



# ELEC tronic

An Election Law Enforcement Commission Newsletter

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## 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.

## “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

## An Election-Related Video Led to a Landmark Supreme Court Ruling and Surging Independent Spending in Elections. It also Set Down a Strong Foundation for Disclosure Laws.

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

In 2013, when former governor Chris Christie ran for a second term, independent, outside groups spent a record \$41 million attempting to influence the outcome of the election.

Four years later, during the contest that would make Phil Murphy governor, independent group spending rose to \$47 million.

Last year's congressional races witnessed spending by outside organizations that reached a record \$49 million.

Given that there appears to be no easing of this trend, new records will continue to be set in the future.

The intensity of independent spending began at the federal level. The catalyst for the growth in independent groups was the 2002 Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), known as McCain/Feingold.

A tidal wave of independent spending then followed in the aftermath of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Citizen United v. Federal Election Commission*

(FEC) in 2010, even flowing down from the federal level to the State and local levels.

In recent years, as mentioned above, the impact of independent group spending in New Jersey has been significant.

Unquestionably, the *Citizens United* ruling played a major role in fostering the rapid growth in independent expenditures.

The *Citizens United* case derived from a constitutional challenge to BCRA. *Citizens United* is a 501(c)(4), non-profit organization.

The organization desired to make a film it had produced about Hillary Clinton available through video-on-demand within thirty days of the 2008 presidential primary election.

"*Hillary: The Movie*" had been released in theaters and on DVD. But *Citizens United* planned to increase its availability through video-demand.

*Citizens United* had concerns, however, that the film would be subject to potential civil and even criminal penalties under BCRA.

One section (441b) banned corporate-funded independent expenditures within 30-days of a primary and 60-days of a general election.

*Citizens United* sought declaratory and injunctive relief against the FEC, arguing that the 441b restrictions were unconstitutional as applied to the film. It also maintained that the Acts disclaimer and disclosure requirements were unconstitutional as applied to "*Hillary: The Movie*."

In accepting the case, the U.S. Supreme Court at first focused on the specific issues brought before it by *Citizens United*. In time, however, it became clear that the court was broadening the scope of the case to address the federal ban on corporate and union spending in general.

Writing for the majority, Justice Anthony Kennedy acknowledged that "there is no reasonable interpretation of *Hillary* other than as an appeal to vote against Senator Clinton. Under the standard stated in *McConnell* and further elaborated in *WRTL* (*Wisconsin Right to Life*), the film qualifies as the functional equivalent of express advocacy."

Having established this point, though, Kennedy proceeded to set forth the majority opinion. He stated: "These prohibitions (in 441b) are classic examples of censorship and necessarily reduces the quantity of expression by restricting the number of issues discussed."

Thus, the ban on corporate and union spending and the 30- and 60-day blackout periods were deemed unconstitutional by a 5-4 majority. In addressing *Citizens United* challenge to disclaimer and disclosure requirements, the Court had a different take. Justice Kennedy wrote "Disclaimer and disclosure requirements may burden the ability to speak; but they impose no ceiling on campaign-related activities, "[*Buckley*]." The Court has subjected these requirements to 'exact scrutiny,' which requires a 'substantial relation' between the disclosure requirements and a 'sufficiently important' governmental interest."

The dissenting opinion, joined by Justices Stevens, Ginsberg, Breyer, and Sotomayor supported the ruling involving disclaimers and disclosure. Only Justice Clarence Thomas opposed disclosure. Thus, the Supreme Court, in Citizens United, strongly supported disclosure.

Recently the State Senate and Assembly passed legislation that will require 527 and 501(c)(4) independent groups to register and disclose their financial activity directed toward electioneering and issue advocacy communications.

Senate bill 1500 (Singleton)/Assembly bill 1524 (Zwicker) is currently on the Governor’s desk. Hopefully, it will receive his signature.

While certain groups expressed concerns about First Amendment rights and threaten a court challenge if the bill is enacted, the strong support for disclosure by Citizens United, SpeechNow, Carey, and a number of lower court and state court decisions should allay fears that the bill’s strong disclosure requirements would be undone in court.

It is hoped that disclosure by increasingly influential independent groups will become law and that New Jersey will join the ranks of other states that have made disclosure by these organizations an important part of transparency in government.

## Now is a Good Time to Start Efilng Reports with ELEC

ELEC Executive Director Jeff Brindle says all candidates, parties, PACs and political committees should begin electronically filing reports with the agency before efilng becomes mandatory January 1, 2020.

“We have provided a one-year grace period to give people a chance to learn the new efilng procedures without being under the gun,” Brindle said. “We wanted to make sure that all groups have plenty of time to make the transition. We provided a similar grace period before lobbyists were required to file annual reports electronically in 2012.”

“We are confident that once people switch to online filing, they will prefer it,” Brindle added.

Stephanie Olivo, ELEC’s Compliance Director, said the agency is offering extensive assistance to help people learn the new system.

“ELEC is providing both in-person and web-based training sessions to help people make the switch. Plus, people with questions can call our compliance staff,” Olivo said.

Candidates for governor and most legislative candidates have been submitting their reports electronically for several years. However, most other candidates have had the option of submitting reports via the Internet or in paper form.

Also, this year, for the first time, parties, political committees and PACs (continuing political committees) can file web-based reports.

The latest phase benefits the four state political parties and four legislative leadership committees, 47 county party committees, about 1,134 municipal

parties and party organizations, about 536 special interest PACs along with scores of political committees.

During 2019, most ELEC filers still have the option of filing electronically or with paper. At year’s end, electronic filing will be required for all.

Brindle said.

As new users make the switch to efilng, compliance and IT staff are available Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. to answer questions. Call 609-292-8700 or toll-free within NJ at 1-888-313-ELEC (3532). So far, 295 individuals have taken part in efilng training sessions, according to Olivo.

To register, go to this website: [https://www.elec.state.nj.us/seminar\\_train/SeminarTraining.html](https://www.elec.state.nj.us/seminar_train/SeminarTraining.html)

### SCHEDULE OF ELEC EFILENG TRAINING SESSIONS

FILER TYPE	IN PERSON*	ONLINE**
R-1 FILERS	5/2/2019	5/7/2019
	7/18/2019	5/16/2019
	9/24/2019	
R-3 FILERS	5/1/2019	5/15/2019
	9/24/2019	5/21/2019

\*At ELEC offices, 25 South State Street, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Trenton.

\*\*More dates will be scheduled later.

## Big Six 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2019

### MONEY TRICKLES INTO “BIG SIX” COFFERS AS PARTIES GEAR UP FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

The so-called “Big Six” fund-raising committees raised less than \$1 million during the first three months of 2019, the smallest haul in at least a decade for a state election year.

Quarterly reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) show that the two major state parties and four legislative leadership committees raised \$981,798 during the first quarter. While the first quarter total of 2015, another Assembly-only election year, was slightly smaller, it is worth more than \$1 million when adjusted for inflation.

Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director, said while it still is early in the year, the latest quarterly totals are another warning sign for the state’s political parties.

“Their continuing fund-raising woes are more reason the Legislature should consider approving ELEC recommendations to try to reverse this trend. ELEC’s suggested reforms include raising general contribution limits for party and candidate committees, and easing tight pay-to-play contribution restrictions from parties and instead imposing them on political action committees,” he said.

Brindle also said he is hopeful Governor Phil Murphy will sign ELEC-backed legislation (S-1500/A-1524) that won overwhelming, bipartisan approval from the Legislature in March. The bill would require independent special interest spenders to finally abide by the same disclosure rules as parties, candidates and traditional PACs.

“Parties are an essential part of our political system. Steps need to be taken to prevent them from being rendered irrelevant by the growing clout of these independent spenders,” Brindle said. “S-1500/A-1524 is a step toward aligning disclosure requirements of independent groups with those of parties and candidates.”

One bright spot in the quarterly reports is that combined cash-on-hand was nearly \$1.9 million, or 15 percent, above the 2015 total when just lower house seats were in contention. On the negative side, it was below first quarter cash reserves for four other state election years since 2009.

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

<b>BOTH PARTIES</b>	<b>RAISED</b>	<b>SPENT</b>	<b>CASH-ON-HAND</b>	<b>NET WORTH</b>	<b>STATE ELECTIONS</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>\$1,741,580</b>	<b>\$ 754,923</b>	<b>\$2,844,159</b>	<b>\$2,649,177</b>	Governor and Assembly
2010	\$ 885,123	\$ 694,309	\$1,474,272	\$1,290,437	
<b>2011</b>	<b>\$1,738,239</b>	<b>\$ 777,847</b>	<b>\$2,500,926</b>	<b>\$2,191,738</b>	Senate and Assembly
2012	\$1,293,649	\$1,617,192	\$ 704,601	\$ 503,541	
<b>2013</b>	<b>\$1,464,033</b>	<b>\$ 583,756</b>	<b>\$2,564,802</b>	<b>\$2,421,411</b>	Governor and Both Houses
2014	\$ 600,526	\$ 694,221	\$ 750,904	\$ 443,050	
<b>2015</b>	<b>\$ 973,494</b>	<b>\$1,017,051</b>	<b>\$1,623,550</b>	<b>\$ 994,137</b>	Assembly
2016	\$ 673,038	\$ 555,175	\$1,097,091	\$ 415,590	
<b>2017</b>	<b>\$1,076,186</b>	<b>\$ 544,948</b>	<b>\$2,198,343</b>	<b>\$2,064,647</b>	Governor and Both Houses
2018	\$1,902,503	\$1,832,307	\$ 814,754	\$ 730,251	
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$ 981,798</b>	<b>\$ 634,650</b>	<b>\$1,868,717</b>	<b>\$1,728,640</b>	Assembly

Democratic committees had more fund-raising success during the first quarter and spent more than Republicans. They also had more cash in the bank.

**TABLE 2  
FUNDRAISING BY “BIG SIX” COMMITTEES  
JANUARY 1 THROUGH MARCH 31, 2019**

REPUBLICANS	RAISED	SPENT**	CASH-ON-HAND	NET WORTH*
New Jersey Republican State Committee	\$213,905	\$105,505	\$ 226,203	\$ 226,203
Senate Republican Majority	\$112,250	\$ 56,959	\$ 227,541	\$ 227,541
Assembly Republican Victory	\$123,673	\$ 41,769	\$ 268,935	\$ 245,017
<b>Sub-Total- Republicans</b>	<b>\$449,828</b>	<b>\$204,233</b>	<b>\$ 722,679</b>	<b>\$ 698,761</b>
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
New Jersey Democratic State Committee	\$244,466	\$186,258	\$ 160,890	\$ 95,169
Senate Democratic Majority	\$ 56,404	\$ 74,235	\$ 288,150	\$ 268,150
Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee	\$231,100	\$169,924	\$ 696,998	\$ 666,560
<b>Sub-Total- Democrats</b>	<b>\$531,970</b>	<b>\$430,417</b>	<b>\$1,146,038</b>	<b>\$1,029,879</b>
<b>Total- Both Parties</b>	<b>\$981,798</b>	<b>\$634,650</b>	<b>\$1,868,717</b>	<b>\$1,728,640</b>

\*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.

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](http://www.elec.state.nj.us). ELEC also can be accessed on Facebook ([www.facebook.com/NJElectionLaw](http://www.facebook.com/NJElectionLaw)) and Twitter ([www.twitter.com/elecnj](http://www.twitter.com/elecnj)).

## Public Contractors Chipped in to Federal Elections in 2018 but Contributed Less Overall

Contributions made by public contractors fell to their second lowest total ever even though contractors gave more than \$760,000 to federal candidates and committees during the 2018 elections, according to annual disclosure reports filed with the NJ Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

Preliminary figures show contractors gave about \$9 million in 2018- a drop of \$1.4 million, or 13 percent, from the previous year. Under state pay-to-play laws, public contractors that make more than negligible contributions must file lists of their contracts and donations each year with ELEC.

Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director, said the fact that 2017 featured a gubernatorial election plus contests for all 120 legislative seats largely explains the donation dip.

“Contractors and other donors typically are stingier the year after a gubernatorial election. Contributions also fell after gubernatorial elections in 2013 and 2009,” said Brindle. “From a contributor’s standpoint, the gubernatorial election is the political equivalent of the Superbowl.”

**Table 1**  
**Campaign Contributions Reported by Public**  
**Contractors in Annual Disclosure Reports**

YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%	YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%
2018*	\$ 9,039,528	-13%	2011	\$ 9,982,696	3%
2017	\$10,433,254	15%	2010	\$ 9,725,922	-12%
2016	\$ 9,076,238	-2%	2009	\$11,078,713	-9%
2015	\$ 9,215,463	-6%	2008	\$12,120,923	-26%
2014	\$ 9,843,769	-8%	2007	\$16,436,039	8%
2013	\$10,713,401	34%	2006	\$15,157,941	
2012	\$ 7,988,882	-20%			

\*Preliminary

A handful of low-key special legislative elections to fill seven vacancies was a sideshow last year to federal elections that featured a high-spending contest for the U.S. Senate seat and elections to fill 12 congressional seats. Not surprisingly, contractors steered some of their funds to federal races, though it appears the bulk of their money benefited campaigns outside of New Jersey.

**Table 2**  
**Contributions by Public Contractors to**  
**Federal Candidates and Committees in 2018**

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
Majority Forward	\$500,000
GOPAC	\$ 91,500
Representative Chris Smith	\$ 54,000
Senator Bob Menendez	\$ 23,550
Senate candidate Bob Hugin	\$ 20,200
Representative Leonard Lance	\$ 13,950
Representative Donald Norcross	\$ 10,900
Representative Tom MacArthur	\$ 10,650
Representative Jeff Van Drew	\$ 9,400
Representative Mikie Sherrill	\$ 7,800
Congressional candidate Antony Ghee	\$ 5,000
Representative Bill Pascrell	\$ 4,000
Representative Albio Sires	\$ 3,000
Congressional candidate Josh Welle	\$ 2,850
Congressional candidate Jay Webber	\$ 2,000
Representative Josh Gottheimer	\$ 1,500
Representative Frank Pallone	\$ 1,350
Senator Cory Booker	\$ 1,100
Mary Jo Daley for Congress PA	\$ 250
Representative Andy Kim	\$ 100
National Republican Congressional Committee	\$ 25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$763,125</b>

The biggest recipient was Majority Forward, a 501c4 non-profit group that supported Democratic candidates in some of the most hotly contested 2018 US Senate races. According to Center for Responsive Politics, the group spent \$40 million on behalf of 13 Democrats in eight states. It was not active in New Jersey, where Senator Bob Menendez fought off a challenge by Republican Bob Hugin.

While 501c4 groups do not normally disclose their contributions, a report filed by 153 Halsey Street Partnership of Secaucus indicated affiliate Hartz Mountain Industries Inc. contributed \$500,000 to the Majority Forward in 2018. Hartz Mountain's website states it is "one of the largest private owners of commercial real estate in the US."

According to its filings, it contributed a total of \$528,650, with the remainder of its funds going to New Jersey candidates and committees. In 2017, Hartz Mountain Industries Inc. donated a total of \$29,710.

As a result of its large contribution to Majority Forward, Hartz Mountain Industries Inc. led all contractors in contributions in 2018.

**Table 3  
Business Entities that Made Most Contributions in 2018**

BUSINESS ENTITIES	AMOUNT	CONTRACTS
153 Halsey Street Partnership/ Hartz Mountain Industries Inc.	\$528,650	\$ 6,339,920
Remington & Vernick Engineers	\$515,400	\$39,875,096
T&M Associates	\$396,400	\$33,606,382
Richard A. Alaimo Business Entities <sup>1</sup>	\$339,600	\$ 9,661,063
Pennoni Associates Inc.	\$301,245	\$13,086,713
CME Associates	\$298,890	\$39,870,811
Weiner Law Group LLP	\$184,850	\$ 5,704,215
Adams Rehmann & Heggan Associates Inc.	\$177,200	\$ 5,502,257
French and Parrello Associates PA	\$152,900	\$ 8,242,247
Capehart Scatchard, P.A.	\$134,795	\$12,117,864

Before Hartz Mountain topped all contractors in 2018, engineering firms were the top donors since 2009 except for 2014.

**Table 4  
Top Contractor Donors since 2009**

YEAR	FIRM	CONTRIBUTIONS
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

Majority Forward was the largest recipient of funds from a public contractor in 2018. Five of the top ten recipients were independent committees or traditional political action committees. The other five were county freeholder committees.

<sup>1</sup> The Alaimo Group Inc., Richard A. Alaimo Associates, Richard A. Alaimo Association of Engineers, Richard A. Alaimo Engineering Associates, Richard A. Alaimo Engineering Company.

**Table 5  
Top Ten Recipients of Contractor Contributions in 2018**

RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
Majority Forward	\$500,000
General Majority PAC	\$159,000
Ronald Rios for Freeholder (Middlesex County)	\$137,450
Shanti Narra for Freeholder (Middlesex County)	\$126,750
Robert Damminger & James Lavender for Freeholder (Gloucester County)	\$111,450
Constructors for Good Government	\$102,609
Committee to Reelect John Bartlett and Gerry Little (Ocean County)	\$ 94,325
GOPAC	\$ 91,500
EFO Jeff Nash for Freeholder (Camden County)	\$ 85,675
New Jerseyans for a Better Tomorrow	\$ 75,500

While the total reported value of contracts was down 5 percent in 2018 to \$9.8 billion, it still was the third highest total since contractors began filing reports with ELEC in 2006.

**Table 6  
Total Value of Contracts Reported Annually by Business Entities**

YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%	YEAR	AMOUNT	CHANGE-%
2018	\$ 9,841,957,191	-5%	2011	\$ 5,509,000,868	-6%
2017	\$10,358,553,914	18%	2010	\$ 5,831,430,755	-4%
2016	\$ 8,747,122,938	6%	2009	\$ 6,061,413,903	21%
2015	\$ 8,280,639,442	19%	2008	\$ 5,003,469,665	-12%
2014	\$ 6,982,725,369	3%	2007	\$ 5,686,393,016	-45%
2013	\$ 6,752,690,921	13%	2006	\$10,396,758,835	
2012	\$ 5,954,013,939	8%			

The numbers in this report reflect information available to the Commission through April 5, 2019 and should be considered preliminary. Some contractors are likely to submit reports or amendments after that date that could change the totals. Numbers earlier than 2018 reflect these revisions and could differ from those reported in prior press releases. All reports are available at ELEC’s website at [www.elec.state.nj.us](http://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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 2018 was \$1,215- up 3 percent from a year earlier. The largest average of \$1,222 occurred in both 2006 and 2007.

Two health insurance companies that service the state and/or other governmental entities in New Jersey topped the list of contract recipients. The list also includes three banks, four construction firms, and a telecommunications firm.

**Table 7  
Top Ten Business Entities That Reported  
Largest Contract Totals in 2018**

BUSINESS ENTITY	CONTRACTS	CONTRIBUTIONS
Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield of NJ Affiliates <sup>2</sup>	\$5,434,337,794	\$20,400
AMERIGROUP New Jersey, Inc.	\$1,363,503,779	\$ 1,600
South State, Inc.	\$ 222,787,873	\$13,239
SB One Bank (Sussex Bank)	\$ 131,883,591	\$16,515
Spencer Savings Bank, SLA	\$ 128,263,364	\$ 500
Unity Bank	\$ 121,928,601	None
J. Fletcher Creamer & Son, Inc./ Creamer Sanzari- Joint Venture	\$ 116,877,952	\$40,500
George Harms Construction Co., Inc.	\$ 86,501,258	\$23,700
Union Paving & Construction Co., Inc.	\$ 84,475,448	\$ 9,100
Verizon New Jersey Inc.	\$ 78,695,673	\$31,150

The full press release is at the following link: [https://www.elec.nj.gov/pdf/press\\_releases/pr\\_2019/pr\\_04082019.pdf](https://www.elec.nj.gov/pdf/press_releases/pr_2019/pr_04082019.pdf).

### ELEC Training Sessions

The seminars listed will be held at the Election Law Enforcement Commission  
25 South Stockton Street, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor

For registration information, please visit ELEC’s website at:  
[https://www.elec.nj.gov/seminar\\_train/SeminarTraining.html](https://www.elec.nj.gov/seminar_train/SeminarTraining.html)

IN-PERSON TRAINING SEMINARS BEGINS AT 10:00 AM			
<b>CAMPAIGN TREASURER</b>	9/12/2019	10/1/2019	
<b>PAC (CPC/PPC)</b>	6/13/2019	9/17/2019	10/3/2019
<b>ELEC EFILE (R-1 FILERS)</b>	5/2/2019	7/18/2019	9/19/2019
<b>ELEC EFILE (R-3 FILERS)</b>	5/1/2019	9/24/2019	

### Electronic File Filing System

WEBINARS		
<b>ELEC EFILE (R-1 FILERS)</b>	5/7/2019	10:00 am
	5/16/2019	2:00 pm
<b>ELEC EFILE (R-3 FILERS)</b>	5/15/2019	2:00 pm
	5/21/2019	10:00 am

<sup>2</sup> Horizon Healthcare of NJ Inc., Horizon Insurance Co., Horizon Casualty Services Inc., and Horizon Healthcare Dental Inc.

## 2019 Reporting Dates

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
<b>FIRE COMMISSIONER - FEBRUARY 16, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 1/15/19	1/18/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	1/16/2019 - 2/2/2019	2/5/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	2/3/2019 - 3/5/2019	3/8/2019
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 2/3/2019 through 2/17/2019		
<b>APRIL SCHOOL BOARD – APRIL 16, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	3/15/2019*	3/18/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	3/16/2019 - 4/2/2019	4/5/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	4/3/2019 - 5/3/2019	5/6/2019
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 4/3/2019 through 4/16/2019		
<b>MAY MUNICIPAL – MAY 14, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/12/2019*	4/15/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/13/2019 - 4/30/2019	5/3/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/1/2019 - 5/31/2019	6/3/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/1/2019 through 5/14/2019		
<b>RUNOFF (JUNE) ** - JUNE 11, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	5/1/2019 - 5/28/2019	5/31/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/29/2019 - 6/28/2019	7/1/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/29/2019 through 6/11/2019		
<b>PRIMARY (90-DAY START DATE: MARCH 6, 2019)*** - JUNE 4, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* - 5/3/2019	5/6/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	5/4/2019 - 5/21/2019	5/24/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	5/22/2019 - 6/21/2019	6/24/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 5/22/2019 through 6/5/2019		
<b>GENERAL (90-DAY START DATE: AUGUST 7, 2019)*** - NOVEMBER 5, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	6/22/2019 - 10/4/2019	10/7/2019
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/5/2019 - 10/22/2019	10/25/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	10/23/2019 - 11/22/2019	11/25/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/23/2019 through 11/5/2019		
<b>RUNOFF (DECEMBER)** - DECEMBER 3, 2019</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/23/2019 - 11/19/2019	11/22/2019
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	11/20/2019 - 12/20/2019	12/23/2019
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/20/2019 through 12/3/2019		

**PACs, PCFRs & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS**

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

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2019 - 3/30/2019	4/10/2019
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2019 - 6/30/2019	7/10/2019
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2019 - 9/30/2019	10/10/2019
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	10/1/2019 - 12/31/2019	1/10/2020

\*Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or from January 1, 2019 (Quarterly filers).

\*\*A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2019 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 15, 2019 for the Primary Election Candidates and June 14, 2019 for the Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2018 filing is needed for the Primary 2019 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 6, 2018. A second quarter 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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