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Newsletter

ELECtronic

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

Comments from the Chairman Eric H. Jaso

"Please keep a copy for your records . . ."

ELEC regulations require campaigns to keep and maintain accurate records of their finances.

First, the campaign treasurer (or deputy treasurer) of any candidate committee, joint candidates committee, political committee, PAC, political party committee or legislative leadership committee must maintain written records of all funds and contributions, including non-monetary contributions.

The records must reflect the name and address of each contributor, the amount and date of the contribution, the name of the bank account on which the contribution check is drawn, and the occupation and employer of the individual contributor.

Second, the treasurer must maintain a written record of expenditures made by the committee. Entries should include the name and address of the payee, the amount and date of the expenditure, and the purpose of the expenditure. The treasurer must also maintain all documentation related to the transaction.

Third, as part of the record, the treasurer should note which of the six permissible uses of campaign funds is applicable to the expenditure.

Finally, candidates and Chairs of committees should take all necessary and appropriate steps to ensure that the treasurer complies with all recordkeeping requirements.

While ELEC's regulations primarily contemplate contributions and expenditures by check, they also prescribe recordkeeping requirements for credit card transactions.

Campaigns and committees must keep and maintain the following records for credit card transactions:

1. The name or title of the owner of the card, and the name of the card issuing lending institution;
2. The date of the purchase;
3. The name and address of the vendor from whom the purchase was made;
4. The purpose of the purchase; and
5. The cost and description of the goods and services purchased.

All required campaign financial records must be maintained for at least four years following the date of the applicable election(s), or at least four years after the transaction occurred, whichever is longer.

Keeping accurate, detailed and documented records about campaign finance transactions enables political campaigns and committees not only to comply with the law, but to ensure the accuracy of reports they are required to submit to ELEC for purposes of public transparency.

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COMMISSIONERS

Eric H. Jaso, Chairman
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Marguerite T. Simon, Commissioner
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Executive Director's Thoughts

Jeff Brindle

New Jersey Leaders Offer Insights in ELEC Series of Retrospective Interview

Reprinted from insidernj.com

During a public hearing in 2000, former Governor Tom Kean referred to independent, Dark Money groups as "termites getting at the roots of democracy."

When asked by me about these groups during a recent interview as part of the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission's (ELEC) "History of the Commission Project," the former Governor did not mince words.

Said Kean: "... the idea that people who have no interest in democracy really because their own special interests can put huge amounts of money behind a candidate without you and I knowing that they've done it or who it is, is crazy."

Likewise, former Senate President John Lynch, commenting about Dark Money, said: "The question is, how do you really gain control over them . . . the wishful thinking is, you know, Citizens United would be overturned and all these things would be exposed. But we're not going to see constitutional amendments, or Supreme Court cases turning back the clock . . ."

These comments were among the many thought-provoking remarks made by individuals who have thus far participated in ELEC's history tour. The goal of the periodic interviews is to chronicle the impact of policies implemented by the Commission during its 49-year-old history, including campaign finance disclosure, gubernatorial public financing, and lobbying.

The "History of the Commission" project involves video-taped interviews with individuals who have been associated with the Commission or the various laws and regulations it oversees.

Begun in November 2020, the interview series is well underway now. Archived interviews are viewable on the Commission's website at www.elec.nj.gov/aboutelec/ELEC_OralHistory.htm. Besides former Governor Kean and former Senate President Lynch, four other individuals have thus far been interviewed. They include: current ELEC Chairman Eric H. Jaso, past Commission Executive Director Lew Thurston, former Assembly Speaker Joe Roberts and former Commission Chairman Ron DeFilippis.

Sometimes interviews focus on how ELEC functions.

During his interview, for instance, Commission Chairman Eric H. Jaso spoke about the backlog of cases confronting him as he joined the Commission and assumed his role as Chairman in 2017. Due to an unusual number of vacancies that left just one member on the Commission (DeFilippis), the agency, which normally meets monthly, could not hold a meeting in 2016. Staff continued to undertake its investigative functions and prepare complaints and final decisions pending approval by a newly constituted Commission.

These enforcement actions finally were presented to the Commission in 2017 when the Commission had three commissioners and Jaso assumed his leadership role. During his interview, the Chairman recalled: "I remember...very large packages with a lot of cases both big and small that had languished for that period of time (2016)" Jaso said the staff's "efficient" management of the workload helped the commission "get caught up...as quickly as we could..."

Other interviews are more focused on the broader policy areas under ELEC's purview. Many echo themes discussed in columns I have done for more than a

decade, including the need for stronger parties and disclosure by independent spending committees.

Former Assembly Speaker Joe Roberts voiced support for both. He stated, "But I think, you know, you are seeing the money come...from outside because of the fact that disclosure isn't really robust. Sometimes it's not there at all." As for parties, "...well, I think you believe in political parties or you don't . . . But I think they play a really vital role."

It is encouraging when the views of prominent political leaders of both parties coincide with recommendations developed by the bipartisan Commission.

In its annual reports, the Commission has urged the Legislature to pass legislation that would require transparency by independent groups and strengthen New Jersey's political parties.

Among the proposals made to balance independent groups and political parties within the electoral system are the following:

- Require independent groups engaged in electioneering activity to disclose their donors and expenditures;
- Require public contractors to specify contributions to independent groups;
- To exclude political parties from pay-to-play and include special interest PACs under the law;
- To raise the contribution limits applicable to political parties and candidates to account for inflation;
- To allow parties to participate in gubernatorial elections; and,
- Allow county parties to contribute to each other.

These proposals as part of legislative reform would both bring greater transparency to the electoral process in New Jersey, balance the unfair advantage independent, Dark Money groups now have over political parties, and enhance over all public trust in elections by enhancing accountability and transparency.

Big Six Committees Ended 2021 Election With Modest But Respectable Coiffers

After shelling out \$17 million on the 2021 elections, the so-called “Big Six” fund-raising committees ended the first quarter of 2022 with a combined \$1.3 million in cash reserves, according to quarterly reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

**TABLE 1
CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACTIVITY BY “BIG SIX”
AT END OF 1ST QUARTER BY YEAR**

YEAR	RAISED	SPENT	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH	STATE ELECTIONS
2009	\$1,741,580	\$ 754,923	\$2,844,159	\$2,649,177	Governor and Assembly
2010	\$ 885,123	\$ 694,309	\$1,474,272	\$1,290,437	
2011	\$1,738,239	\$ 777,847	\$2,500,926	\$2,191,738	Senate and Assembly
2012	\$1,293,649	\$1,617,192	\$ 704,601	\$ 503,541	
2013	\$1,464,033	\$ 583,756	\$2,564,802	\$2,421,411	Governor and Both Houses
2014	\$ 600,526	\$ 694,221	\$ 750,904	\$ 443,050	
2015	\$ 973,494	\$1,017,051	\$1,623,550	\$ 994,137	Assembly
2016	\$ 673,048	\$ 555,175	\$1,097,091	\$ 415,590	
2017	\$1,076,186	\$ 544,948	\$2,198,343	\$2,064,647	Governor and Both Houses
2018	\$1,902,503	\$1,832,307	\$ 814,754	\$ 730,251	
2019	\$ 981,798	\$ 634,650	\$1,868,717	\$1,728,640	Assembly
2020	\$ 819,384	\$ 679,768	\$ 799,682	\$ 719,825	
2021	\$2,277,202	\$1,338,955	\$2,309,631	\$2,245,225	Governor and Both Houses
2022	\$1,380,180	\$1,084,589	\$1,314,627	\$1,270,221	

“The two state party committees and four legislative leadership committees are regrouping after last year’s election and their current cash reserves are hardly eye-popping,” said Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director. “However, among the seven years without state elections since 2010, the cash-on-hand total is the second largest for a first quarter since the nearly \$1.5 million total that same year.”

Brindle further noted that the \$1.4 million raised during the quarter was the second largest during a year without state elections, topped only by the \$1.9 million raised in 2018.

One reason fund-raising was considerably higher in 2018 was because the Democratic State Committee funded Governor Phil Murphy’s first inaugural. The state party raised and spent \$990,000 for the event, which occurred before the COVID-19 pandemic put a damper on such large celebrations.

While Murphy won reelection last November, inaugural activities in 2022 were more subdued, presumably due to the virus threat, and also less costly. The Democratic State Committee raised just \$127,943 for them.

**TABLE 2
FUNDRAISING BY "BIG SIX" COMMITTEES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH MARCH 31, 2022**

REPUBLICANS	RAISED	SPENT**	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
New Jersey Republican State Committee	\$ 108,872	\$ 7,916	\$ 155,372	\$ 155,372
Senate Republican Majority	\$ 113,997	\$ 49,370	\$ 73,702	\$ 73,702
Assembly Republican Victory	\$ 93,300	\$ 32,687	\$ 118,875	\$ 118,875
Sub-Total- Republicans	\$ 316,169	\$ 89,973	\$ 347,949	\$ 347,949
Versus First Quarter 2018 (Dollars)	\$ 119,004	\$ (116,936)	\$ 97,400	\$ 97,400
Versus First Quarter 2018 (Percent)	60%	-57%	39%	39%
DEMOCRATS				
New Jersey Democratic State Committee	\$ 627,265	\$ 811,394	\$ 305,125	\$ 291,157
Senate Democratic Majority	\$ 286,713	\$ 30,856	\$ 505,361	\$ 505,361
Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee	\$ 150,033	\$ 152,366	\$ 156,192	\$ 125,754
Sub-Total- Democrats	\$1,064,011	\$ 994,616	\$ 966,678	\$ 922,272
Versus First Quarter 2018 (Dollars)	\$ (641,327)	\$ (630,782)	\$ 402,473	\$ 442,570
Versus First Quarter 2018 (Percent)	-38%	-39%	71%	92%
Total- Both Parties				
Total- Both Parties	\$1,380,180	\$1,084,589	\$1,314,627	\$1,270,221
Versus First Quarter 2018 (Dollars)	\$ (522,323)	\$ (747,718)	\$ 499,873	\$ 539,970
Versus First Quarter 2018 (Percent)	-27%	-41%	61%	74%

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

**Some spending totals exceed fundraising totals because the committee dipped into reserves or incurred debt.

Brindle said while 2022 fund-raising so far has been respectable for a year without state elections, the need continues for the legislature and governor to enact ELEC-recommended changes that would strengthen party committees in order to provide balance between them and independent, dark money groups.

State parties and legislative leadership committees are required to report their financial activity to the Commission on a quarterly basis. The reports are available on ELEC's website at www.elec.state.nj.us. ELEC also can be accessed on Facebook (www.facebook.com/NJElectionLaw) and Twitter (www.twitter.com/elecnj).

2021 Elections Bumped Up Contractor Contributions

Contributions from public contractors shot up 12 percent in 2021 to \$9.7 million during a year when both the governor's seat and all 120 legislative posts were in contention, according to annual disclosure reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

While well below the record \$16.4 million in contractor contributions in 2007, it was a healthy increase from the \$8.6 million in contributions in 2020, which was the second lowest ever except for 2012, when contractors gave just \$8 million.

Contractors donated \$152,600 to candidates and committees involved in the gubernatorial campaign along with \$2.5 million to legislative fund-raising committees.

CANDIDATE OR COMMITTEE	AMOUNT
Jack Ciattarelli for Governor	\$ 66,900
Phil Murphy for Governor	\$ 37,200
Republican Governors Association	\$ 21,000
Democratic Governors Association	\$ 17,500
Fix NJ Now Inc.(Pro-Ciattarelli)	\$ 10,000
Subtotal- Gubernatorial Election	\$ 152,600
Legislative Campaign Committees	\$2,338,519
Grand Total 2021 Election	\$2,491,119

Jeff Brindle, ELEC's Executive Director, said statewide elections generally cause a spike in political generosity and 2021 was no exception.

"Twenty-six percent of all contributions given out by contractors last year went to gubernatorial or legislative elections," he said.

Brindle noted that state restrictions intended to discourage "pay-to-play" influence definitely have had an impact on their political giving. For instance, ELEC found last year that the two state parties and four legislative leadership committees received 94 percent less money from contractors during the past decade than the previous one, he said.

"Even so, contractors have found ways to maintain some involvement in state elections," he said.

One reason is because individual legislators can accept larger checks from contractors than the \$300 limit that applies to state or county parties, or legislative leadership committees, Brindle said.

Most contractor contributions to gubernatorial candidates also generally must stay under this cap.

However, there are loopholes that allow larger donations, most notably contributions by contractor employees that do not have an ownership stake of more than 10 percent in their firm. In addition, contractors can make donations to special interest PACs and independent groups, neither which are subject to the pay-to-play law.

YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%	YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%
2021	\$ 9,725,735*	12%	2013	\$10,713,401	34%
2020	\$ 8,655,331	-8%	2012	\$ 7,988,882	-20%
2019	\$ 9,402,007	-5%	2011	\$ 9,982,696	3%
2018	\$ 9,946,302	-5%	2010	\$ 9,725,922	-12%
2017	\$10,485,779	15%	2009	\$11,078,713	-9%
2016	\$ 9,083,938	-1%	2008	\$12,120,923	-26%
2015	\$ 9,215,463	-6%	2007	\$16,436,039	8%
2014	\$ 9,843,769	-8%	2006	\$15,157,941	

*Preliminary

Brindle said contractors during election years tend to send more checks to traditional political action committees, which are subject to contribution limits, and special interest independent spending committees, which can accept unlimited contributions.

Traditional PACs and independent groups gave more than \$1.4 million in 2021- 40 percent more than the previous year when no state elections were held. Three independent committees were among the top ten recipients of contractor checks.

Brindle said a new ELEC analysis shows that among contractors that filed annual reports with the agency, engineering firms gave more than \$4 million in 2021 (43 percent) while lawyers gave \$2.7 million (27 percent).

“These two segments alone contributed 70 percent of the \$9.5 million reviewed for our analysis,” said Brindle.

BUSINESS SECTOR	REPORTED CONTRIBUTIONS	%
Engineering	\$4,035,820	43
Legal	\$2,545,087	27
Insurance	\$ 655,604	7
Construction	\$ 506,873	5
Lobbying	\$ 329,269	3
Finance	\$ 288,000	3
Real Estate	\$ 258,238	3
Accountants	\$ 232,074	2
Telecommunications	\$ 183,800	2
Architects	\$ 89,565	1
All Other Sectors	\$ 360,708	4
Total	\$9,485,038	100

Brindle said among the top ten donors among contractors, seven were engineering firms, two were law firms and one was a construction firm. Those ten firms alone gave 28 percent of total contributions reviewed by ELEC.

BUSINESS ENTITIES	AMOUNT	CONTRACTS
Remington & Vernick Engineers	\$ 599,350	\$ 48,925,524
CME Associates	\$ 483,050	\$ 48,910,533
Richard A. Alaimo Business Entities ¹	\$ 335,850	\$ 10,509,149
T&M Associates	\$ 335,680	\$ 33,583,228
Pennoni Associates Inc.	\$ 204,470	\$ 17,462,360
Rainnone Coughlin Minchello LLC	\$ 187,100	\$ 6,616,842
French and Parrello Associates PA	\$ 158,455	\$ 8,309,113
The Michaels Organization LLC	\$ 157,500	NA
Neglia Engineering Associates	\$ 143,500	\$ 11,044,336
Eric M. Bernstein & Associates, L.L.C.	\$ 134,500	\$ 3,205,757
Top Ten Donor Totals	\$2,739,455	\$188,566,842
Top Ten Donors as % Of Overall Totals	28%	1%

¹ The Alaimo Group Inc., Richard A. Alaimo Associates, Richard A. Alaimo Association of Engineers, Richard A. Alaimo Engineering Associates, Richard A. Alaimo Engineering Company.

While their contracts totaled just one percent of all reported contracts, their value is nearly 69 times more than the contributions the firms gave out.

Since ELEC began analyzing contractor contributions in 2009, engineering firms have topped all donors 11 of the 13 years.

YEAR	FIRM	CONTRIBUTIONS
2021	Remington & Vernick	\$599,350
2020	Remington & Vernick	\$432,700
2019	Remington & Vernick	\$556,550
2018	153 Halsey Street Partnership/ Hartz Mountain Industries Inc.	\$528,650
2017	Remington & Vernick	\$512,550
2016	Remington & Vernick	\$430,920
2015	Remington & Vernick	\$474,100
2014	Bloomberg Finance LP	\$422,800
2013	Remington & Vernick	\$529,400
2012	Remington & Vernick	\$457,050
2011	CME Associates	\$537,960
2010	T&M Associates	\$435,110
2009	T&M Associates	\$534,300

Former Senate President Stephen Sweeney and his running mates drew the most funds from public contractors in 2021. Three independent spending committees with links to South Jersey Democratic leader George Norcross- General Majority PAC, American Democratic Majority and Prosperity First Committee Inc.- also ranked in the top five.

While General Majority was a major spender in the 2015, 2017 and 2019 legislative races, and American Democratic Majority was active in the 2021 legislative election as well as in Camden elections, little is known about Prosperity First Committee.

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
Stephen Sweeney for Senate / EFO Stephen Sweeney, John Burzichelli and Adam Taliaferro	\$187,950
General Majority PAC	\$156,000
American Democratic Majority	\$152,200
Prosperity First Committee, Inc.	\$150,000
Shanti Narra for County Commissioner (Middlesex County)	\$136,325
Ronald Rios for County Commissioner (Middlesex County)	\$129,425
Claribel Cortes for Surrogate (Middlesex County)	\$123,075
Vin Gopal for Senate	\$120,345
Robert Damminger & Denise DiCarlo for County Commissioner (Gloucester County)	\$118,950
Chanelle Scott McCullum for County Commissioner (Middlesex County)	\$118,825

Prosperity First Committee is a 501c4 social welfare non-profit that does not disclose its donors. However, a Form 990 filed with the IRS for 2019 by General Growth Committee, another now-defunct 501c4 group that also was tied to Norcross, contributed \$742,355 to Prosperity First.

Form 990s filed by Prosperity First indicate it would not be involved with candidate elections. Social welfare groups are allowed to spend up to 50 percent of their funds on campaigns. The forms say its purpose is to be “integral in making our communities affordable again for both working families and businesses.”

The Michaels Organization LLC, a construction firm that shares an office building with Norcross’s insurance firm in Camden, gave \$150,000 to Prosperity First Committee in 2021. Michael Levitt, its owner, also wrote a \$5,000 check to General Majority and \$2,500 to American Democratic Majority. Those two groups do publicly disclose their contributions and expenses.

An annual report filed with ELEC by The Michaels Organization reported no contracts but noted: “Affiliates of The Michaels Organization LLC received tax credit subsidies, mortgages from NJHMFA (NJ Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency) and Pilots aggregating over \$50,000 in 2021.”

Rounding out the top recipients of contractor funds last year were another state legislator, five county commissioners and a county surrogate candidate.

Contracts reached a new high in 2021 of \$13.6 billion. That was an increase of 47 percent- also the largest ever.

YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%	YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%
2021	\$13,649,310,780*	47%	2013	\$ 6,752,690,921	13%
2020	\$ 9,283,082,291	-5%	2012	\$ 5,954,013,939	8%
2019	\$ 9,793,538,080	-2%	2011	\$ 5,509,000,868	-6%
2018	\$ 9,984,404,581	-4%	2010	\$ 5,831,430,755	-4%
2017	\$10,395,932,831	19%	2009	\$ 6,061,413,903	21%
2016	\$ 8,747,203,681	6%	2008	\$ 5,003,469,665	-12%
2015	\$ 8,280,639,442	19%	2007	\$ 5,686,393,016	-45%
2014	\$ 6,982,725,369	3%	2006	\$10,396,758,835	

*Preliminary

The number of contracts for 2021 is 18,628, up one-half a percent. The total number of business entities filing reports is 1,933- 5 percent fewer than in 2020.

Numbers in this report reflect information available to the Commission through April 5, 2022 and should be considered preliminary. Some contractors are likely to submit reports or amendments after that date that could change the totals. Totals before 2021 may be different than those in last year’s press release for these reasons. All reports are available at ELEC’s website at www.elec.state.nj.us.

Under pay-to-play laws, all businesses that have received \$50,000 or more through public contracts must indicate whether they have made any reportable contributions and if so, must disclose contracts and contributions to ELEC by March 30th for the previous calendar year.

With some exceptions, most firms with state contracts in excess of \$17,500 are barred from contributing more than \$300 to gubernatorial candidates, other candidates, state political parties, legislative leadership committees, county political parties and municipal political party committees. Firms that exceed this limit must seek refunds of excess contributions within a necessary time period or relinquish their contracts for four years.

The average contribution made by contractors in 2021 was \$1,254- down 8 percent from the record high average of \$1,369 in 2020.

The top ten contractors, led by Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield Affiliates, received \$11.5 billion worth of contracts. That represents 84 percent of the total contracts. The group gave just \$195,049 in contributions- just two percent of the total.

BUSINESS ENTITY	CONTRACTS	CONTRIBUTIONS**
Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield Affiliates ²	\$ 7,453,085,593	\$ 56,400
The Bank of New York Mellon	\$ 1,983,013,286	\$ 7,200
Verizon New Jersey Inc.	\$ 1,049,621,822	\$ 55,200
South State, Inc.	\$ 259,422,781	\$ 10,259
WSP USA Inc.	\$ 151,718,511	\$ 11,600
George Harms Construction Co., Inc.	\$ 132,798,528	\$ 21,450
Magyar Bank	\$ 128,622,056	\$ 1,200
Earle Asphalt Company	\$ 106,420,977	\$ 13,000
Joseph M. Sanzari, Inc.	\$ 104,106,528	\$ 5,400
Crisdel Group, Inc.	\$ 101,789,389	\$ 13,340
Top Ten Totals	\$11,470,599,470	\$195,049
Top Ten as % of Overall Totals	84%	2%

*Lists only public contractors that made reportable political contributions.

**Some totals adjusted to avoid double-counting.

Along with several smaller contracts, Horizon holds the biggest single contract listed in reports filed with ELEC- a \$7.3 billion for providing Medicaid managed care services through the state Department of Human Services.

It is little surprise, then, that Human Services- by far- is the largest contracting agency. The \$12 billion in contracts awarded by the top ten contracting agencies represents 88 percent of all contracts reported for 2021.

CONTRACTING AGENCY	AMOUNT
New Jersey Department of Human Services	\$7,429,071,697
New Jersey Turnpike Authority	\$1,917,991,678
New Jersey Department of Treasury	\$1,055,386,827
New Jersey Department of Transportation	\$ 761,056,885
New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority	\$ 485,353,315
New Jersey Transit	\$ 138,773,710
Port Authority of New York & New Jersey	\$ 80,447,423
Middlesex County	\$ 78,406,333
City of Elizabeth	\$ 60,791,829
City of New Brunswick	\$ 52,728,604
Total- Top Ten	\$12,060,008,301

² Horizon Healthcare of NJ Inc., Horizon Insurance Co., Horizon Casualty Services Inc., and Horizon Healthcare Dental Inc.

2022 Reporting Dates

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

PACS, PCFRS & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS

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

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENTS (Q-4)

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

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

** A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2022 Runoff election is not required to file a 20-day postelection report for the corresponding prior election (May Municipal or General).

*** Form PFD-1 is due April 14, 2022 for the Primary Election candidates and June 20, 2022 for the Independent General Election candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2021 filing is needed for the Primary 2022 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 9, 2021. A second quarter 2022 filing is needed by Independent/ Non-partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 11, 2022.

CANDIDATE WEBINARS**R-1 eFile ONLY Program Training**

May 3, 2022 at 10:00 AM

May 5, 2022 at 10:00 AM

June 7, 2022 at 10:00 AM

*All webinars will run for approximately 2 hours.

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