



# ELEC *tronic*

An Election Law Enforcement Commission Newsletter

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## Comments from the Chairman

**Eric H. Jaso**

### ***Campaign Expenditure Reporting to ELEC***

“Politics has become so expensive that it takes a lot of money even to be defeated.” – Will Rogers

This month, we describe New Jersey’s campaign expenditure-reporting requirements.

New Jersey’s Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act requires campaigns to report to ELEC the following information about all campaign expenditures:

1. The date the expenditure was made;
2. the full name and address of the payee;
3. the purpose of the expenditure;
4. the amount of the expenditure; and,
5. the number of the check.

ELEC’s regulations flesh out the statute’s requirements. For example, to report the purpose of the expenditure, the campaign should “describe the specific election-related reason for the expenditure. Reasons can be stated

briefly: “newspaper advertising,” “postage,” “printing of campaign fliers,” and “telephone expense,” are acceptable descriptions. However, ELEC will not accept “generic, non-informative descriptions” such as “petty cash” or “operations.”

Similar reporting requirements exist for credit card payments.

When a campaign committee reimburses a person or entity for a credit or debit card charge, the following information must be reported:

1. The name of the credit card holder;
2. the name and address of the vendor;
3. the date of the purchase;
4. the purpose of the purchase which includes a specific itemization of the goods and services purchased;
5. the amount of the purchase; and
6. the name of the payee, and the number, date, and amount of the reimbursement check.

When the committee itself pays for an expenditure with a credit or debit card, the following information is to be reported:

1. The name and address of the lending institution issuing the card;

2. the check number, payment date, and amount of expenditure paid to the issuer of the card; and
3. an itemization of each purchase, including name and address of the vendor, date and amount of purchase, the purpose of the purchase, and goods and services acquired.

The Campaign Act and ELEC’s regulations limit how candidates can use their campaign funds, allowing only six permissible uses:

1. The payment of campaign expenses;
2. the making of donations;
3. contributions to other candidates;
4. overhead expenses of the campaign;
5. reimbursement of contributors; and
6. the payment of ordinary and necessary expenses of holding public office.

Candidates may NOT use their campaign funds to pay for or reimburse personal expenses. The regulations provide guidance on what constitutes personal use.

To bolster awareness and compliance in this area, ELEC provides many educational and training resources for candidates, treasurers, campaign staff, and members of the public.

## “Furthering the Interest of an Informed Citizenry”

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### COMMISSIONERS:

Eric H. Jaso, Chairman  
 Stephen M. Holden, Commissioner  
 Marguerite T. Simon, Commissioner  
 Edwin R. Matthews, Legal Counsel

## Executive Director's Thoughts

### Jeff Brindle

## Independent Spending Up 11,458 Percent in New Jersey Campaigns Since 2005

Reprinted from [Observer.com](http://Observer.com)

Spending in New Jersey elections by outside, independent groups has risen astronomically over the last 12 years.

In 2005, candidates for governor, legislature and state and county party committees together spent \$160 million on the primary and general elections. Special interest groups acting independently, by comparison, spent just \$411,224—less than 0.3 percent of total spending. (See Table 1 below.)

Twelve years later, in 2017, a tsunami occurred in independent spending, all but washing away the role of political parties in the state's elections and greatly dampening the control many candidates have over their own campaigns.

State candidates and state and county party committees in 2017 spent a combined \$144 million, according to preliminary estimates. While that's still a hefty sum, it is 10 percent less than the combined traditional committee spending in 2005.

By stark contrast, independent spending soared to \$47.5 million—about 25 percent of total spending. That represents an 11,458 percent increase since 2005.

Spending by the so-called Big Six committees—the two state parties and four legislative leadership PACs—was 32 percent less last year than in 2005. Combined county committee spending was down 26 percent over the 12-year period.

So, the parties significantly decreased their financial activity in the face of tremendous growth in spending by outside groups.

At this rate, without reform, political parties in New Jersey will go the way of dinosaurs by the gubernatorial and legislative elections of 2021.

The candidates themselves fared a bit better—but not much. Even in their cases, the tide is turning, flowing in the direction of independent groups.

The handwriting is on the wall. If N.J. Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC)-recommended changes are not made to the campaign finance system that strengthen political parties and offset the growing clout of independent groups, the electoral system in New Jersey will be unrecognizable in a very short number of years.

Two main federal events help explain the rapid rise and growing influence by independent groups in New Jersey.

The 2002 Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), otherwise known as McCain-Feingold, and the U.S. Supreme Court's 2010 decision in *Citizens United v. FEC* were major catalysts for this growth.

BCRA redirected the flow of money away from national political parties by banning unlimited "soft money" donations from various special interest groups. Those contributors simply started spending their money independently. At the same time, the law restricted the amount of money used by state parties for federal purposes.

Between 2002 and 2010, the eight-year period prior to the ruling in *Citizens United*, there was more than a 1,000 percent growth in independent group spending at the national level, a trend that would soon filter down to the states.

*Citizens United* only made the situation worse, more than facilitating the increase in outside group activity that had begun in earnest with the enactment of McCain-Feingold.

Adding to the problem was New Jersey's adoption of a series of executive orders and laws intended to stop pay-to-play politics that began a little over a decade ago. These actions drastically reduced the amount that public contractors could give to state and county parties, legislative leadership committees and gubernatorial candidates.

Almost immediately after pay-to-play laws first took effect, efforts began to legally circumvent the limits with traditional special interest political action committees (PACs) forming for the purpose of receiving contributions from existing and potential public contractors. Contributions to these groups, at least, are subject to state contribution limits.

With the advent of federal Super PACs and 501c4 non-profit groups and increased reliance on 527 political organizations, all of which have no contribution limits, even more contributions flowed from public contractors to independent groups.

While all this was happening, proposals were put forth by the ELEC to stem the tide of the growing influence by independent groups and to restore a rational electoral system to the Garden State.

By not enacting meaningful reforms, the influence over elections by outside, often anonymous, groups has only increased to the detriment of the public interest.

Hopefully the new legislature will seriously consider proposals that will restore balance to the electoral landscape in New Jersey, with accountable political parties offsetting the influence of outside groups and candidates maintaining control over their own campaigns.

The proposals are as follows:

**Pay-to-Play:**

1. One state law;
2. An end to the Fair and Open loophole;
3. All contracts over \$17,500 disclosed;
4. Increase contractor donation limit from \$300 to \$1,000;
5. Include special interest PACs under the law;
6. Exclude political parties from the law;
7. Require contractor donations to independent groups to be disclosed.

**Political Parties**

1. Exclude parties from pay-to-play limits;
2. Increase all contribution limits;
3. Allow state parties to participate in gubernatorial campaigns;
4. Allow county parties to give to each other, even during primaries.

**Independent Groups**

1. Registration;
2. Disclosure of contributions and expenditures.

Americans, including New Jerseyans, may not very much like political parties. But parties are transparent, regulated by state law and serve as a link between voters and the government.

They also represent a broad coalition of people.

There can be no doubt that an electoral system dominated by the parties and the candidate themselves is much better than one controlled by independent groups with outsized influence and far less accountability to the voters.

**Table 1  
Spending in State Elections- 2005 Versus 2017**

<i>Year</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2017*</i>	<i>Change-%</i>
<i>Gubernatorial Candidates</i>	\$ 87,724,988	\$ 54,328,897	-38%
<i>Legislative Candidates**</i>	\$ 33,328,310	\$ 62,643,117	88%
<i>Big Six</i>	\$ 19,667,905	\$ 13,348,131	-32%
<i>Counties</i>	\$ 19,009,467	\$ 14,059,504	-26%
<i>Subtotal- Traditional Committees</i>	\$159,730,670	\$144,379,649	-10%
<b><i>Independent Committees</i></b>	<b>\$ 411,224</b>	<b>\$ 47,530,869</b>	<b>11,458%</b>
<i>Grand Total</i>	\$160,141,894	\$191,910,518	20%
<b><i>% Independent Committees</i></b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	

*\*Preliminary  
\*\*Assembly-only election in 2005*

## ELEC Dedicates Conference Room to Late Commissioner Amos Saunders

The New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) has paid tribute to late Commissioner and former state Superior Court Judge Amos Saunders by dedicating its conference room in his honor.



During its February 20 meeting, Saunders, who died in 2015, was praised for his dedication to public service, his wisdom and his extraordinary courage.

Current ELEC Chairman Eric Jaso read a proclamation also lauding Saunders for his “fairness of temperament” along with an “extraordinary commitment to the work of the commission” that was “unsurpassed.”

He said that while Saunders didn’t “toot his own horn,” his legacy resonates even today.

Former ELEC Chairman Ronald DeFilippis said Saunders was one of the handful of special people who profoundly affected his life. “His impact on me was dramatic,” he said.

He noted that Saunders participated via a conference call in Commission meetings until just a few weeks before his death on August 16, 2015. The 81-year-old Commissioner from Totowa, Passaic County died after a long

struggle with asbestos-related lung cancer.

“He was in the fight to the end, and he was not going to do anything to hurt the Commission, which was unbelievable,” said DeFillippis.

Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director, echoed the former chairman’s respect and inspiration.

“Judge Saunders was selfless, very strong, a man who knew he was facing the fight of his life, but yet was determined to fulfill his responsibilities to the Commission, the public and his family,” he said.

“As we dedicate this conference room today, we can be assured that each time we walk in here, we will be reminded to do our best for the citizens of the state,” Brindle added.

Current Commissioner and former state Superior Court Judge Marguerite Simon said Saunders’s mentoring when she joined the Chancery Division led to a long-time friendship with him and his wife Janet, who was present during the ceremonies along with other family members.

“I’m honored to sit here and try my best to follow the footsteps of a wonderful, wonderful person,” Simon said.

Former Commission Chairwoman Jerry Fitzgerald English, a Democrat, said she realized early on that Saunders, a Republican, was an exceptional person. She helped arrange his judicial nomination as counsel to former Governor Brendan Byrne.

Former Commissioner and Assembly Majority Leader Albert Burstein, also a Democrat, said Saunders was a throwback in the best sense, saying he “exemplified” a spirit of bipartisanship and cordiality that is largely absent missing from current politics.

After serving 23 years as a judge, Saunders was appointed to the Commission by former Governor Jon Corzine in June 2008. He served seven years.

Former ELEC Executive Director Frederick Herrmann said it was a “gift” to work with Saunders in the final year before Herrmann retired in 2009.

## Training Seminars

The seminars listed below will be held at the Election Law Enforcement Commission, 25 South Stockton Street, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Trenton, New Jersey at 10:00 a.m.

Please visit ELEC’s website for more information at [www.elec.state.nj.us/](http://www.elec.state.nj.us/)

<b>PAY-TO-PLAY TRAINING SEMINAR</b>	
March 13, 2018	10:00 a.m.
<b>QUARTERLY LOBBYING TRAINING SEMINAR</b>	
March 15, 2018	10:00 a.m.
<b>CAMPAIGN TRAINING SEMINAR</b>	
April 3, 2018	10:00 a.m.
April 17, 2018	10:00 a.m.
September 12, 2018	10:00 a.m.
October 2, 2018	10:00 a.m.
<b>PAC (CPC/PPC) TRAINING SEMINAR</b>	
March 8, 2018	10:00 a.m.
June 14, 2018	10:00 a.m.
September 25, 2018	10:00 a.m.
October 4, 2018	10:00 a.m.
<b>REFS (R-1) ELECTRONIC FILING TRAINING SEMINAR</b>	
March 22, 2018	10:00 a.m.
July 19, 2018	10:00 a.m.

## COUNTY PARTIES 4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER 2017

Spending by county political parties in 2017 reached its highest point in nearly a decade as an open gubernatorial seat drew national attention and both legislative houses faced reelection, according to reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

Preliminary numbers show that Democratic and Republican county party committees together spent at least \$14.1 million in last year’s election. That sum is less than the \$14.3 million spent in 2007. It is larger than the 2009 total of \$13.3 million though below the inflation-adjusted figure (\$15.2 million).

**Table 1**  
**County Party Committee Spending During Statewide Election Years- 2007-2017**

Group	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Democrats	\$10,519,929	\$10,102,842	\$5,499,129	\$ 6,218,016	\$5,882,648	\$10,259,704
Republicans	\$ 3,752,112	\$ 3,203,454	\$3,196,938	\$ 3,851,172	\$3,000,577	\$ 3,855,217
Both Parties	\$14,272,041*	\$13,306,296**	\$8,696,067	\$10,069,188	\$8,883,225	\$14,114,921
Elections***	S/A	G/A	S/A	G/S/A	A	G/S/A

\*\$16.9 million adjusted for inflation \*\*\$15.2 million adjusted for inflation \*\*\*G=Gubernatorial S=Senate A=Assembly

Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director, said the upturn in county party fundraising after several lackluster years was driven by unusual conditions in 2017. Most importantly, New Jersey and Virginia were the only two states with gubernatorial elections and both parties were eager to win.

“I’m sure most county chair-people last year were thrilled to receive the flood of large checks from national party committees, unions, state parties and candidates. But the fact that county party spending increased last year will not reverse the overall downward trend in financial activity experienced over the last several years,” he said.

“Even the \$14.1 million spent last year pales against the peak year of 2003, when county parties spent \$27 million- \$36 million if adjusted for inflation,” Brindle said.

“Hopefully, Governor Murphy’s administration and the Legislature will give serious consideration to enacting ELEC-recommended reforms that could help reinvigorate county and state parties in New Jersey while offsetting the influence of independent groups.”

These suggestions include excluding party committees from pay-to-play fundraising constraints, letting state parties participate in gubernatorial elections, allowing county parties to give to each other even during primaries and requiring more disclosure by independent special interest committees.

While Democrats spent more than twice as much as Republicans, both parties benefited from the special infusions available during the gubernatorial election year.

**Table 2**  
**Top Five Donors to County Parties in 2017**

Democratic Committees	Total
Democratic Governors Association	\$703,000
Northeast Regional Council of Carpenters Non-Partisan PEC	\$653,500
NJ Laborers PAC	\$629,000
Democratic National Committee	\$444,000
CWA NJ PEC	\$405,500
Republican Committees	Total
GOPAC	\$130,000
Choice for Change (Republican State Committee)	\$ 89,895
EFO Tom MacArthur for Congress	\$ 74,000
NJEA PAC	\$ 73,000
Operating Engineers Local 825	\$ 62,000

Both the Democratic and Republican Governors Associations spent heavily on independent spending in the governor’s race. The DGA also gave at least \$747,900 in contribution to candidates or party committees.

**Table 3**  
**Spending by Democratic and Republican**  
**Governors Associations on 2017 New Jersey Campaign**

	Democratic Governors Association	Republican Governors Association	Both Associations
<b>Independent Spending</b>	<b>\$2,449,330</b>	<b>\$2,355,445</b>	
Contribution to Democratic State Committee	\$ 25,000		
Contributions to County Parties	\$ 703,000		
Contributions to Local Parties	\$ 15,600		
Contributions to Gubernatorial Candidates	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,300	
<b>Subtotal- Contributions to Candidates or Parties</b>	<b>\$ 747,900</b>	<b>\$ 4,300</b>	
<b>Total Independent Spending and Contributions</b>	<b>\$3,197,230</b>	<b>\$2,359,745</b>	<b>\$5,556,975</b>

Compared to 2013, the last election that featured a gubernatorial campaign and elections for both legislative houses, combined Democratic county fundraising rose while overall Republican county fundraising declined.

Democratic committees raised 81 percent more funds, spent 65 percent more, and had 163 percent more cash in reserve by the elections end. Republican fundraising declined 3 percent, spending was about the same and cash reserves in 2017 were 24 percent higher.

**Table 4**  
**Summary of Campaign Finance Activity**  
**by County Party Committees**  
**2017 Versus 2013**

	Raised- 2017	Spent-2017	Cash-On-Hand	Net Worth*
Democratic County Party Committees	\$10,673,468	\$10,259,704	\$2,529,074	\$2,319,327
Republican County Party Committees	\$ 3,891,106	\$ 3,855,217	\$ 603,741	\$1,419,554
<b>Total- Both Parties</b>	<b>\$14,564,574</b>	<b>\$14,114,921</b>	<b>\$3,132,815</b>	<b>\$3,738,881</b>
	Raised-2013	Spent-2013	Cash-on-Hand	Net Worth*
Democratic County Party Committees	\$ 5,889,643	\$ 6,218,016	\$ 960,624	\$ 519,637
Republican County Party Committees	\$ 4,019,208	\$ 3,851,172	\$ 487,917	\$1,140,845
<b>Total- Both Parties</b>	<b>\$ 9,908,851</b>	<b>\$10,069,188</b>	<b>\$1,448,541</b>	<b>\$1,660,482</b>
<b>Difference 2017 versus 2013</b>				
Democratic County Party Committees	\$ 4,783,825	\$ 4,041,688	\$1,568,450	\$1,799,690
Republican County Party Committees	\$ (128,102)	\$ 4,045	\$ 115,824	\$ 278,709
<b>Total- Both Parties</b>	<b>\$ 4,655,723</b>	<b>\$ 4,045,733</b>	<b>\$1,684,274</b>	<b>\$2,078,399</b>
Democratic County Party Committees	81%	65%	163%	346%
Republican County Party Committees	-3%	0.1%	24%	24%
<b>Both Parties</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>116%</b>	<b>125%</b>

While Democratic committees generally outraised Republicans, the Burlington County Republican Committee topped all committees. It also was the second largest spender behind the Essex County Democratic Committee. The Passaic County Democratic Committee had the most funds remaining after the campaign.

**Table 5  
Top Five County Party Committees  
By Category through December 31, 2017**

County	Party	Raised
Burlington	Republican	\$1,315,746
Bergen	Democratic	\$1,100,119
Monmouth	Democratic	\$ 998,408
Essex	Democratic	\$ 950,953
Gloucester	Democratic	\$ 905,995
County	Party	Spent
Essex	Democratic	\$1,401,395
Burlington	Republican	\$1,295,751
Monmouth	Democratic	\$ 995,494
Bergen	Democratic	\$ 978,024
Middlesex	Democratic	\$ 914,621
County	Party	Cash-On-Hand
Passaic	Democratic	\$ 528,304
Camden	Democratic	\$ 349,003
Gloucester	Democratic	\$ 323,081
Essex	Democratic	\$ 276,313
Salem	Republican	\$ 223,165

Fourteen of the 21 Democratic county party committees spent more than \$250,000 during the 2017 election- Essex, Monmouth, Bergen, Middlesex, Gloucester, Passaic, Atlantic Hudson, Mercer, Union, Camden, Somerset, Cumberland and Burlington.

**Table 6  
Campaign Finance Activity of Democratic County  
Party Committees January 1 through December 31, 2017**

County	Raised	Spent	Cash-On-Hand	Net Worth*
Atlantic	\$ 592,856	\$ 618,229	\$ 9,217	\$ 9,217
Bergen	\$ 1,100,119	\$ 978,024	\$ 150,582	\$ 89,951
Burlington	\$ 294,045	\$ 272,598	\$ 23,695	\$ 6,117
Camden	\$ 617,061	\$ 405,641	\$ 349,003	\$ 349,003
Cape May	\$ 10,203	\$ 4,540	\$ 6,858	\$ 6,858
Cumberland	\$ 356,097	\$ 337,241	\$ 32,486	\$ 32,468
Essex	\$ 950,953	\$ 1,401,395	\$ 276,313	\$ 276,313
Gloucester	\$ 905,995	\$ 910,781	\$ 323,081	\$ 323,081
Hudson	\$ 661,023	\$ 599,943	\$ 144,324	\$ 5,180
Hunterdon	\$ 224,815	\$ 213,867	\$ 19,063	\$ 19,063
Mercer	\$ 524,223	\$ 472,746	\$ 123,685	\$ 123,685
Middlesex	\$ 852,354	\$ 914,621	\$ 39,564	\$ 39,564
Monmouth	\$ 998,408	\$ 995,494	\$ 8,686	\$ 8,682
Morris***	\$ 304,861	\$ 149,606	\$ 167,392	\$ 167,392
Ocean	\$ 203,289	\$ 151,094	\$ 66,235	\$ 82,402
Passaic	\$ 804,868	\$ 712,577	\$ 528,304	\$ 528,304
Salem	\$ 200,062	\$ 127,730	\$ 101,292	\$ 101,292
Somerset	\$ 422,362	\$ 341,382	\$ 40,437	\$ 40,437
Sussex	\$ 165,291	\$ 168,702	\$ 6,326	\$ 6,326
Union	\$ 457,789	\$ 453,846	\$ 111,784	\$ 103,230
Warren**	\$ 26,795	\$ 29,649	\$ 764	\$ 764
<b>Democrats-Total</b>	<b>\$10,673,468</b>	<b>\$10,259,704</b>	<b>\$ 2,529,074</b>	<b>\$2,319,327</b>

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

\*\*First Quarter Report.

\*\*\*Third Quarter Report.

Three Republican county party committees spent more than \$250,000 during the 2017 election- Burlington, Somerset and Monmouth.

**Table 7**  
**Campaign Finance Activity of Republican County**  
**Party Committees Through December 31, 2017**

County	Raised	Spent	Cash-On-Hand	Net Worth*
Atlantic	\$ 82,375	\$ 62,495	\$ 22,400	\$ 22,400
Bergen	\$ 97,491	\$ 131,273	\$ 7,337	\$ 7,337
Burlington	\$1,315,746	\$1,295,751	\$ 23,610	\$ 860,937
Camden	\$ 30,695	\$ 29,711	\$ 20,075	\$ 20,075
Cape May***	\$ 121,818	\$ 97,559	\$ 37,201	\$ 37,201
Cumberland	\$ 201,503	\$ 222,885	\$ 14,539	\$ 14,539
Essex***	\$ 12,500	\$ 20,029	\$ 828	\$ 828
Gloucester	\$ 61,955	\$ 36,390	\$ 8,338	\$ 8,338
Hudson	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hunterdon	\$ 126,982	\$ 128,137	\$ 8,548	\$ 8,548
Mercer	\$ 41,545	\$ 24,708	\$ 21,427	\$ 21,427
Middlesex	\$ 47,654	\$ 70,965	\$ 10,339	\$ 10,339
Monmouth	\$ 424,849	\$ 396,703	\$ 37,770	\$ 37,770
Morris	\$ 126,343	\$ 142,873	\$ 9,011	\$ (10,989)
Ocean	\$ 158,161	\$ 170,298	\$ 2,309	\$ 2,309
Passaic	\$ 46,058	\$ 51,706	\$ 23,649	\$ 23,649
Salem	\$ 340,619	\$ 136,979	\$223,165	\$ 223,165
Somerset	\$ 354,512	\$ 545,401	\$ 41,834	\$ 40,319
Sussex	\$ 75,352	\$ 63,630	\$ 34,347	\$ 34,347
Union	\$ 129,640	\$ 139,942	\$ 42,682	\$ 42,682
Warren	\$ 95,311	\$ 87,782	\$ 14,333	\$ 14,333
<b>Republicans- Total</b>	<b>\$3,891,106</b>	<b>\$3,855,217</b>	<b>\$603,741</b>	<b>\$1,419,554</b>

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

\*\*\*Third quarter totals.

NA=Not Available

The numbers in this analysis are based on reports filed by noon January 31, 2018. They have yet to be verified by ELEC staff, and should be considered preliminary. Individual reports can be reviewed on ELEC's website ([www.elec.state.nj.us](http://www.elec.state.nj.us)).



## 2018 Reporting Dates

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
<b>FIRE COMMISSIONER - FEBRUARY 17, 2018</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 1/16/18	1/19/2018
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	1/17/2018 - 2/3/2018	2/6/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	2/4/2018 - 3/6/2018	3/9/2018
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 2/4/2018 through 2/17/2018		
<b>APRIL SCHOOL BOARD - APRIL 17, 2018</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 3/16/2018	3/19/2018
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	3/17/2018 - 4/3/2018	4/6/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	4/4/2018 - 5/4/2018	5/7/2018
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 4/4/2018 through 4/17/2018		
<b>MAY MUNICIPAL - MAY 8, 2018</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 4/6/2018	4/9/2018
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/7/2018 - 4/24/2018	4/27/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	4/25/2018 - 5/25/2018	5/29/2018
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 4/25/2018 through 5/8/2018		
<b>RUNOFF (JUNE) ** - JUNE 12, 2018</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/25/2018 - 5/29/2018	6/1/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/30/2018 - 6/29/2018	7/2/2018
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/30/2018 through 6/12/2018		
<b>PRIMARY (90-DAY START DATE: MARCH 7,2018)*** - JUNE 5, 2018</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 5/4/2018	5/7/2018
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	5/5/2018 -5/22/2018	5/25/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/23/2018 - 6/22/2018	6/25/2018
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/23/2018 through 6/5/2018		
<b>GENERAL (90-DAY START DATE: AUGUST 8, 2018)*** - NOVEMBER 6, 2018</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	6/23/2018 - 10/5/2018	10/9/2018
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/6/2018 - 10/23/2018	10/26/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	10/24/2018 - 11/23/2018	11/26/2018
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/24/2018 through 11/6/2018		

**RUNOFF (DECEMBER)\*\* - DECEMBER 4, 2018**

29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/24/2018 - 11/20/2018	11/23/2018
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	11/21/2018 - 12/21/2018	12/24/2018
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/21/2018 through 12/4/2018		

**PACS, PCFRS & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS**

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2018 - 3/31/2018	4/16/2018
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2018 - 6/30/2018	7/16/2018
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2018 - 9/30/2018	10/15/2018
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	10/1/2018 - 12/31/2018	1/15/2019

**GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENTS (Q-4)**

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2018 - 3/31/2018	4/10/2018
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2018 - 6/30/2018	7/10/2018
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2018 - 9/30/2018	10/10/2018
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	10/1/2018 - 12/31/2018	1/10/2019

\*Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or from January 1, 2018 (Quarterly filers).

\*\*A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2018 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 12, 2018 for Primary Election Candidates and June 15, 2018 for Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2017 filing is needed for Primary 2018 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 7, 2017. A second quarter 2018 filing is needed by Independent/Non-Partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 9, 2018.

**HOW TO CONTACT ELEC**

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