



# Newsletter

## ELECtronic

SEPTEMBER  
2022

ISSUE

159

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

### Comments from the Chairman

**Eric H. Jaso**

New Jersey campaign finance law requires candidates to report to ELEC not only contributions, but also proceeds of loans, not only from banks but also from individuals (including the candidate him- or herself).

The law allows candidates to obtain loans from banks and other lending institutions, but only if the loan is secured by the candidate's own assets, or has been guaranteed or co-signed by a third-party individual or entity.

If not, the loan would constitute a campaign contribution from the bank or lending institution to the candidate or committee, which is prohibited.

Under N.J.S.A. 19:34-45 banks are prohibited from making contributions. The statute reads in part:

No corporation carrying on the business of a bank . . . shall pay or contribute money or thing of value in order to aid or promote the nomination or election of

any person, or in order to aid or promote the interests, success or defeat of any political party.

Any loan received by a candidate must be reported as a contribution by the person guaranteeing or co-signing the loan, whether that be the candidate or someone else.

Moreover, in guaranteeing or co-signing a loan to the candidate committee, the co-signer of the loan may only secure an amount up to the contribution limit applicable to the co-signer.

In other words, an individual, other than the candidate, may only guarantee a loan up to \$2,600. As with cash or in-kind contributions, the law imposes no limits on the size of a loan he or she is permitted to secure.

Sometimes candidates loan themselves money from their personal accounts, and their supporters can also extend loans to campaigns.

Again, funds received by a candidate or committee in this manner clearly be reported as loan proceeds. Otherwise, the funds will be considered straight

contributions, and the campaign will not be eligible to reimburse the lenders.

Candidates can lend themselves as much money as they desire. On the other hand, third party lenders must adhere to contribution limits.

While this issue is not discussed too frequently, it is not uncommon for candidates to underwrite their campaigns partly through loans, either from banks or from third parties.

As with everything else involving the field of campaign financing, it is important that campaigns and candidates keep detailed records of loans, and report them accurately and completely to ELEC as the law requires.

Loans, like cash and in-kind contributions, enable candidates to undertake effective and aggressive campaigns. The public has a right to know the sources of loans as well as those of contributions, and New Jersey Law, as implemented and policed by ELEC, preserves that transparency.

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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

## Stronger Parties Could Help Bring More Compromise and Less Discord

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

"The political passions dividing the society were truly alarming...Men cross the street to avoid meeting and turn their heads another way...Mobs became involved in skirmishes, fist fights, and other violence, even at church doors."

"Many...thought that all authority was under attack...society seemed to be coming apart. Friendships were dissolved...These were indeed frightening times, perhaps the most frightening moment in all American history."

The above observations could easily apply to today's polarized political climate in America.

Instead, they refer to American society in the late 1790's following the departure of President George Washington from office.

Though not always identical, history does repeat itself as evidenced by these quotes from [Friends Divided: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson](#) by noted historian Gordon S. Wood.

The presidential elections of 1796 and 1800, like the most recent one in 2020, were torn by controversy.

In part, this was due to the electoral college provision as initially set forth in the Constitution. It held that the person with the most electoral votes became

president and the person with the second most electoral votes became vice president.

Thus, the administration established by the election of 1796 fused together John Adams as president and Thomas Jefferson as vice president, two founding fathers whose views on the nation would come to differ significantly.

This division within the same administration was caused by differing policy views on fundamental issues like the nation's financial system and foreign policy.

To the leaders of the time, it soon became obvious that it was unworkable to elect two individuals with opposite political views as the executive branch leaders.

Things came to a head after Jefferson defeated Adams for president in the 1800 election, but the infamous Aaron Burr became vice president due to the electoral college system. The Constitution was amended in 1804 to reduce the potential for an administration led by leaders of opposing parties and viewpoints.

Ultimately the 12th Amendment would establish a system wherein the candidate for president chooses his or her vice-presidential running mate, lessening the potential for clashing policy opinions and tentative executive action.

Adams and Jefferson, once compatriots in the cause of independence, became bitter political enemies only to be reconciled later in life through the efforts of the physician Benjamin Rush.

Rush, a friend of both men, managed to bring the two together, resulting in the

exchange of letters containing their respective views on the Constitution and matters of state. The two remained in contact until they died, on the same day, just hours apart, on July 4, 1826.

As most citizens know, today's political atmosphere is one of division. Ironically, though not a panacea, a stronger party system may help calm the storms that envelop politics and government today.

To be sure, skepticism toward political parties has been part of the nation's political culture throughout its history.

Many believe that political parties are the main problem with the electoral process, not the cure. Some believe all parties are run by corrupt party bosses.

Historically, it is easy to cite notorious examples like William Magear "Boss" Tweed of Tammany Hall infamy and Enoch Lewis "Nucky" Johnson, the boss of Atlantic City featured in "Boardwalk Empire".

But things change in politics and elections as evidenced nationally and in New Jersey.

Between waves of corruption busts plus numerous political reforms since the 1970s, parties today are more transparent and accountable than ever.

On the other hand, a new and growing threat to the political system posed by independent "hidden money" spenders in federal, state, and even local elections has arisen.

This trend has occurred since enactment of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA) in 2003 and accelerated after the U.S. Supreme Court's *Citizens United v. FEC* decision in 2010, which ultimately

enabled corporations and unions to raise and spend unlimited amounts of money on elections. Oftentimes with little or no disclosure of their activities to voters.

Independent “Hidden Money” groups have spent billions nationally, while in New Jersey tens of millions of dollars have been spent by these groups attempting to influence the outcomes of gubernatorial, legislative, and congressional elections.

Spending by “Hidden Money” organizations in New Jersey alone has overwhelmed that spent by traditional political parties and candidates, relegating both parties and candidates to second class citizen status in the realm of elections.

Often harnessing the power of social media advertising along with traditional media sources, these spenders tend to sponsor vicious and often deceptive attack ads with little or no accountability, especially when compared to candidates and parties.

This has created a witch’s brew that has not only upset conventional politics in New Jersey but has fanned today’s sharp divisions.

Despite historic antipathy toward political parties, those entities, if strengthened, may be one of the antidotes to a fractured electoral system.

As Marjorie Random Hershey writes in her book Party Politics in America ... “virtually everything important in American politics is rooted in party politics. Political parties are the core of American democracy...”

In terms of today’s polarization of politics, a strengthened party system can help to

soften the divisions that exist today. By virtue of party discipline and their very nature, they can discourage extremism and encourage compromise while fulfilling their historic role of organizing majorities in government that are crucial to governing.

By providing a training ground for leadership, parties can help to build relationships even across party lines, so critical for bringing people together for the common good.

Disciplined parties that serve to ease the passage of legislation and work to bring about agreed upon public policies will go far toward ameliorating the fragmentation and polarization that ravages our politics today.

In short, strong parties have encouraged leaders on opposing sides to work together, thus bringing about majorities to enact good policy.

This point of view is backed by Richard Pildes, constitutional scholar at NYU Law, who in presenting an article published in the 2013-2014 edition of the Yale Law Journal said, “stronger parties or parties stronger in certain dimension ironically might be the most effective vehicle for enabling the compromise and deals necessarily to enable more effective governance despite partisan divide.”

Just as Benjamin Rush helped reconcile Adams and Jefferson, stronger political parties today may serve as one antidote to the polarization and division that currently exists.

A step in that direction would be the enactment the “Elections

Transparency Act” (S-2866/A4372), sponsored in bipartisan fashion by Senate President Nicholas Scutari (D-Union) and Senate Minority Leader Steve Oroho (R-Sussex) along with Assembly Majority Leader Louis Greenwald (D-Camden).

The bill, which requires disclosure by independent, “Hidden Money” groups, strengthens political parties and moves the state toward one state pay-to-play law, constitutes a step in that direction.

## Training Seminars

\*All webinars will run for approx.. 2 hours.

### CPC WEBINARS

#### R-3 EFILE ONLY PROGRAM TRAINING

September 27, 2022 10:00 AM

#### CPC/PPC COMPLIANCE SEMINAR AND EFILE TRAINING

September 21, 2022 10:00 AM

October 13, 2022 10:00 AM

#### CPC Seminar (In–Person) at ELEC Office Contact ELEC for Registration and Date Information

### CANDIDATE WEBINARS

#### R-1 EFILE ONLY PROGRAM TRAINING

September 29, 2022 10:00 AM

#### CAMPAIGN COMPLIANCE SEMINAR AND EFILE TRAINING

September 08, 2022 10:00 AM

September 15, 2022 10:00 AM

October 05, 2022 10:00 AM

October 12, 2022 10:00 AM

#### Candidate Seminars (In–Person) at ELEC Office

Contact ELEC for Registration and Date Information

For up-to-date information on training, please visit ELEC’s website at [www.elec.nj.gov](http://www.elec.nj.gov).

## Former Governor Jim McGreevey Favors More Disclosure for Independent Election Spenders

Former Governor Jim McGreevey said he supports expanded disclosure laws for independent groups that are increasingly dominating elections while acknowledging “there’s a natural tendency to not want to disclose.”

“I think the natural tendency is to be fearful of the possible thrust and parry, the attack, the criticism,”

he said during a June 8, 2022 interview with ELEC Executive Director Jeff Brindle.

McGreevey added, however, if the same disclosure rules apply to everyone, “then it all makes sense.”

He is the ninth person to participate in an ongoing project entitled “History of the NJ Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).” Full interviews can be viewed on ELEC’s website at: [https://www.elec.nj.gov/aboutelec/ELEC\\_OralHistory.htm](https://www.elec.nj.gov/aboutelec/ELEC_OralHistory.htm).

McGreevey knows from experience how a candidate can be disadvantaged if they are the only one divulging their donors and expenses, which might become campaign fodder, while opponents are raising money in secret.

Before he was elected the state’s 52nd governor in November 2001 after serving in the legislature, McGreevey formed a federal political action committee (PAC) named Committee on Working Families to help promote his candidacy before his formal declaration. He raised about

\$530,000 through the PAC and fully disclosed his contributions and expenditures.

McGreevey said he weighed the pros and cons but decided “I’m going to do it because it is the right thing to do and I’ll earn points in the Book of Life.”

Around the same time, three Republican candidates positioning themselves for possible runs raised and spent more than \$4 million combined using committees that initially kept such information confidential though it later was disclosed due to public pressure and changing state and federal laws.

At the state level, the Legislature, with just one no vote, approved a new law requiring would-be gubernatorial candidates who raise money for pre-primary promotional activities to fully disclose their donors and spending or be precluded from the state’s public financing program for gubernatorial candidates.

Governor Christine Todd Whitman signed the bill on January 30, 2001, one day before she resigned her office to become administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Since the disclosure bill was enacted two decades ago gubernatorial candidates have disclosed nearly \$25 million that otherwise would have been “dark money” spent on unofficial campaign activity.

On another issue, McGreevey said he supports efforts to strengthen New Jersey political parties even though he acknowledged that county party leaders in particular sometimes caused him headaches when he was governor due to skirmishes over appointments and legislation.

Despite those frustrations, “in terms of the stability of the republic, I think county organizations are a good thing.”

In June 2004, McGreevey enacted a 20-bill package of bills expanding ELEC’s responsibilities while also providing a \$2 million appropriation to the agency. He acknowledged “there’s a certain amount of where people look at ELEC almost like the IRS, like if I starve them, maybe their function will dissipate...I don’t think that’s how it works.” “I think the reputation of ELEC is sound and is good. Not only your leadership. But I think people understand the importance of it...It’s important to have the most robust ELEC to have the most democratic experience, to encourage best practices,” he said.

### The History of the Commission Project Archive:

- Volume I – Interview with ELEC Chairman Eric Jaso- 2017-Present
- Volume II – Interview with former ELEC Executive Director Lewis Thurston- 1976 -1981
- Volume III – Interview with former State Assembly Speaker Joe Roberts- 2006-2009
- Volume IV – Interview with former New Jersey Governor Thomas H. Kean 1982-1990
- Volume V – Interview with former New Jersey State Senate President John Lynch- 1989-1991
- Volume VI – Interview with former ELEC Chairman Ron DeFilippis- 2010-2017
- [Volume VII – Interview with former ELEC Chairwoman Jerry English- 2004-2010](#)
- [Volume VIII- Interview with former Governor Christine Todd Whitman- 1994-2001](#)

## County Party War-Chests Remain Flush at Mid-Year

County party committees are headed into the fall campaign season with the second largest mid-year cash reserves since 2003, according to an analysis of reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

County party committees combined had \$3.9 million in the bank as of June 30, 2022. It is the largest cash-on-hand total at the six-month mark since 2003, when the reserves adjusted for inflation were worth \$4.2 million in today's dollars.

**Table 1**  
**Buying Power of Cash Reserves  
of County Party Committees**

Year	Then	Now
2003	\$2,638,558	\$4,249,097
<b>2022</b>	<b>\$3,918,418</b>	<b>\$3,918,418</b>
2019	\$3,251,147	\$3,768,137
2001	\$2,055,314	\$3,440,747
2017	\$2,768,884	\$3,347,139

Democratic cash reserves are five times larger than Republican savings- \$3.3 million versus \$626,766. Democrats have twice the cash they did two years ago. Republicans have about one-third more than they did at this point in 2020.

**Table 2**  
**Cash Reserves of County Party  
Committees By Party Through June 30**

Year	Democrats	Republicans	Combined
<b>2022</b>	<b>\$3,291,622</b>	<b>\$626,766</b>	<b>\$3,918,388</b>
2021	\$2,483,366	\$574,077	\$3,057,443
2020	\$1,609,362	\$494,060	\$2,103,423

Jeff Brindle, ELEC's Executive Director, said Democrats have benefited from a bigger infusion of funds during the past 15 months from groups based in the nation's capitol<sup>1</sup> along with checks from members of Congress.

"Cash reserves are one measure of political clout. To the extent that Democrats have amassed bigger reserves, they are in a stronger financial position headed into the fall elections though issues also will play an important role," Brindle said.

County parties will be supporting candidates in 12 Congressional races this year plus scores of local races throughout the state. There are no legislative or gubernatorial elections in 2022.

With all 12 House of Representative seats up for grabs this year, members of Congress, including House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, have donated more than \$500,000 to county committees during the past 15 months.

<sup>1</sup> For more details, see "National Money Lifted County Parties During Gubernatorial Election Year", February 3, 2022 press release

**Table 3**  
**Contributions to County Party**  
**Committees By Congressional Candidates**

<b>Candidate</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Democratic Total</b>	<b>\$354,450</b>	<b>\$48,850</b>	<b>\$403,300</b>
Nancy Pelosi For Congress	\$259,000		\$259,000
Pascrell For Congress	\$ 47,000	\$37,000	\$ 84,000
Pallone For Congress	\$ 26,000		\$ 26,000
Mikie Sherrill For Congress	\$ 9,750	\$10,350	\$ 20,100
Donald M Payne Jr For Congress	\$ 6,500		\$ 6,500
Tom Malinowski For Congress	\$ 6,200		\$ 6,200
Menendez For Congress		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
<b>Republican Total</b>	<b>\$ 82,250</b>	<b>\$38,003</b>	<b>\$120,253</b>
Van Drew For Congress	\$ 47,000	\$10,000	\$ 57,000
Lobiondo For Congress	\$ 25,000		\$ 25,000
Kean For Congress	\$ 6,500	\$14,000	\$ 20,500
Nick Degregorio For Congress		\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500
Lance For Congress	\$ 1,150	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,650
Kovic For Congress		\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Pallotta For Congress	\$ 2,500		\$ 2,500
Billy Prempeh For Congress Committee Inc		\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Phil Rizzo For Congress		\$ 600	\$ 600
Dorlon For Congress		\$ 403	\$ 403
Webber For Congress Primary Account	\$ 100		\$ 100
<b>Both Parties Total</b>	<b>\$436,700</b>	<b>\$86,853</b>	<b>\$523,553</b>

Through June 30, Democrats have raised and spent more than Republicans and reported larger cash reserves.

**Table 4**  
**Mid-Year Snapshot of Campaign Finance Activity**  
**By County Parties**

<b>Party</b>	<b>Raised</b>	<b>Spent</b>	<b>Cash-On-Hand</b>	<b>Net Worth</b>
<b>Democrats</b>	<b>\$1,744,064</b>	<b>\$1,999,141</b>	<b>\$3,291,652</b>	<b>\$3,187,251</b>
<b>Republicans</b>	<b>\$1,248,999</b>	<b>\$1,183,531</b>	<b>\$ 626,766</b>	<b>\$1,108,542</b>
<b>Combined</b>	<b>\$2,993,063</b>	<b>\$3,182,672</b>	<b>\$3,918,418</b>	<b>\$4,295,793</b>

Nine Democratic county party committees- Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Passaic, Somerset, and Union - reported a cash reserve above \$100,000. Hudson County Democrats have a negative net worth when debts they owe are subtracted from their cash-on-hand.

**Table 5**  
**Campaign Finance Activity of**  
**Democratic County Party Committees**  
**January 1 through June 30, 2022**

<b>County</b>	<b>Raised</b>	<b>Spent</b>	<b>Cash-On-Hand</b>	<b>Net Worth*</b>
Atlantic	\$ 24,429	\$ 26,341	\$ 4,539	\$ 2,073
Bergen	\$ 412,656	\$ 199,710	\$ 359,187	\$ 359,187
Burlington	\$ 99,383	\$ 23,723	\$ 173,829	\$ 167,454
Camden	\$ 174,725	\$ 231,018	\$ 280,969	\$ 280,969
Cape May	\$ 10,941	\$ 955	\$ 11,041	\$ 11,041
Cumberland	\$ 32,065	\$ 12,801	\$ 22,387	\$ 22,387
Essex	\$ 217,913	\$ 223,989	\$ 349,598	\$ 349,598
Gloucester	\$ 58,232	\$ 95,716	\$ 214,798	\$ 211,858
Hudson	\$ 10,621	\$ 128,885	\$ 8,370	\$ (100,404)
Hunterdon	\$ 46,370	\$ 39,601	\$ 58,857	\$ 58,857
Mercer	\$ 55	\$ 46,000	\$ 384,392	\$ 384,392
Middlesex	\$ 121,040	\$ 287,508	\$ 15,592	\$ 15,592
Monmouth	\$ 52,830	\$ 87,955	\$ 37,108	\$ 37,108
Morris	\$ 70,440	\$ 51,641	\$ 28,967	\$ 28,966
Ocean	\$ 14,114	\$ 101,885	\$ 7,658	\$ 23,825
Passaic	\$ 175,306	\$ 149,429	\$ 625,374	\$ 625,374
Salem	\$ 140	\$ 12,623	\$ 76,716	\$ 75,918
Somerset	\$ 87,361	\$ 60,920	\$ 161,954	\$ 160,543
Sussex	\$ 4,513	\$ 12,869	\$ 10,875	\$ 10,875
Union	\$ 128,484	\$ 194,022	\$ 444,983	\$ 444,983
Warren	\$ 2,447	\$ 11,549	\$ 14,457	\$ 16,654
<b>Democrats-Total</b>	<b>\$1,744,064</b>	<b>\$1,999,141</b>	<b>\$3,291,652</b>	<b>\$3,187,251</b>

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

Cape May reported a cash reserve larger than \$100,000. Bergen and Morris Counties reported a negative net worth when debts they owe are subtracted from their cash-on-hand.

**Table 6**  
**Campaign Finance Activity of**  
**Republican County Party Committees**  
**January 1 through June 30, 2022**

County	Raised	Spent	Cash-On-Hand	Net Worth*
Atlantic	\$ 15,502	\$ 33,691	\$ 13,648	\$ 13,648
Bergen	\$ 113,422	\$ 112,466	\$ 3,889	\$ (6,111)
Burlington	\$ 18,972	\$ 50,571	\$ 9,121	\$ 515,984
Camden	\$ 8,397	\$ 9,412	\$ 28	\$ 28
Cape May	\$ 116,693	\$ 68,000	\$180,281	\$ 180,281
Cumberland	\$ 76,810	\$ 14,385	\$ 64,291	\$ 64,291
Essex	\$-	\$ 1,085	\$ 16,894	\$ 16,894
Gloucester	\$ 89,307	\$ 83,497	\$ 21,471	\$ 21,471
Hudson	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hunterdon	\$ 53,499	\$ 52,911	\$ 21,140	\$ 21,140
Mercer	\$ 2,725	\$ 1,610	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,684
Middlesex	\$ 23,783	\$ 9,677	\$ 22,113	\$ 22,028
Monmouth	\$ 291,751	\$ 303,416	\$ 37,670	\$ 37,670
Morris	\$ 109,169	\$ 105,987	\$ 8,054	\$ (6,946)
Ocean	\$ 40,415	\$ 30,527	\$ 29,274	\$ 29,274
Passaic	\$ 189,825	\$ 185,926	\$ 28,955	\$ 28,955
Salem	\$ 10,915	\$ 7,908	\$ 27,286	\$ 27,286
Somerset	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sussex	\$ 2,758	\$ 21,597	\$ 75,655	\$ 75,655
Union	\$ 21,440	\$ 30,808	\$ 47,159	\$ 47,159
Warren	\$ 63,617	\$ 60,057	\$ 17,151	\$ 17,151
<b>Republicans-Total</b>	<b>\$1,248,999</b>	<b>\$1,183,531</b>	<b>\$626,766</b>	<b>\$1,108,542</b>

\*Net worth is cash-on-hand adjusted for debts owed to or by the committee.  
 NA=Not available.

The numbers in this analysis are based on reports filed by noon July 29, 2022. 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)).



## 2022 Reporting Dates

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
<b>FIRE COMMISSIONER – FEBRUARY 19, 2022</b>		
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		
<b>SCHOOLBOARD – APRIL 19, 2022</b>		
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		
<b>MAY MUNICIPAL – (90-DAY START DATE: FEBRUARY 9, 2022) – MAY 10, 2022</b>		
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		
<b>RUNOFF (JUNE)** – JUNE 14, 2022</b>		
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		
<b>PRIMARY (90 DAY START DATE: MARCH 9, 2022)*** – JUNE 7, 2022</b>		
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		
<b>GENERAL (90 DAY START DATE: AUGUST 10, 2022)*** – NOVEMBER 8, 2022</b>		
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		
<b>RUN–OFF (DECEMBER)** – DECEMBER 6, 2022</b>		
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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2022 – 3/31/2022	4/18/2022
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2022 – 6/30/2022	7/15/2022
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022	10/17/2022
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	10/1/2022 – 12/31/2022	1/17/2023

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2022 – 3/31/2022	4/11/2022
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2022 – 6/30/2022	7/11/2022
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022	10/11/2022
4 <sup>th</sup> 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 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.

**HOW TO CONTACT ELEC**

[www.elec.state.nj.us](http://www.elec.state.nj.us)

In Person: 25 South Stockton Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Trenton, NJ  
 By Mail: P.O. Box 185, Trenton, NJ 08625  
 By Telephone: (609) 292-8700 or Toll Free Within NJ 1-888-313-ELEC (3532)

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