended Order to Show Cause¹, respectively, upon Townsquare, Spadea for Governor, and Candidate Spadea (all together, “Parties”), with a copy of same submitted to all declared candidates for New Jersey governor (“Interested Persons”); and,

WHEREAS, the Commission sought to evaluate, *inter alia*, whether a declared gubernatorial candidate’s media airtime is an “in-kind” contribution to the candidate’s campaign, and, therefore, subject to the applicable requirements for same including contribution limits; and,

¹ The Order to Show Cause and the Amended Order to Show Cause shall be referred to herein jointly as the Amended Order to Show Cause, the latter being issued to accommodate Parties’ counsels’ scheduling conflicts with the original ELEC Hearing date.

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COMMISSIONERS

Thomas H. Prol, Chairman
Norma R. Evans, Commissioner
Ryan Peters, Commissioner
Jon-Henry Barr, Commissioner
Edwin R. Matthews, Legal Counsel

WHEREAS, on or about June 28, 2024, ELEC held a duly noticed meeting and a hearing on the Amended Order to Show Cause (“ELEC Hearing”); and,

WHEREAS, each of the Parties and two of the Interested Persons (namely, Ciattarelli for Governor and Bramnick for Governor) submitted briefing to ELEC and appeared at the ELEC Hearing and presented arguments and positions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission, having considered the briefing, arguments and submissions, and for good cause, issues the following findings, declarations, and determination:

1. The above-listed Recitals are incorporated herein by reference.
2. Candidate Spadea is a candidate for New Jersey governor in the 2025 primary election.
3. Candidate Spadea’s 2025 election campaign, Spadea for Governor, as stated by his attorney at the ELEC Hearing, benefits from the Radio Show.
4. ELEC is troubled by reports of express and explicit communications during the Radio Show program, both in support of Candidate Spadea’s candidacy for New Jersey governor and in opposition to Interested Persons and their campaigns, that have occurred following the Candidate Spadea’s announcement of his candidacy.
5. Consistent with ELEC law and regulation, Candidate Spadea, Spadea for Governor and Townsquare all represented that the Radio Show will not include express advocacy in support of Candidate Spadea’s campaign, in support of Spadea for Governor, or in opposition to Candidate Spadea’s opponents in the 2025 primary election (“Representations”).
6. Consistent with the Representations, Townsquare created “Guidelines,” which have been agreed to by Candidate Spadea, with the goal of preventing Candidate Spadea from using the Radio Show to further his candidacy; a further stated goal of the Guidelines is to prevent Candidate Spadea from participating in activities during the Radio Show that would constitute contributions to or expenditures of his gubernatorial campaign.
7. The Guidelines, as developed and presented by Townsquare and Candidate Spadea/Spadea for Governor as well as Townsquare’s self-enforcement of same, are insufficient and should be revisited by Townsquare and Candidate Spadea so as to strictly conform to the requirements of state law including ELEC regulations and the Representations.
8. Specifically, the “13-second delay” implemented by Townsquare can be a useful tool in achieving compliance with applicable laws and regulations, but it has not been properly utilized to date in order for Townsquare or Candidate Spadea to achieve full compliance.
9. At this time, based on the information is has received to date, the Commission does not find any violation has occurred and ELEC does not issue any ruling that precludes or prevents Candidate Spadea or Townsquare from operating the Radio Show, subject to the applicable limitations of law, regulation and the statements herein.
10. In issuing this ruling, ELEC does not consider or issue any findings concerning any content, speech, context, views, viewpoint, and/or expressive or associational rights.
11. Going forward, if ELEC receives a *bona fide* complaint of any violation, ELEC will undertake *prima facie* review and, where necessary and proper, investigate, adjudicate and process the matter to enforcement and decision consistent with its processes and procedures.
12. If ELEC finds a violation, including that an in-kind contribution has been made, ELEC will, *inter alia*, value the contribution during the adjudication process and ELEC will hold the candidate and campaign accountable, including any impact on public financing, in addition to other remedies available at law.
13. Upon adoption, this shall constitute a final agency action of ELEC, and all Parties, Interested Persons, and staff are directed to act in conformance with same.

Statement of Reasons/Legal Analysis

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-3c and N.J.A.C. 19:25-1.7, Candidate Spadea is a candidate in the 2025 primary election, and is therefore subject to the requirements of the New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq. (Campaign Act) and Commission regulations, N.J.A.C. 19:25-1 et seq. Spadea for Governor, the single candidate committee established by Candidate Spadea for his 2025 primary election candidacy, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-9 and N.J.A.C. 19:25-4.1A, is subject to the requirements of the Campaign Act and Commission regulations.

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-29 and N.J.A.C. 19:25-16.6, candidates in the 2025 gubernatorial primary election are prohibited from knowingly accepting a contribution from a single source in excess of \$5,800.² A contribution of goods and services, or in-kind contribution, is a contribution. N.J.A.C. 19:25-1.7.

Communications can be contributions. A political communication is a communication that meets specific criteria making it a contribution subject to reporting and contribution limits. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 19:25-10.10(a):

[t]he term “political communication” means any written or electronic statement, pamphlet, advertisement or other printed or broadcast matter ... containing an explicit appeal for the election or defeat of a candidate which is ... broadcast to an audience substantially comprised of persons eligible to vote for the candidate on whose behalf the appeal is directed. Words such as “Vote for (name of candidate),” “Vote against (name of opposing candidate),” “Elect (name of candidate),” “Support (name of candidate),” “Defeat (name of opposing candidate),” “Reject (name of opposing candidate),” and other similar explicit political directives constitute examples of appeals for the election or defeat of a candidate.

Any cost of a political communication incurred by an entity other than the candidate committee is a contribution to the candidate committee if the candidate consented to or cooperated in the preparation, making or circulation of the communication. N.J.A.C. 19:25-10.11(b). Such contributions must be reported “in an amount equal to the fair market value of the goods.” N.J.A.C. 19:25-10.4.

Candidate Spadea, Spadea for Governor and Townsquare assert that Radio Show host Bill Spadea is distinct from Candidate Spadea. However, Candidate Spadea and Spadea for Governor concede that Candidate Spadea receives a benefit from the Radio Show. ELEC in no way seeks to restrain the content of speech on the Radio Show or to affect Candidate Spadea’s employment with Townsquare. Nevertheless, ELEC will fulfill its statutory mandate to enforce the provisions of the Campaign Act and Commission regulations. Any statements during the Radio Show by Candidate Spadea, cohosts, employees of Townsquare, contractors, guests or callers that include “explicit political directives” for the election of Candidate Spadea or the defeat of his opponents, as described in N.J.A.C. 19:25-10.10(a), are political communications subject to reporting pursuant to N.J.A.C. 19:25-10.11.

² At its June 18, 2024 meeting, the Commission voted 3-0 to adopt the 2025 Cost Index Report, announcing the adjustment of various gubernatorial thresholds, including the contribution limit, as required by N.J.S.A. 19:44A-7.1

ELEC's IT STAFF MAY BE SMALL BUT IT STRIVES TO BE CUTTING EDGE

By Anthony Giancarli

In its early days, the information technology (IT) section at the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) consisted of a single data processing employee and a few data entry personnel. As the use of computer hardware and software expanded rapidly and grew in sophistication, the IT section now includes 15 technically skilled staff members.

ELEC's IT team always has tried to be "ahead of the curve." As better technology has become available, IT staff members have strived to harness it to provide the best possible service to the public.

ELEC rolled out its initial website in 1999, when internet use by the State was in its infancy. For the first time, it allowed online searches of reports filed with the agency.

ELEC broke new ground by using FileNet software along with an image "Juke Box" to enable members of the public to view scanned reports from their own computers. The ELEC project could not have been done without the support of the state Office of Information Technology (NJOIT). It approved a special Internet connection – a virtual tunnel- to allow access of images outside the State's network. It should be noted that NJOIT officials often have facilitated ELEC's efforts at innovation.

Over the next few years, ELEC developed its own PC-based report filing software. Candidates, treasurers and others were able to save their reports and data onto a floppy disk. For the first time, the IT staff was able to upload this electronically stored data directly into its database.

The state's three-tier security network created a major challenge to electronic filing. By 2015, as web technologies matured, ELEC took the lead in developing a way to overcome this obstacle.

After nine months of design, development, and a rigorous approval process, ELEC received approval for the first highly secure file transport system based on Rijndael encryption (128-bit cipher algorithm). This innovation paved the way for ELEC to take advantage of cloud-based services in 2018, when the state allowed agencies to explore cloud options to store and transfer information.

The agency became one of the first in the state to host its electronic filing application in the cloud. This change allowed users to file their reports from almost any internet-linked device, including mobile phones and tablets.

In its latest trailblazing endeavor, ELEC proposed a Microsoft Teams Calling pilot project to NJOIT, which used a Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) system not yet available to state agencies and was granted permission to run the project. The pilot was highly successful. As a result of ELEC efforts, MS Teams Calling has been made available to other state agencies. This was no small feat as the entire infrastructure had to be configured to allow the state network to accommodate the new phone system along with NJOIT staff training.

Through dedication and hard work, ELEC, a small agency with just a handful of IT employees, has made a disproportionate contribution over the past 25 years to modernizing state government's technology.

Anthony Giancarli has been ELEC's Director of Information Technology since December 2015 and is now serving his 25th year at the agency.

LIST OF TOP SPENDING ON STATE BALLOT QUESTIONS NOW AVAILABLE ON ELEC STATISTIC PAGE

An unsuccessful 2016 ballot question that tried to convince voters to allow two new casinos in northern New Jersey remains the costliest referendum in state history, according to an updated ranking.

The failed effort to let casinos operate outside of Atlantic City drew almost \$26.7 million in spending eight years ago.

After a period of heavy inflation, the election would cost about \$32.3 million if it was held now, according to updated inflation adjustments applied to the top ten Garden State ballot questions.

Referendum	Outcome	Year	Spending at the Time	Spending- Inflation Adjusted
Allow two new casinos in North Jersey	Failed	2016	\$24,669,426	\$32,281,983
Allow casinos in Atlantic City	Passed	1976	\$ 1,351,865	\$ 7,461,843
Jersey City short-term rental ballot question	Passed	2019	\$ 5,615,109	\$ 6,898,038
Increase in state minimum wage	Passed	2013	\$ 3,167,928	\$ 4,270,951
Allow casinos in four New Jersey locations	Failed	1974	\$ 612,500	\$ 3,901,973
Allow simulcasting at state race tracks	Passed	1985	\$ 1,006,918	\$ 2,939,050
Legalize Marijuana Use in New Jersey	Passed	2020	\$ 2,331,969	\$ 2,829,861
Higher Education Bond Issue	Passed	2012	\$ 2,019,690	\$ 2,762,799
Build professional baseball stadium	Failed	1987	\$ 593,948	\$ 1,642,083
Allow sale of Trenton Water Works to private company	Failed	2010	\$ 1,104,799	\$ 1,591,257

Interestingly, the second most expensive ballot question in inflation-adjusted numbers was the successful 1976 public measure that allowed casinos to operate solely in Atlantic City. Two of the other top 10 most lavish referenda also involved gambling issues.

For the first time, ELEC is placing the top ten list of ballot questions on its Statistics page.
<https://www.elec.nj.gov/publicinformation/statistics.htm>.

The page also includes historical statistical information on gubernatorial elections, legislative elections, top spending by independent groups and self-financing candidates and top spending by parties.

ELEC APPROVES INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS TO KEY LIMITS AND THRESHOLDS

Contributors to candidates for governor will be able to give up to \$5,800 per election in 2025 under new inflation-adjusted limits and thresholds set by the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

In another change required by law every four years, gubernatorial candidates who qualify for public funding can spend a maximum of \$8.7 million in primary elections and \$18.6 million in general elections.

They can receive up to \$5.5 million in public funds during the primary election, and \$12.5 million during the general election. New Jersey in 1974 was the first state in the nation to approve the use of public matching funds for gubernatorial elections.

The table below shows the adjusted limits and thresholds under the Gubernatorial Public Financing Program. The adjustments apply to 2025 gubernatorial campaigns already underway, along with candidates who declare later for next year's election.

LIMIT/THRESHOLD	2021 AMOUNT	2025 AMOUNT
Contribution Limit	\$ 4,900	\$ 5,800
Qualification Threshold	\$ 490,000	\$ 580,000
Amount Not Matched	\$ 156,000	\$ 185,000
Primary Public Fund Cap	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 5,500,000
Primary Expenditure Limit	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 8,700,000
General Public Fund Cap	\$10,500,000	\$12,500,000
General Expenditure Limit	\$15,600,000	\$18,500,000

The bi-partisan Commission approved the 2025 Cost Index Report at today's meeting. Following a public hearing October 15, 2024, the Commission must by December adopt rules implementing the changes.

Along with limits and thresholds that apply to gubernatorial candidates, ELEC also will be applying inflation adjustments to fines and reporting thresholds for non-gubernatorial candidates and committees. Ten have not been adjusted since 2021. Three were last adjusted in 2023.

Table 2 2025 Adjustments for Non-Gubernatorial Candidates and Committees		
THRESHOLD	2021 AMOUNT	2025 AMOUNT
Political Committee Reporting Threshold	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,800
CPC Reporting Threshold	\$ 7,200	\$ 8,600
Contribution Reporting Threshold (P.L. 2023, c.30)*	\$ 200	\$ 200
24/72-hr Notice Contribution Threshold**	\$ 200	\$ 300
24/72-hr Notice Expenditure Threshold**	\$ 200	\$ 300
JCC Thresholds - 2 candidates	\$11,000	\$13,100
JCC - 3 or more candidates	\$15,800	\$18,700
Form A-3 Threshold	\$ 7,200	\$ 8,600
Form A-1 & School Board/Write-in Threshold	\$ 5,800	\$ 6,900
Independent Expenditure Reporting Threshold**	\$ 200	\$ 300
Section 20.1 Penalties (P.L. 2004, c. 32)		
First Time	\$ 9,800	\$11,600
Subsequent	\$19,500	\$24,000
Section 22 Penalties (P.L. 2004, c. 32)		
First Time	\$ 9,800	\$11,600
Subsequent	\$19,500	\$24,000
Pro Rata Return of Contributions***	\$ 300	\$ 200

*Reduced from \$300 in 2021 to \$200 in 2023, and fixed pursuant to P.L.2023, c.30.

**Reduced from \$1,900 in 2021 to \$200 in 2023 pursuant to P.L.2023, c.30.

The independent expenditure reporting threshold applies to independent expenditures from a person's own funds pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-11. The threshold does not apply to expenditures made by Independent Expenditure Committees as defined by N.J.S.A. 19:44A-3t.

***Fixed by regulation to conform to contribution reporting threshold pursuant to P.L. 2004, c.28 and P.L. 2023, c.30.

Table 3
2025 Contribution Limits for Non-Gubernatorial Candidates and Committees

Entities Making Contributions	Candidate Committee	Political Committee	Continuing Political Committee	Legislative Leadership Committee	State Political Party Committee	County Political Party Committee	Municipal Political Party Committee
Individual to:	\$5,500 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Corporation or Union to:	\$5,500 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Association or Group to:	\$5,500 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Candidate Committee to:	\$17,300 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Political Committee to:	\$17,300 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Continuing Political Committee to:	\$17,300 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Legislative Leadership Committee to:				NO LIMITS			
State Political Party Committee to:				NO LIMITS			
County Political Party to:	NO LIMITS, EXCEPT THOSE SET FORTH IN <u>N.J.A.C. 19:25-11.7</u> FOR A COUNTY POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE						
Municipal Political Party to:				NO LIMITS			
National Political Party to:	\$17,300 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$15,200 per election	\$79,000 per year	\$152,000 per year	\$79,000 per year	\$15,200 per year
Housekeeping Accounts ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$39,500 per year	\$39,500 per year	N/A

Table 3 displays the adjusted 2025 contribution limits for non-gubernatorial candidates and committees.

New Jersey was the first state in the nation to provide public funds to candidates for governor who agreed to spending limits. Its Gubernatorial Public Financing Program remains a national model.

¹ Housekeeping account limits are equal to half the amount implemented for state or county political party committees. See N.J.S.A. 19:44A-10.2.

The program was enacted in 1974 as an amendment to “The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act.” It provided public matching funds to qualifying candidates starting with the 1977 general election for governor. In 1980, the program was extended to gubernatorial primary elections.

One reason for the program’s success is the fact that contribution limits and other thresholds are adjusted regularly to offset inflation. Additionally, New Jersey is believed to be the only state that factors in the cost of advertising as a major part of its inflation formula.

Since 1992, ELEC every four years has adjusted contribution limits for gubernatorial elections along with thresholds related to the Gubernatorial Public Financing Program. It has also increased fines as well as dollar thresholds used to decide when various types of campaign committees must file cumulative detailed campaign finance disclosure reports.

From 2005 until 2023, contribution limits that apply to non-gubernatorial candidates and committees were just recommendations. Until 2023, the Legislature left the non-gubernatorial contribution limits unchanged.

A new law (P.L. 2023, c.30) signed by Governor Phil Murphy on April 3, 2023, raised non-gubernatorial contribution limits, and made them effective for the general election. It further required that those limits and other thresholds ELEC uses to enforce the law be inflation adjusted every two years.² Starting with this year’s report, ELEC has developed and applied to non-gubernatorial contribution limits a separate cost index that estimates inflation over two years.

Gubernatorial contribution limits and thresholds will continue to be adjusted every four years.³

A copy of “Cost Index Report 2025” is available at ELEC’s website (www.elec.nj.gov).

² N.J.S.A. 19:44A-7.2.

³ N.J.S.A. 19:44A-7.1.

2024 REPORTING DATES

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
FIRE COMMISSIONER – FEBRUARY 17, 2024		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 01/16/2024	01/19/2024
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	01/17/2024 – 02/03/2024	02/06/2024
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	02/04/2024 – 03/05/2024	03/08/2024
72–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 02/04/2024 through 02/09/2024		
24–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 02/10/2024 through 02/17/2024		
APRIL SCHOOL BOARD – APRIL 16, 2024		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 03/15/2024	03/18/2024
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	03/16/2024 – 04/02/2024	04/05/2024
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	04/03/2024 – 05/03/2024	05/06/2024
72–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 04/03/2024 through 04/08/2024		
24–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 04/09/2024 through 04/16/2024		
MAY MUNICIPAL – MAY 14, 2024		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 04/12/2024	04/15/2024
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	04/13/2024 – 04/30/2024	05/03/2024
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	05/01/2024 – 05/30/2024	06/03/2024
72–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 05/01/2024 through 05/06/2024		
24–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 05/07/2024 through 05/14/2024		
RUNOFF (JUNE)** – JUNE 11, 2024		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	05/01/2024 – 05/28/2024	05/31/2024
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	05/29/2024 – 06/28/2024	07/01/2024
72–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 05/29/2024 through 06/03/2024		
24–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 06/04/2024 through 06/11/2024		
PRIMARY (90 DAY START DATE: MARCH 06, 2024)*** – JUNE 04, 2024		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 05/03/2024	05/06/2024
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	05/04/2024 -05/21/2024	05/24/2024
20–Day Postelection Reporting Date	05/22/2024 – 06/21/2024	06/24/2024
72–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 05/22/2024 through 05/27/2024		
24–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 05/28/2024 through 06/04/2024		
GENERAL (90 DAY START DATE: AUGUST 07, 2024)*** – NOVEMBER 05, 2024		
29–day Preelection Reporting Date	06/22/2024 – 10/04/2024	10/07/2024
11–day Preelection Reporting Date	10/05/2024 – 10/22/2024	10/25/2024
20–day Postelection Reporting Date	10/23/2024 -11/22/2024	11/25/2024
72–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/23/2024 through 10/28/2024		
24–Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/29/2024 through 11/05/2024		

RUN-OFF (DECEMBER) – DECEMBER 03, 2024**

29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/23/2024 – 11/19/2024	11/22/2024
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	11/20/2024 – 12/20/2024	12/23/2024
72-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/20/2024 through 11/25/2024		
24-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/26/2024 through 12/03/2024		

PACS, PCFRS & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS

1 st Quarter	01/01/2024 – 03/31/2024	04/15/2024
2 nd Quarter	04/01/2024 – 06/30/2024	07/15/2024
3 rd Quarter	07/1/2024 – 09/30/2024	10/15/2024
4 th Quarter	10/01/2024 – 12/31/2024	01/15/2025

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENTS (Q-4)

1 st Quarter	01/01/2024 – 03/31/2024	04/10/2024
2 nd Quarter	04/01/2024 – 06/30/2024	07/10/2024
3 rd Quarter	07/01/2024 – 09/30/2024	10/10/2024
4 th Quarter	10/01/2024 – 12/31/2024	01/10/2025

- * Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or from January 1, 2024 (Quarterly filers).
- ** A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2024 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 04, 2024 for Primary Election Candidates and June 14, 2024 for Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A 4th quarter 2023 filing is needed for Primary 2024 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 06, 2023. A 2nd quarter 2024 filing is needed by Independent/Non-Partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 07, 2024.

HOW TO CONTACT ELEC

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