2001 Annual Report

N.J. Election Law Enforcement Commission

May, 2002

MISSION STATEMENT

Commission's Office

New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission
28 West State Street, 13th Floor
Trenton, New Jersey

(609) 292-8700

The Election Law Enforcement Commission is dedicated to **administering "The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act," "The Gubernatorial, Legislative Disclosure Statement Act,"** various portions of the **"Legislative Activities Disclosure Act,"** and various portions of the **"Uniform Recall Election Law."**

Clockwise: Chair Ralph V. Martin, Vice Chair Paula A. Franzese, Executive Director Frederick M. Herrmann, Deputy Director Jeffrey M. Brindle, Legal Director Gregory E. Nagy, Deputy Legal Director Nedda Gold Massar, Commissioner Peter J. Tober, and Commissioner Susan S. Lederman.

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HOW TO CONTACT ELEC

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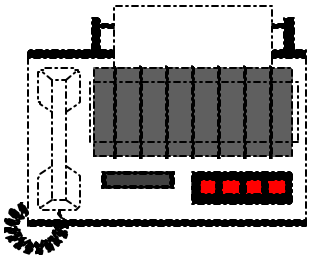
New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission
28 West State Street
Trenton, NJ

By mail at:
New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission
P.O. Box 185
Trenton, NJ 08625-0185



By telephone at:
(609) 292-8700

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Requests:	292-7664
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http://www.elec.state.nj.us/

THE COMMISSION

Ralph V. Martin, Chair

Ralph V. Martin, retired Superior Court Judge serving Passaic County, and now a practicing attorney in Wayne, New Jersey, was appointed to fill an unexpired term on the Commission in December, 1995, and was appointed Chair in February, 1996. He is serving his third term on the Commission.

Ralph V. Martin Chair

While a Superior Court Judge, the Chair was involved in all divisions of the Court, with most of his service occurring in the Civil Division.

A graduate of Rutgers University with a B.S. and M.S., Judge Martin earned his J.D. from Rutgers University. He was subsequently admitted to the New Jersey and U.S. District Courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Chair is a member of the Passaic County and State of New Jersey Bar Associations. He has a legal interest in complex litigation and media delivery issues. Judge Martin chaired the Supreme Court Media Committee for an extensive period of time.

A veteran of the U.S. Army, he served as a Nuclear Guided Missile Officer from 1951-1955 (14th Ordnance Battalion). The Chair is married to the former Ida K. Kuiphoff. They have four sons.

Paula A. Franzese, Vice Chair

Paula A. Franzese is serving her second term on the Commission. Appointed in 1996, Commissioner Franzese is Professor of Law at the Seton Hall University School of Law, and has taught at Columbia University, Fordham University and the University of Parma, Italy. She is a nationally recognized lecturer, President of the Justice Resource Center, and commentator for Court T.V.

Paula. A. Franzese, Vice Chair

A graduate of the Columbia University School of Law and Barnard College, Columbia University, Vice Chair Franzese is a member of the New Jersey and New York bars and is admitted to practice in the U.S. District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and the District of New Jersey.

A recipient of numerous awards and honors, including being named Professor of the Year for an unprecedented five times, Woman of the Year by various organizations, and Exemplary Teacher by the American Association of Higher Education, Vice Chair Franzese is the author of two books as well as numerous publications and papers.

Vice Chair Franzese has been appointed to the Blue Ribbon Advisory Commission to the Council to Rebuild Lower New York. She is the Founder of the New Jersey Mentor Program, which provides inner-city youth with the opportunity to participate in the legal system and with access to role models within the profession. She is married to Michael R. Rosella. The couple has two children, Michael Luigi who is 8, and Nina Paula, who is 5.

Susan S. Lederman, Ph.D., Commissioner

Susan S. Lederman, appointed to the Commission in 2000, is a Professor of Public Administration at Kean University and Director of the Community Outreach Partnership Center, Gateway Institute. She was the founding Executive Director of the Gateway Institute for Regional Development and has served as Director of Kean's Master of Public Administration Program. She has been on the faculty at the University since 1977.

Susan S. Lederman, Commissioner

Commissioner Lederman is also a past president of the League of Women Voters of the United States (1990-1992) and served as the president of the New Jersey League of Women Voters from 1985 to 1989. She chaired the Local Government Expenditure and Finance Task Force of the New Jersey State and Local Expenditure and Revenue Policy Commission from 1985 to 1988 and also was a member of the Local Expenditure Limitations Technical Review Commission.

Dr. Lederman holds leadership positions in various civic organizations, notably, on the executive committee of New Jersey Future, on the executive committee of the Regional Plan Association, and as secretary-treasurer of the Jefferson Center, a Minnesota based political research, education, and reform organization. She was an elected member of the Common Cause National Governing Association (1994-2000). In 1998, the Commissioner also served on Governor Christine Todd Whitman's Property Tax Commission. She is co-author of the book, Elections in America: Control and Influence in Democratic Politics. Commissioner Lederman also served on the Supreme Court of New Jersey Disciplinary Oversight Committee as a public member and on the Board of Directors of the Public Education Institute. She is a former president of the Northeastern Political Science Association and has also served as a director of the Alliance for Health Reform; on the Council on New Jersey Affairs, Princeton University; and on other boards and commissions. In 2001 Dr. Lederman was the recipient of the Public Interest Law Center's Eric Neisser Public Service Award for her lifelong dedication to serving the greater good of our community.

Commissioner Lederman holds an A.B. degree in Political Science from the University of Michigan and an M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. She was born in Bratislava, Slovakia, and immigrated with her family to the United States in 1948. Her husband, Peter, and she reside in New Providence, New Jersey, and have two grown children, Stuart, of Madison, New Jersey and Ellen, of Wyssington-near-Nayland in the United Kingdom.

Peter J. Tober, Commissioner

Peter J. Tober, appointed to the Commission in January, served as Senior Assistant Counsel to former Governor Christine Todd Whitman and former Acting Governor Donald T. DiFrancesco.

Peter J. Tober, Commissioner

An advisor to the former governors on election, ethics, banking, and insurance issues, Commissioner Tober served as the liaison to the New Jersey State Senate.

Commissioner Tober is a graduate of Cornell University, where he majored in economics and government, and of Hofstra University School of Law, where he was Associate Editor of the Hofstra Law Review and a Moot Court Judge.

Admitted to the Bar in New Jersey and New York, Commissioner Tober began working for Wilentz, Goldman and Spitzer, P.C. in 1992.

An associate on the complex commercial litigation team, he served as lead counsel on jury and non-jury trials and specialized in partnership disputes, restrictive covenants, antitrust, and intellectual property law.

Commissioner Tober is now associated with the firm of Kelly and Brennan.

Frederick M. Herrmann, Ph.D., Executive Director

Frederick M. Herrmann has been the executive director of the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission for eighteen years. He received an A.B. (1969) from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.A. (1970) and a Ph.D. (1976) from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. Dr. Herrmann is also an honor graduate of the United States Army Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Virginia.

Frederick M. Herrmann, Executive Director

The author of many publications about history and government, he is a frequent speaker at various forums inside and outside of New Jersey. Dr. Herrmann has also appeared as a campaign financing and lobbying law expert on radio and television. Currently, he is the book review editor of the Guardian and on the editorial board of Public Integrity. He is also on the Board of Trustees for the Friends of the State House.

Once a teacher at Rutgers and Kean Universities as well as a staff member of the New

Jersey Legislature, he has also served on the Organizational Planning and Coordinating Committee of the Council of State Governments and has been the President of the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL), an international organization, and the Chairperson of the Northeastern Regional Conference on Lobbying (NORCOL). Executive Director Herrmann currently serves on the COGEL Awards and Publications Committees.

At its regional meeting in 2001, NORCOL presented Dr. Herrmann with its 20th Anniversary Service Award for his outstanding efforts on behalf of and contributions to the organization. In 1993, he was the recipient of the Annual COGEL Award for his continued efforts to promote the highest level of ethical conduct among governmental officials and candidates for public office in the international arena. He has met often with dignitaries from various jurisdictions throughout the world to assist in the developing and drafting of statutes and regulations.

James P. Wyse, Counsel

James P. Wyse was selected to be the Commission's Counsel in 1994 and began serving in that capacity in January, 1995.

James P. Wyse, Counsel

Mr. Wyse is an attorney based in Morristown who specializes in the areas of corporate and commercial law, real estate, environmental law, and estate planning.

Mr. Wyse, admitted to practice in New Jersey and before the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, has argued cases in that Court and before the New Jersey Supreme Court.

As Counsel for a number of national, State, and local land trust organizations, Mr. Wyse has developed special expertise regarding conservation and agricultural easements and innovative land preservation techniques.

Mr. Wyse received a B.A. degree from Bucknell University and J.D. degree with honors from the Rutgers University School of Law.

Appointed General Counsel to the New Jersey Conservation Foundation, he also advises the Junior League of Morristown, the Morris Shelter, Inc., and the Deirdre O'Brien Child Advocacy Center. Married to Pamela Paxton, he serves on the Board of Trustees of the Morris Land Conservancy.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Since the inception of the gubernatorial public financing program in 1977, the Commission

Ralph V. Martin Chair

has taken its charge of administering this program very seriously. Last year was no exception.

In typical fashion, the 2001 gubernatorial election presented many challenges, all of which were managed by the Commission in a responsible and nonpartisan manner. A total of $22.3 million dollars was distributed to five qualifying primary and general election candidates in a timely and professional manner.

New Jersey's gubernatorial public financing program contains two statutory goals: to help candidates of limited means run for governor and to eliminate undue influence from the process. Through the years a total of 56 candidates have qualified for and received over $84.5 million in public funds, allowing them to undertake meaningful and effective campaigns to the benefit of the electoral process in New Jersey. With the completion of another successful gubernatorial public financing effort in 2001, it is clear that the twin goals of the program continue to be met.

While the gubernatorial public financing program was the highest profile activity undertaken by the Commission last year, it should be noted that the Commission's well regarded computer initiative continued to be improved too. One of the highlights of 2001 was the introduction of a new and improved electronic filing program made available to all legislative candidates. In addition, for the first time, gubernatorial candidates were able to file electronically in both the primary and general elections, a process which enhanced the Commission's ability to disclose gubernatorial financial information on an expedited basis, and increased the public financial staff's capacity to review information submitted by the candidates.

Via the Internet, citizens can view the reports of all candidates and political entities that file with the Commission. In addition, contributor searches can be undertaken vis-à-vis contributions made to legislative and gubernatorial candidates. Though the State's fiscal picture may slow the Commission's plans to expand this searchable data base to include local candidates and other political entities, this effort is certainly in the Commission's plans for the future.

The Commission is proud of its automation and Internet disclosure system, which is thought by many to be the best in the nation.

Besides the accomplishments in gubernatorial public financing and the computer initiative, other achievements stand out as well. In the area of analysis, for example, research was undertaken relative to the campaign financing of school board elections in New Jersey. These efforts culminated in the recent publication of another original study sponsored by the Commission, entitled School Board Campaign Financing. Written by

Deputy Director Jeffrey M. Brindle, it is the 15th such study in this important series.

The Commission also produces analytical data concerning the financial activity of candidates, political parties, and lobbyists.

The Commission's Legal Section issued many significant advisory opinions in 2001. At times dealing with matters involving public financing, these advisory opinions often set the stage for future regulatory activity. This process will be furthered by the public hearings on the gubernatorial public financing program held recently by the Commission.

Besides its excellent work relative to advisory opinions, the Legal Section drafted numerous regulatory proposals and issued 85 complaints against violators of the Act.

The Review and Investigation Section, for its part, completed 55 investigations that resulted in penalty actions. These actions resulted in several significant fines against serious violators of the campaign financing and lobbying acts.

The Compliance Section scanned and processed approximately 24,000 reports and 11,614 requests for information. In keeping with its past stellar record, the efforts of the Compliance Section enabled candidates and other reporting entities to comply with the law at a rate of 90 percent in 2001.

A well-known leader in the field of ethics internationally, Executive Director Frederick M. Herrmann continued to do a superb job in leading the Commission in 2001. His commitment to ELEC as an institution and his unflinching desire to advance governmental ethics in the State and throughout the nation is an inspiration to staff and the people of New Jersey.

Executive Director Herrmann exhibited true enthusiasm for his field of endeavors as a member of the editorial board of Public Integrity, the book review editor of the Guardian (the quarterly publication of the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws), a member of the Council's Awards and Publications Committees, and a participant in the Northeastern Regional Conference on Lobbying, which bestowed upon him in 2001 its 20th Anniversary Service Award. Moreover, the Executive Director continued to speak to numerous groups about campaign financing in New Jersey. Further, he contributed to the already established reputation of the Commission by publishing "Lobbying in New Jersey 2001" and "Is there a Role for Campaign Financing Agencies in the Fight Against Terrorism?" in the Guardian.

The Commission would like to express its appreciation to former Commissioner Lynnan B. Ware for her excellent service to the people of New Jersey as well as to extend a warm welcome to new Commissioner Peter J. Tober.

In many ways, 2001 has been a year of accomplishments for the Commission. As Chair of ELEC, and on behalf of my fellow Commissioners, I am honored to serve and present this report to the Legislature. It is of great satisfaction to all of us that we have been able to build upon over a quarter century of tradition in serving the cause of governmental ethics in New Jersey.

COMMISSION STAFF

Executive

Frederick M. Herrmann, Ph.D., *Executive Director*
Jeffrey M. Brindle, M.A., *Deputy Director*
Gregory E. Nagy, Esq., *Legal Director*
Elbia L. Zeppetelli, *Administrative Assistant*
Steven Kimmelman, M.A., *Research Associate*

Administration

Barbra A. Fasanella, *Director*
Donna D. Margetts, M.A. *Personnel Officer*
Elaine J. Salit, *Fiscal Officer*
Debra A. Kostival, *Principal Receptionist*
Irene Comiso, *Senior Receptionist*

Compliance and Information

Evelyn Ford, Esq., *Director*
Linda White, *Associate Director*
Kimberly Key, *Associate Compliance Officer*
Christopher Guear, M.A., *Assistant Compliance Officer*
Titus Kamal, *Assistant Compliance Officer*
Nancy Fitzpatrick, *Assistant Compliance Officer*
Michelle McDevitt, *Assistant Compliance Officer*
Desiree DeVito, *Public Room Assistant*
Monica Triplin-Nelson, *Technical Assistant*
Elizabeth A. Michael, *Technical Assistant*
Maria Concepcion, *Sr. Clerk*
Samira Wood, *Sr. Clerk*
Joseph Sargenti, *Messenger*

Legal

Nedda Gold Massar, Esq., *Deputy Legal Director**
Gail Shanker, Esq., *Associate Legal Director*
Maria Novas-Ruiz, Esq., *Assistant Legal Director*
Michelle Levy, Esq., *Assistant Legal Director*
Ruth Ford, *Legal Secretary*

Systems Administration

Carolyn Neiman, *Director*
Kim Vandegrift, *Assistant Systems Administrator*
Anthony Giancarli, *Assistant Systems Administrator*
Brian Robbins, *Assistant Systems Developer*
Peter Palaitis, *Help Desk Technician*
Brenda A. Brickhouse, *Data Entry Supervisor*
Shirley R. Bryant, *Senior Data Entry Technician*
Nelly R. Rosario, *Associate Data Entry Technician*
Barbara Counts, *Associate Data Entry Technician*
Pamela Kinsey, *Associate Data Entry Technician*
Darlene Kozlowski, *Associate Data Entry Technician*
Helen Kelly, *Associate Data Entry Technician*

Review and Investigation

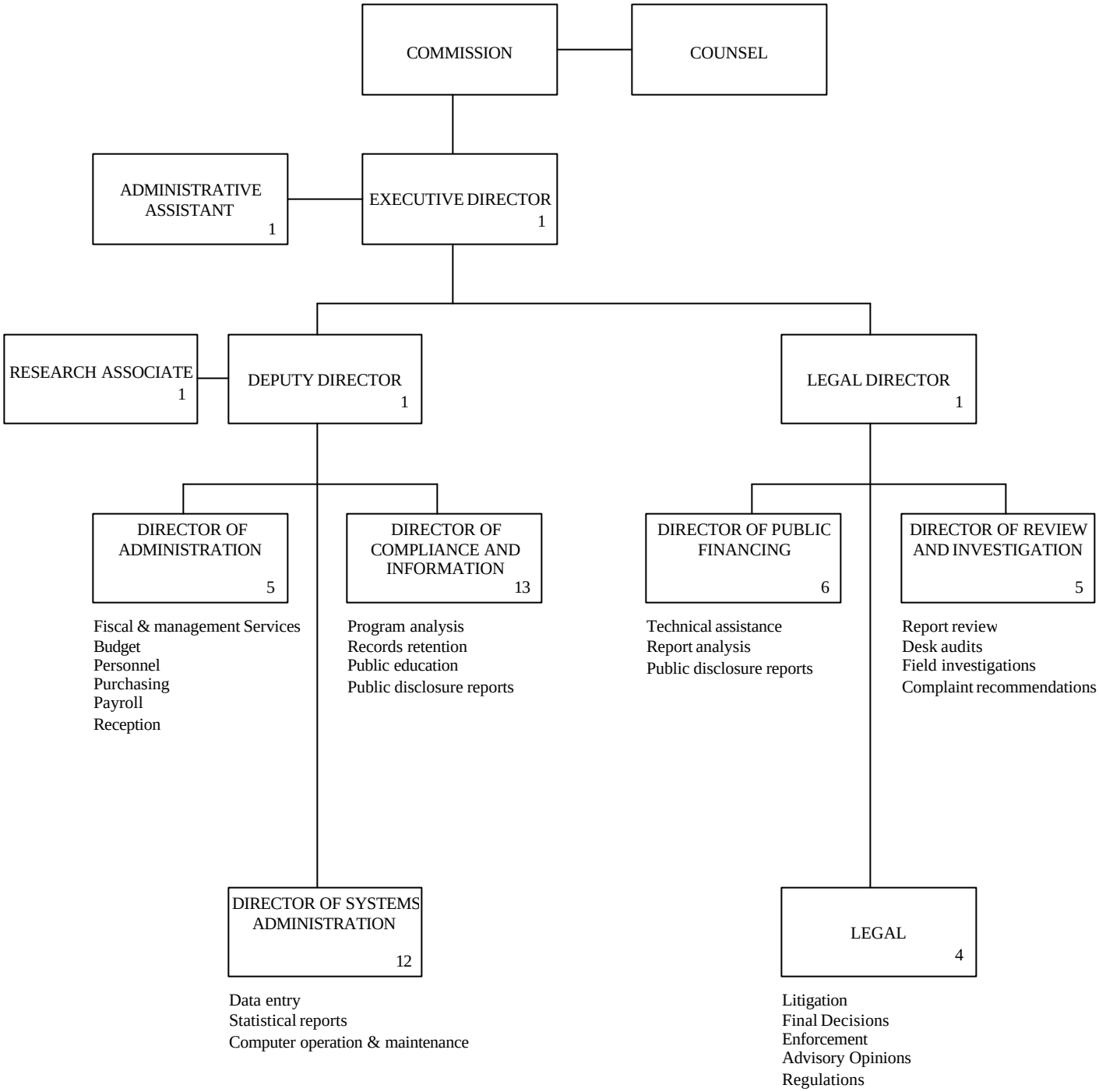
Carol Hoekje, Esq., *Director*
Shreve E. Marshall, Jr., *Associate Director*
Brett Mead, *Associate Review Officer*
Amy Davis, *Assistant Review Officer*
Renee Cardelucci, *Legal Secretary*

Public Financing

Nedda Gold Massar, Esq., *Director**
Louis Solimeo, *Computer Specialist*
Helen Staton, *Analyst*
Rahsan Canturk, *Analyst*
Lauren Yarosheski, *Analyst*
Tamika Kinsey, *Data Entry Technician*

*Serves in both positions

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REMARKS

Early in 2001, Senator William L. Gormley (R-District 2) told the Press (Atlantic City) that the Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) "must be provided the tools necessary to make sure the State's campaign finance laws are enforced and that the public has access to information about the candidates running for public office." The senator was particularly concerned about ELEC's ability to monitor local elections. Consequently, he had cosponsored with Senator Wayne R. Bryant (D-District 5) S-2083 to double the Commission's annual operating budget to $6 million. On February 26, this bill was released unanimously with bipartisan support from the Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee. The cosponsors and the committee to their great credit realized that the dynamic growth of campaign financing and lobbying activity (particularly at the municipal and school board levels), more expansive disclosure requirements enacted during the nineties, and Internet disclosure have pointed out the need for more vigorous administration and enforcement of the Campaign Act.

Booming local spending is driving the need to focus more of ELEC's resources at the municipal and school board levels. In the past decade, the Commission's White Paper Number 14, Local Campaign Financing, found that spending on local elections had increased by almost 60 percent. School board election spending, meanwhile, had grown by an astounding 215 percent. There are 566 municipalities and 597 school districts that hold elections in New Jersey. Moreover, there are 1,100 municipal political party committees. ELEC receives about 25,000 reports a year from its filing entities. In 1999, the paper reported about 60 percent of campaign spending was local. Of the $43 million spent, $18 million was for the General Assembly election while $25 million was for local elections.

New laws enacted during the nineties greatly increased the Commission's workload. Contribution limits were established for all candidates not only those running for Governor. Contributors now had to disclose their occupations and employers as well as their home addresses. PAC registration was required and candidates had to report quarterly in non-election years. Campaign communications needed to contain a political identification statement and campaign financial disclosure became an essential element of recall elections.

Frederick M. Herrmann, Executive Director

The placing of all candidate reports on the Internet vastly heightened the need to make sure that they are all adequately reviewed for accuracy not only for the protection of the public but also for the protection of the candidates. Most reporting errors, especially at the local level, are inadvertent and are caused by a lack of understanding of the law not by a willful attempt to evade it. Early detection of errors will provide better disclosure for the public. It will also reduce the legal exposure of those candidates who are making honest mistakes.

After the horrific events of September 11th, there may well be another compelling reason to improve ELEC's ability to "follow the money." In an article entitled "Is there a Role for Campaign Financing Agencies in the Fight Against Terrorism?", which appears in the December, 2001 issue of the Guardian, I argue that it may be worth exploring across the United States whether or not national and state campaign funds could be misappropriated by terrorists for illicit purposes. Extremist groups have already misused charitable and business funds to promote their nefarious schemes and foreign donations have already seeped into the nation's political campaigns. The time may have arrived to strengthen agencies such as ELEC by enabling them to better monitor the millions of dollars being raised and spent in American political campaigns.

The Commission agrees with Senators Gormley and Bryant, the NJPIRG Law and Policy Center in its report Contracts and Campaigns, Jon Shure and Lawrence S. Lustberg in their report Campaign Reform, and a number of the State's leading newspapers that ELEC's resources are just not adequate to monitor 1,200 local elections as well as gubernatorial and legislative ones. In these difficult budgetary times, it may not be immediately possible for New Jersey's political leaders to take such a step as doubling the Commission's budget. But, when the State's economy does begin to improve, it would be good for all concerned New Jerseyans to keep in mind the words of a citizen activist to ELEC during a 1995 hearing. She simply stated that "the first expense of government should be to maintain the integrity of the democratic process." Appropriating more funds to ELEC for: creating a local contributions and expenditures data base, providing a more adequate review of local reports, and running an outreach program to assist often uninformed local candidates and committees of their filing responsibilities would go a long way toward fulfilling her heartfelt expression of what should be a basic truth about how we are governed.

ELEC OVERVIEW

1973
Frank P. Reiche, *Chair*
Judge Sidney Goldmann, *Vice Chair*
Judge Bartholomew Sheehan, *Commissioner*
Florence P. Dwyer, *Commissioner*

1974-1979
Frank P. Reiche, *Chair*
Judge Sidney Goldmann, *Vice Chair*
Josephine Margetts, *Commissioner*
Archibald S. Alexander, *Commissioner*

1980-1981
Judge Sidney Goldmann, *Chair*
Josephine Margetts, *Vice Chair*
Andrew C. Axtell, *Commissioner*
M. Robert DeCotiis, *Commissioner*

1982-1983
Andrew C. Axtell, *Chair*
M. Robert DeCotiis, *Vice Chair*
Justice Haydn Proctor, *Commissioner*
Alexander P. Waugh, Jr., *Commissioner*

1984-1986
Andrew C. Axtell, *Chair*
Alexander P. Waugh, Jr., *Vice Chair*
Justice Haydn Proctor, *Commissioner*
Owen V. McNanny III, *Commissioner*

1987-1988
Judge Stanley G. Bedford, *Chair*
Owen V. McNanny, III, *Vice Chair*
Andrew C. Axtell, *Commissioner*
David Linett, *Commissioner*

1989-1990
Judge Stanley G. Bedford, *Chair*
Owen V. McNany, III, *Vice Chair*
David Linett, *Commissioner*
S. Elliott Mayo, *Commissioner*

1991-1992
Owen V. McNany, III, *Chair*
Judge Stanley G. Bedford, *Commissioner*
David Linett, *Commissioner*

1993-1994
Owen V. McNany, III, *Chair*
William H. Eldridge, *Vice Chair*
David Linett, *Commissioner*

1995
William H. Eldridge, *Chair*
Owen V. McNany, III, *Vice Chair*
David Linett, *Commissioner*
Michael Chertoff, *Commissioner*

1996
Judge Ralph V. Martin, *Chair*
David Linett, *Vice Chair*
Paula A. Franzese, *Commissioner*

1997-2000
Judge Ralph V. Martin, *Chair*
David Linett, *Vice Chair*
Paula A. Franzese, *Commissioner*
Lynnan B. Ware, *Commissioner*

2001
Judge Ralph V. Martin, *Chair*
Paula A. Franzese, *Vice Chair*
Lynnan B. Ware, *Commissioner*
Susan S. Lederman, *Commissioner*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

1973-1976	David F. Norcross
1976-1981	Lewis B. Thurston, III
1981-1984	Scott A. Weiner
1984-present	Frederick M. Herrmann

COUNSELS

1973-1994	Edward J. Farrell
1994-present	James P. Wyse

CONSULTANT

1973-1978, 1982, 1986-1988	Herbert E. Alexander

STATUTORY HISTORY OF ELEC

- ***Commission*** created by P.L. 1973, c.83 (N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq.) -"The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act" - effective date: April 24, 1973.

- ***Gubernatorial Public Financing Program*** established by P.L. 1974, c.26 (N.J.S.A. 19:44A-27 et seq.) - effective date: May 6, 1974.

- ***Personal Financial Disclosure Program*** established by P.L. 1981, c.129 (N.J.S.A. 19:44B-1 et seq.) - effective date: May 1, 1981.

- ***Lobbying Program*** established by P.L. 1981, c.150 (N.J.S.A. 52:13C-18 et seq.) - effective date: May 22, 1981.

- ***Continuing Political Committee (PACs) Quarterly Reporting*** established by P.L. 1983, c.579 (amendments to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq.) - effective date: January 17, 1984.

- ***Lobbying Reform*** established by P.L. 1991, c.243 (amendments to N.J.S.A. 52:13C-18 et seq.) - effective date: January 1, 1992.

- ***Campaign Finance Reform*** established by P.L. 1993, c.65 (amendments to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq.) - effective date: April 7, 1993.

- ***Street Money Reform Law*** established by P.L. 1993, c.370, (codified as N.J.S.A. 19:44A-11.7) - effective date: January 7, 1994.

- ***Uniform Recall Election Law*** established by P.L. 1995, c. 105, (codified as N.J.S.A. 19:27A-1 et seq.) - effective date: May 17, 1995.

- ***Political Identification Law*** established by P.L. 1995, c. 391, (codified as N.J.S.A. 19:44A-22.2 and 22.3) - effective date: February 1, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Legal Section tracks legislation that affects the Commission's operations and responsibilities.

Jeffrey M. Brindle, Deputy Director

During the first half of 2001, new laws were enacted that affected the Commission's administration of the 2001 primary election. For example, Legislation was enacted that conditioned the receipt of gubernatorial public matching funds upon a candidate's disclosure of financial activity by issue advocacy organizations in which the candidate was involved.

Also, legislative redistricting was delayed in New Jersey because of the late delivery of data from the 2000 Census.

Finally, another new law changed the statutory reorganization date in 2001 for political party committees. This change affected the filing date for political party information pertinent to their annual reorganization.

Later in the legislative session, two additional bills were signed into law. Most significant was the law that reduced from $37,000 to $25,000 the contribution limits to the two State political party committees and the four legislative leadership committees. It also established contribution limits of $7,200 to continuing political committees and political committees. Contributions to continuing political committees and political committees had not previously been subject to contribution limits.

Another new law permanently changed the deadline for filing nominating petitions from the 54th to the 57th day before the primary election. This change gave the Commission additional time to provide assistance and forms and instructions to primary election candidates for preelection filing of personal financial disclosure statements and preelection reports.

Legislative Recommendations

The Commission offers the following recommendations for legislative change:

Campaign Reporting Act

- Double the Commission's operational budget to support better educational and enforcement activities at the local level and protect the campaign finance system from misuse by extremist groups.
- Reduce the annual contribution limit to 42 county political party committees from $37,000 to $25,000 to conform to the recently-reduced limit to the two State political party committees and four legislative leadership committees.
- Include in the definition of "candidate" all appointees to fill vacancies for elected offices.

- Prohibit a political committee or continuing political committee from containing in its name a candidate or officeholder.
- Raise the penalties applicable to gubernatorial public financing statutes to equal those applicable to campaign reporting violations.
- Raise the penalties for prohibited use of campaign funds to equal the amount of funds misused.
- Create a public financing program for legislative elections.
- Prohibit contributions made directly from corporations and labor unions.
- Amend the Campaign Reporting Act to conform to recent technical amendments to the Penalty Enforcement Law.
- Establish procedures for dissolution of joint candidates committees and for application of the contribution limits to funds remaining when a joint candidates committee dissolves.

Lobbying Disclosure Act

- Require reporting of "grassroots" or "astroturf" lobbying.
- Cap at $250 the aggregate value of benefits in a calendar year that a legislative agent may pass to a legislator or State official for lobbying purposes.
- Require lobbyists to file quarterly rather than annual reports.
- Change the terminology of the lobbying law so that an organization or business that employs an individual to conduct lobbying activity on its behalf is referred to as a "represented group," and the individual conducting the lobbying activity is referred to as a "lobbyist."
- Conform the penalty provisions of the Lobbying Disclosure Act to those of the Campaign Reporting Act.
- Require identification of all contributors who have been awarded or are seeking government contracts.
- Require identification of all contributors who are lobbyist organizations or legislative agents.

Personal Financial Disclosure Act

- Provide for uniform disclosure of gifts, reimbursements, and honoraria of over $250 in a calendar year and require disclosure of their value and a description of the article if other than cash.
- Require reporting of the occupation and employer of individuals providing reportable benefits.

Gubernatorial Public Financing

- The Commission will conduct a series of public hearings in 2002 to elicit public comment upon the recently-concluded, publicly-financed gubernatorial election. Based upon the comments received at the hearings and its experience in administering the public financing program, the Commission will formulate and circulate its legislative recommendations. The Commission has conducted such hearings at the conclusion of each publicly-financed gubernatorial election and believes that the process is essential to the growth and development of the public financing program.

LEGAL SECTION

The Legal Section prepares Advisory Opinions, drafts regulations, and enforces the reporting and disclosure laws under the Commission's jurisdiction. All Complaints and Final Decisions, Advisory Opinions, and regulations issued by the Commission are promptly posted on the Commission's web site to maximize convenient public access. The Commission's dual enforcement goals are obtaining complete and accurate campaign and lobbying disclosure and discouraging violations.

In addition, reports that contain serious omissions or errors are subject to enforcement. The Legal Section brought 33 complaints in 2001 that were the result of in-depth investigations.

Left to right: Nedda Massar, Gregory Nagy, Ruth Ford, Michelle Levy, Maria Novas-Ruiz, and Gail Shanker

Enforcement Action

In 2001, more than 5,500 candidates for State, county, and municipal offices in primary, general, and municipal non-partisan elections filed reports with the Commission. Those candidates whose names appear on the ballot but who do not file reports are subject to civil complaints and monetary penalties as provided by law. During 2001, the Commission issued 52 complaints against nonfiling candidates. In almost all of these cases, nonfiling candidates responded and filed reports, thereby receiving penalties for late reporting rather than nonfiling.

Beginning with an inventory of 96 cases open at the start of 2001, the Legal Section issued a total of 85 additional complaints and closed 125 cases. Monetary penalties collected during 2001 totaled $141,948.

At the conclusion of each case, the Commission issues a Final Decision. Final Decisions issued in 2001 included cases involving violations by candidates and committees in elections from 1997 through 2000 and in reports required to be filed by political party committees and continuing political committees from 1997 through 1998. In addition to being posted on the Internet, all Complaints and Final Decisions are available for public inspection at the Commission's offices.

While enforcement is critical to the Commission's mission, the Commission strives to encourage voluntary compliance. Further, before undertaking any complaint action, the Commission must be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting a violation has occurred. In the event a complaint is issued, the respondent is afforded the right to a full hearing conducted under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, and under the rules of the Office of Administrative Law, an agency established as an independent administrative law court.

Advisory Opinions

In order to provide guidance to any person regulated by the Commission, the Reporting Act authorizes the Commission to provide an advisory opinion to any person requesting such an opinion *vis-a-vis* any legal requirement under the Commission's jurisdiction that may affect that person's future campaign or lobbying activities. As soon as they are issued, advisory opinions are posted on the Commission's web site for the information of the general public.

Since 2001 was a gubernatorial election year, a majority of the opinions concerned the primary and general election campaigns for that office. The gubernatorial opinions included questions about possible coordinated contributions with a national political party committee, limitations on a publicly funded candidate making general election expenditures before the primary election, matching public funding of contributions made by Internet, and limitations on the uses of public matching funds. Also, the resignation of a publicly funded candidate before the primary election generated questions concerning procedures for contributors to redesignate their contributions to other primary election candidates.

Other questions concerned issue advocacy communications made by groups independent of any candidate, the reporting status of a national entity with minimal New Jersey campaign activity, and the permissible use of campaign contributions to prepare a documentary about a municipal government.

Regulations and Appeals

One gubernatorial candidate who had not raised sufficient contributions to qualify for the public matching fund program challenged the Commission's regulation that established the September 1st deadline for such qualification in the general election. The Commission held that its regulation was consistent with its statutory mandate, and any adjustment or postponement of that deadline would have possibly disadvantaged candidates who had met the deadline and jeopardized planning for the two mandatory, preelection gubernatorial debates. The Appellate Division of the Superior Court upheld the Commission's ruling.

Conclusion

Interpreting and enforcing the provisions of the law are critical and challenging elements of effective administration of the campaign and lobbying financial disclosure entrusted to the Commission. Certainly, since 2001 was a highly contested gubernatorial election year, it proved to be one of the most challenging in the Commission's history. The Legal Section looks forward to meeting the continuing challenges these important laws raise in future elections, and to carrying out its mission to assist the Commission in serving both the regulated political community and public effectively.

COMPLIANCE AND INFORMATION SECTION

During calendar year 2001, New Jersey elected a Governor and new Legislature. Moreover, New Jersey held numerous elections at the local level. Consequently, over 6,000 candidates and committees filed approximately 24,000 campaign reports. These reports were scanned to the Internet and in turn provided campaign finance data to concerned New Jersey citizens at the "touch of a mouse."

Left to right: Michelle McDevitt, Desiree DeVito, Nancy Fitzpatrick, Titus Kamal, Christopher Guear, Kim Key, Evelyn Ford, & Linda White

Compliance

Compliance with the Campaign law remained high throughout 2001. At the beginning of 2001, a new and improved Compliance Manual for Campaign Reporting was published. A new Manual was mailed directly to every candidate participating in the 2001 elections, and numerous reminder and delinquent notices were mailed out promptly.

In April, the date of the primary election was changed, resulting in a re-doubling of outreach efforts. All the pertinent filing materials had to be edited quickly, and notice of the new dates had to be provided to primary election participants.

The web site provided a tremendous source of information throughout 2001, and greatly expanded the ability of the Compliance staff to provide support to the regulated community. The entire Compliance Manual was placed on the web site. Forms, instructions, reporting dates, advisory opinions, and regulations were also accessible from the Internet site. Candidates and treasurers were able to obtain quickly all the materials necessary to file properly.

Numerous informational seminars were scheduled during 2001 to encourage voluntary compliance with the Campaign law. The Compliance and Information section provided consulting services at two other events as well.

Telephone assistance to candidates and treasurers continued to be a valuable "one-on-one" method of support. Compliance staff also provided

immediate help to "walk-in" candidates and treasurers needing filing assistance.

An electronic filing program began in the 2001 general election for the legislative candidates. Six introductory seminars were scheduled during both day and evening hours to distribute the free filing software to candidates and their treasurers. The Compliance and Information Section created its first "Help Desk," staffed with Compliance Officers having electronic filing expertise along with an understanding of the Campaign Act.

Also during 2001, 1,450 political party committees, legislative leadership committees, and PACs filed reports. These reports were scanned to the Internet and, in some cases, were disclosed in less than 24 hours.

Although the number of legislative agents registered in the State hovers around 525, the amount of money overall spent by agents and their clients continues to rise each year. Accordingly, demand for information concerning the activities of these agents remains keen. In total, approximately 3,500 lobbying reports were filed in 2001.

Overall, the Compliance and Information Section did an outstanding job of promoting compliance with the campaign and lobbyist disclosure laws.

Information

The Commission has always considered public disclosure to be its primary purpose. Disclosing campaign contributions and expenditures and lobbying activity to the public creates an educated electorate.

Over the last few years, information technology has greatly enhanced disclosure of campaign financing information to the citizens of New Jersey. Public scrutiny and inspection of reports has never before been easier or more important. Because reports filed with the Commission have been scanned and imaged to the Internet, campaign financial information can be accessed from home or office. Further, contributions to certain candidates and committees were easily accessible through a contributor search of an extensive database. Moreover, summary information analyzed and prepared by staff on fundraising and spending by legislative candidates, and an analysis of lobbying financial activity, was posted on the web site for all to review. Virtually every aspect of the disclosure process has felt the impact of the technology revolution.

Ever mindful that some citizens may not have access to the Internet, the Compliance and Information Section dedicated an entire public records room area to accommodate two Internet stations, complete with a printer. A full-time staff member was assigned to work in the Internet area, providing immediate assistance to the public room visitors using the on-line system.

The Compliance and Information staff continued to be available to provide "paper" disclosure to those citizens who preferred the hard copy version. Over 1,000 staff-assisted requests for information were provided during 2001, with over 122,000 photocopies distributed to the public. Over time, the need for this service is expected to decline as more and more people use the Internet as a means to obtaining disclosure.

Conclusion

The Commission has been touted as one of the best disclosure agencies in the country. Because compliance with the law is high, the regulated community is providing a better picture of campaign finances and lobbying activity. Through its public disclosure program, the electorate becomes better educated and aware. The staff of the Compliance and Information Section will continue to strive to deliver the highest level of services possible to the regulated community and to the public.

REVIEW AND INVESTIGATION SECTION

The Review and Investigation Section utilizes the benefits of computer technology in completing its work. Many investigations involve analysis of financial records of a campaign or organizational depository. Analysis of these transactions is greatly facilitated by the existence of such computer programs. The Review and Investigation staff has also benefited from the Commission web site and the almost immediate availability of scanned images of current filings.

Left to right: Amy Davis, Brett Mead, Carol Hoekje, Shreve Marshall, and Renee Cardelucci

Investigations

In calendar year 2001, 57 new investigations were opened, 31 as a result of requests from the public, and 26 as a result of staff review. Staff closed 55 investigations, with complaint recommendations in 37 of the cases.

On a continuing basis, review projects involving certain filer types are undertaken. The year 2001 was no exception to the rule. As a result of the 2001 special project, staff recommended three complaints, including one complaint with 13 counts for the late filing of $24,046.90 in expenditure information. Staff also concluded a review of lobbyist reporting requirements and recommended complaints against seven lobbyist organizations that had filed late annual reports.

At least three of the more complex investigations involved the review of voluminous bank records to analyze reporting obligations for preelection or postelection quarterly reporting periods. Staff recommended complaints against candidates and campaign treasurers relevant to: the failure to file postelection quarterly reports for the 1998 municipal election, the late reporting of preelection quarterly report information for the 1999 primary election, and the failure to file preelection quarterly report information for the 2000 primary election.

Several of the investigations resulted in complaint recommendations against continuing political party committees (CPCs) for the failure to file 48-hour notices to report making of expenditures on behalf of candidates, or receipt of contributions, in the time period between the last day of a quarterly reporting period and the date of an election. Staff also recommended complaint action against a county political party committee for failure to file 48-hour notices to report receipt of six contributions totaling $76,500, each in excess of $600 and received after

the final day of the 1999 third quarterly reporting period and before the 1999 general election.

Subpoenas. The Review and Investigation staff issued 22 subpoenas in calendar year 2001 in 20 investigations, 21 to financial institutions for records of a campaign or organizational depository, and one for business records as authorized by the Commission.

Requests for investigation

In 2001, the Commission received 94 requests for investigation. The Commission did not have jurisdiction over 15 of these requests, and three additional requests were either referred back to a complainant for more complete information or withdrawn. A net total of 76 requests for investigation from calendar year 2001 were presented to the Commission for a determination whether or not to open an investigation. A number of recent requests have concerned alleged filing and political identification requirements by persons supporting or opposing public questions such as school bond or open space referenda. Other requests have concerned reporting obligations relevant to alleged political communications and in-kind contributions by another entity on behalf of a candidate. Many requests also continue to concern political identification requirements. A person who requests that the Commission open an investigation should always forward as much specific evidence to support the allegations as possible. The Request for Investigation form is available on the Commission's web site http://www.elec.state.nj.us/.

Additional complaint recommendations

The Review and Investigation Section is also responsible for generating complaint recommendations for those candidates or filing entities that did not file campaign, quarterly, or personal financial disclosure (PFD) reports with the Commission. In 2001 the Review and Investigation staff prepared and forwarded to the Legal Section complaint recommendations that resulted in issuance of 31 non-filer complaints for the 2000 general election, two for the 2001 municipal election, and 19 for the 2001 primary election.

Administrative Hearing Support

The Review and Investigation Section also assists in the preparation of cases for hearings before the Office of Administrative Law in those cases where respondents do not waive such hearings, and in the review of amended reports filed by respondents in response to Commission complaints.

Other Activities

The investigative staff continues to provide assistance to investigative counterparts in other state, local, and federal agencies. Staff members also conducted training in investigative procedures and report review for new Commission staff members.

GUBERNATORIAL PUBLIC FINANCING SECTION

In the seventh consecutive publicly-financed gubernatorial election program conducted by the Commission, a total of $22.3 million in public matching funds was distributed to qualified 2001 primary and general election candidates. The introduction of new legislation during the election and the introduction of new technology distinguished the Commission's administration of the 2001 public financing program from prior years.

From left to right: Lauren Yarosheski, Helen Staton , Mitali Dutta, Rahsan Canturk, Tamika Kinsey, Nedda Massar, and Lou Solimeo

New Legislation

During the 2001 primary election, two pieces of legislation affecting publicly-financed candidates were enacted after gubernatorial candidates had submitted applications to receive public matching funds.

These changes required the public financing staff to adapt quickly to the requirements of the new law as well as to prepare for the distribution of additional public funds. One piece of legislation had increased the maximum primary election public matching funds from $2.3 million to $3.7 million.

In the 2001 primary election, Candidates James E. McGreevey, Robert Franks, and Bret Schundler each qualified for participation in the public financing program, and each received the maximum $3.7 million, for a total of $11.1 million. In the general election, Candidates James E. McGreevey and Bret Schundler qualified to receive matching funds and each received the $5.6 million maximum, for a total of $11.2 million.

Introduction of Electronic Filing

In publicly-financed gubernatorial elections prior to 2001, candidates were required to submit paper documentation to demonstrate that contributions were eligible for matching funds. With the introduction of the Gubernatorial Electronic Filing System (**GEFS**), 2001 primary and general election gubernatorial candidates were able to file matching fund applications on a single compact disk.

The information was loaded directly into the Commission's database without the delay associated with data entry of each contribution transaction. Consequently, less time was needed to complete review of matching fund applications. Gubernatorial candidates received matching funds more quickly, and contributor information was provided to the public via the Internet in an expedited fashion.

The public financing staff produced detailed user's manuals, conducted one-on-one **GEFS** training sessions for gubernatorial campaign staff members, and provided evening and weekend "help desk" support for the new **GEFS** software.

Gubernatorial Debates

Beginning in 1989, New Jersey was the first state to require that gubernatorial candidates participate in two televised debates as a condition of their receipt of public matching funds. The Commission is statutorily charged with the responsibility to select sponsors for the mandatory debates. As it had in the past, the Commission selected sponsors with a view toward ensuring that all New Jersey voters had access to the televised debates.

Ballot Statement

The Commission is responsible for administration of the gubernatorial ballot statement program which permits each gubernatorial candidate to submit a statement to be placed on the general election sample ballots in all 21 counties. The nine 2001 gubernatorial general election candidates submitted statements, which were provided in English and Spanish to the county clerks for inclusion on the sample ballots. The public financing law requires that the Commission reimburse the county clerks for the costs of printing and mailing the gubernatorial candidates' statements as part of the sample ballots. It did so again in 2002 in an efficient way.

Inaugural

The public financing staff is also responsible for monitoring reports that are filed in March, 2002, by the McGreevey Inaugural event committee for compliance with the $500 inaugural contribution limit. Inaugural event reports are made available to the public on the Commission's Internet site, and Inaugural contribution information will be added to the Commission's searchable database.

Planning

The Commission is conducting public hearings in 2002 to elicit comment from candidates, treasurers, debate sponsors, and other interested persons on the public financing program. This procedure has been the practice of the Commission at the conclusion of past publicly-financed gubernatorial elections. Testimony received at the hearings and information obtained from the review by an independent accounting firm of the expenditure activity of the publicly-financed campaigns is considered by the Commission in making recommendations for legislative change and in proposing amendments to its regulations. This in-depth evaluation process is an essential tool that keeps New Jersey's gubernatorial public financing program effective and responsive to participating candidates and to New Jersey citizens and voters.

SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION SECTION

The Systems Administration Section had a very productive year. Maintenance and administration was provided to the network's servers, routers, switches, PC's, printers, and scanners. Help desk and desktop support was also provided to staff for correction of any hardware or software technical problems. Help desk support was also made available to electronic filers and Internet users. The FileNet Viewer software, along with installation instructions needed to view campaign finance and continuing political committee reports on-line, was provided.

In 2001, Systems Administration managed effectively the data received from disclosure reports of candidates, committees, lobbyists, and legislative agents. These reports are filed either in hard copy form or electronically by diskette or CD. Subsequent to filing, all reports are made available on the Commission's web site.

ELEC's webmaster added a new "Hot Button" to the web site during the 2001 election cycles. This "Hot Button" provided users with instant access to important information including changes to the primary election date and accompanying disclosure filing dates.

Development And Programming

Great strides were made in electronic filing last year. The Gubernatorial Electronic Filing System (GEFS) was implemented. As part of this process, staff gave individualized training sessions to users, provided help desk support with extended evening and weekend hours when necessary, and on occasion provided services at off-site locations. Also, because of electronic filing, gubernatorial contributor information was disclosed to the public more quickly.

From left to right: Anthony Giancarli, Brenda Brickhouse, Brian Robbins, Kim Vandegrift, Peter Palaitis, and Carol Neiman

In addition, the R-1 Electronic Filing System (REFS) was implemented for the 2001 legislative general election. The REFS program contains enhancements and improvements to the electronic filing pilot program originally introduced in the fall of 1999. Importantly, the program aggregates contribution amounts and creates contribution and expenditure detail reports, which allows the user to check for contribution limit compliance. Moreover, the details of contributions and expenditures can also be exported to a spreadsheet or text file for other campaign management uses. On the Commission's end, the electronically filed report is uploaded into the Commission's legacy database for quicker disclosure to the public.

Training sessions were held both during the day and in the evening. One major enhancement in service involved help desk support. It is now provided not only during regular business hours but also prior to filing deadlines, has been extended to evening hours, weekends, and holidays.

Finally, in 2001, staff undertook numerous developments and programming projects including:

- Enhancements to the PAC module to prepare for filing future electronic filings,
- The installation of the Optical Jukebox,
- The development of an MS Access database to effectuate legislative agent filings, and
- The preparatory work for initiating a major upgrade of operating systems and software versions.

Data Entry

Data entry staff coded the legislative primary election reports for contributor and occupation type, made front cover adjustments to reconcile the summary and detail, and keyed the contributor information into the data processing program. This same process took place for those legislative candidate reports in the general election that did not file electronically. For those electronic filers, the data entry supervisor assisted in processing the electronically filed diskettes. The diskettes are scanned for viruses and run through an upload program to the Commission's legacy database. After the upload completes, edit sheets are printed to review for contributor and occupation types as well as to review the data for accuracy.

On an ongoing basis, detailed financial information is keyed from reports submitted by the two state political party committees, the four legislative leadership committees, and the 42 county political party committees. All contributor information taken from these reports is made available on the Commission's web site. As part of their responsibilities, the data entry staff regularly keys information from the quarterly and annual lobbyist/legislative agent reports.

Future Projects

Depending upon the Commission's financial situation, the following projects are planned:

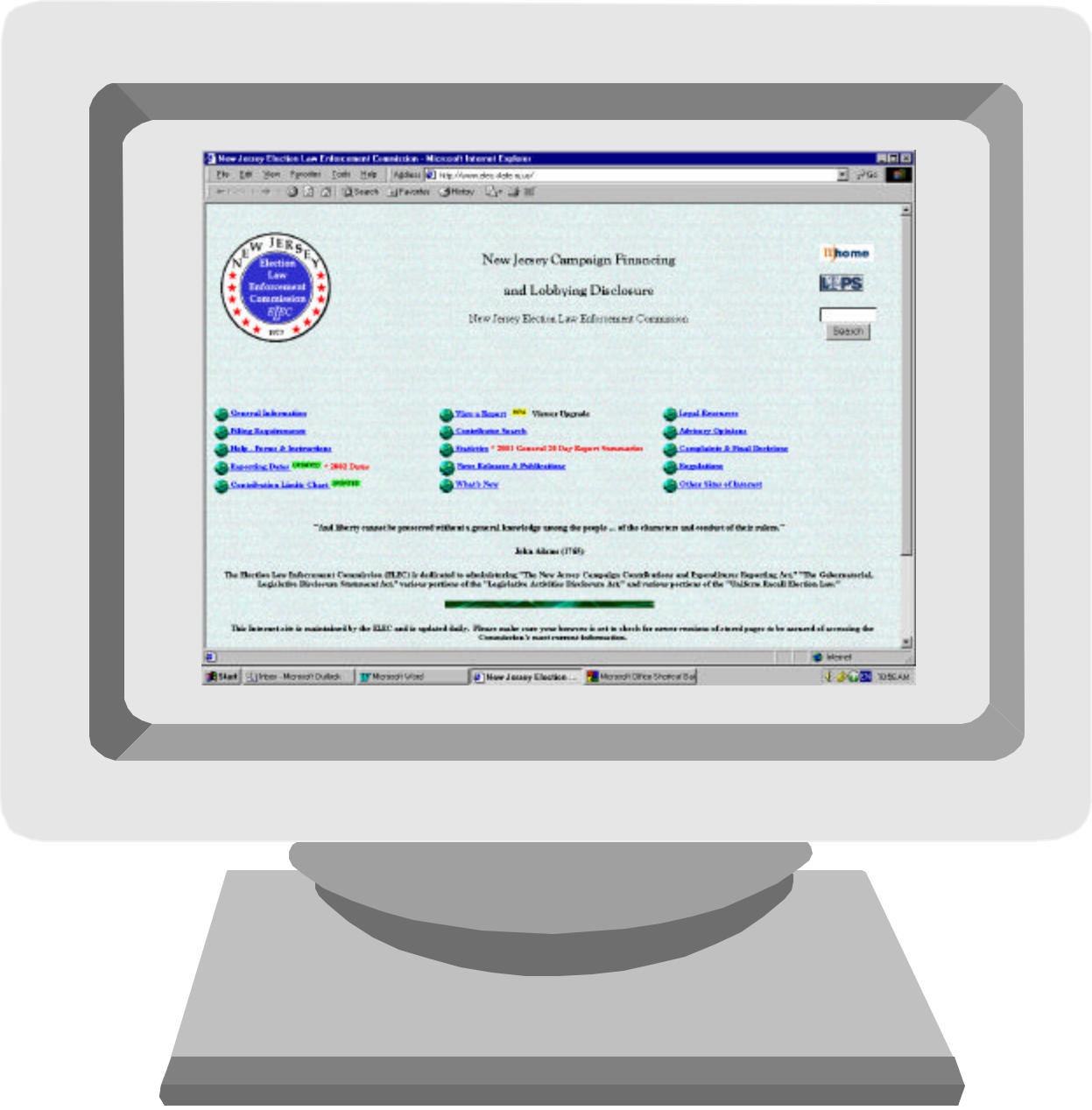
- The enhancement of the electronic filing program for legislative and local candidates;
- The creation of electronic filing for political parties, legislative leadership committees, and PACs;
- The creation of a lobbyist module for scanning and electronic filing; and,
- The enhancement of the Commission's Internet web site with more interactive information.

ELEC's HOME PAGE

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION PROUDLY ANNOUNCES ITS EXTENSIVE WEB SITE!

www.elec.state.nj.us/

Log on to view Reports, Search for Contributors, obtain Publications and Forms, as well as Campaign Financing & Lobbying Data from the past decade.



ADMINISTRATION SECTION

During 2001, the Administration Section effectively met the ever-increasing fiscal and personnel demands of the Commission. An essential part of the agency, Administration provides all management services for the Commission.

From left to right: Donna Margetts, Barbra Fasanella, and Elaine Salit.
Debbie Kostival and Irene Comiso not shown.

Since ELEC is "in but not of" the Department of Law and Public Safety, the Department has no administrative responsibility or control over the Commission.

Managing the Budget

In FY-2002 (beginning July 1, 2001), ELEC received an annual appropriation of $3,711,000 ($600,000 of this amount for the administration of the Public Financing Program). In addition, ELEC was appropriated $400,000 for the reimbursement to County Clerks for the administration of the Ballot Statement Program. Due to budget shortfalls in the State, all Departments and agencies had all equipment and travel accounts put into reserve. The amount of this cut to ELEC was $374,000. In addition, all Departments and agencies were asked to submit a plan to reduce their budgets by 5% based on their original appropriation for Direct State Services. For ELEC, this cut would represent an additional loss of $185,550. As of this date, this reduction has not been taken. Also, as of November 26, 2001, a hiring freeze was imposed. Due to these uncertain times, planning becomes very difficult at best. Expenditures that were slated for this fiscal year have been postponed, until a better appraisal of the Commission's fiscal resources can be made. This budgeting includes, among other things, certain enhancements to the ELEC web site and expanding the Electronic Filing Program to filing entities other than candidates (i.e. PAC's, and Lobbyists).

Other Activities

In 2001, the Administration Section made sure that public funds' checks were processed and distributed to candidates quickly.

Unfortunately, the year 2001 will always be remembered for the tragic events of September 11th. Due to these events, the Administrative Section was asked to devise various evacuation and governmental continuation plans in the event of an emergency. The Commission itself was the target of an Anthrax scare in October requiring evacuation from the building,. Having been one of the first such incidents in the Trenton area, much of the protocol that was later used at other State agencies in similar emergencies, was learned from the ELEC incident.

Looking Forward

The responsibilities of the Administration Section are continually changing. It is now this Section's task to anticipate events that would preclude functioning in ELEC's current location for either a brief or extended period of time, depending on the nature of an emergency and to the pace contingency plans. This effort involves securing other facilities for the purpose of relocation. In the Systems area, it involves acquiring the necessary computer and office equipment for minimal staff to perform critical functions. These functions include providing information to the public receiving and processing filings. Moreover, it involves maintaining weekly computer backup tapes and putting all pertinent documentation necessary to restore systems on CD's and keeping them in a remote location.

BUDGET OVERVIEW AND EVALUATION DATA

In FY-2003, the Commission anticipates an appropriation of $2,802,000 based on the Governor's Budget Recommendation.

Comparison of Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002 original Appropriations

	FY-2001 Appropriation	FY-2002 Appropriation
Personnel	$1,734,000	$2,252,000
Printing & Supplies	49,000	49,000
Travel	12,000	12,000
Telephone	40,000	40,000
Postage	38,000	38,000
Data Processing	250,000	250,000
Professional Services	36,000	36,000
Other Services	30,000	30,000
OTIS	27,000	27,000
Maintenance/Equipment	2,000	2,000
Furniture/Equipment	360,000	360,000
Commissioner Per Diem	15,000	15,000
Total Operational	$2,593,000	$3,111,000
Special Purpose	385,000	
- for additional staff	$2,978,000	

2001 Evaluation Data

Disclosure Reports (Total)	27,241
Campaign & Quarterly	*23,472*
Lobbyist	*3,491*
Personal Finance	*278*
Photocopies	128,271
Investigations	55
Civil Prosecutions	85
Public Assistance Requests	11,614