



# Newsletter

## ELECtronic

NOVEMBER  
2020  
ISSUE

137

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

### Comments from the Chairman

**Eric H. Jaso**

**“Someone struggled for your right to vote. Use it.”**

**Susan B. Anthony**

As voting nears an end on election day November 3rd, we remind candidates, treasurers, and campaign workers that they have a continuing legal obligation to report contributions and expenditures to ELEC during the days running up to the election.

This requirement is vital to our campaign finance law, because ELEC issues a final, comprehensive report of state campaign finance activity 11 days before the election.

If contributions and expenditures are not reported within 48 hours of their occurrence, the public cannot know who is making contributions or how much is being spent for nearly two weeks prior to the election – a crucial time when many voters focus on the candidates, and make up (or change) their minds.

Due to the 48-hour reporting requirement and ELEC’s issuing its final report 11 days before the election, the reporting period in effect stops 13 days before Election Day. The information in that report includes all financial transactions between the preceding report (issued 29 days before the election) and the final report. Thus, absent the 48-hour requirement, much information would go unseen by the public just prior to the election.

Here is how it works: For any contribution in excess of \$1,600 (including aggregate contributions from a contributor amounting to more than \$1,600) received on or after the 13th day preceding the election, up to and including Election Day, the campaign treasurer of a candidate committee or joint candidates committee is required to file a report (C-1) within 48 hours of receipt.

The C-1 Report must contain the following information:

1. name of recipient candidate or joint candidate committee;
2. the date the contribution was received;
3. the amount of the contribution;

4. the name and mailing address of the contributor; and,
5. the occupation and employer information of an individual contributor.

Reporting requirements for expenditures made between 13 days prior and Election Day are basically the same: Any expenditure of more than \$1,600 made during this period is required to be reported by the campaign treasurer of the committee or joint committee on Form E-1. Aggregate expenditures amounting to more than \$1,600 during this period are included in the report as well.

The following information must be filed:

1. name of candidates or joint candidates committee;
2. the name of the person, firm, or organization benefitting from the expenditure; and,
3. the amount and purpose of the expenditure.

Of course, none of ELEC’s important work to ensure public transparency in campaign finance matters unless we all

**VOTE ON ELECTION DAY!**

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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

### Even with a Recent Lag, Special Interest PACs Enjoy Big Fundraising Edge Over Parties

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

More evidence of the decline of the political party system in New Jersey comes from statistics published recently by the Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) that compared fundraising by parties and special interest PACs<sup>1</sup> during the first six months of 2010.

The first six months of 2020 witnessed the big six party entities, which include the two state parties and four legislative leadership committees, raising \$1.3 million. While the pandemic undoubtedly took its toll, nevertheless this amount continued the downward trend in party financial activity and is the least raised since 2007.

County party organizations continued their downward slide as well, raising \$1.955 million during the first two quarters of 2020, their lowest fundraising total in 20 years.

Compare their combined total of \$3.3 million to the fundraising haul reported by 235 union, business, regulated industry, trade association, and professional association PACs for the first half of 2020.

The special interest PACs raised \$22.3 million during this period of time, though their financial activity did slow during the second quarter, most likely due to COVID-19.

The \$3.3 million combined fundraising total reported by the state and county party entities amounted to 15 percent of the money raised by the special interest PACs during the same period of time.

Looking back a decade ago to 2010, parties also were at a disadvantage even then. But the gap wasn't nearly as large.

The Big Six and county parties raised \$4.2 million during the first six months of 2010 versus \$12.2 million by special interest PACs. Party fundraising represented 35 percent of the PAC fundraising.

PARTY VERSUS PAC FUNDRAISING FIRST SIX MONTHS 2020 VERSUS 2010			
YEAR	PARTIES	PACS	PARTIES/ PACS RATIO
2010	\$4,246,323	\$12,226,241	35%
2020	\$3,297,511	\$22,322,674	15%
<b>Difference - \$</b>	\$ (948,812)	\$10,096,433	
<b>Difference - %</b>	-22%	83%	

It is important to note as well that this ratio of PAC fundraising to party fundraising does not even factor in financial activity of independent spending by special interest groups, which has dwarfed party activity during the last decade.

Unlike traditional political action committees, which are subject to contribution limits and are required to

disclose all their contributions and spending, independent spending committees face no such limits and often avoid public disclosure rules.

Independent groups, for instance, spent \$48 million during the 2017 Assembly and State Senate contest and about \$50 million in the 2018 congressional election in New Jersey. During the 12-year period, 2005-2017, their spending increased exponentially by 11,458 percent just in state elections.

The undeniable message to voters of these statistics, repeatedly chronicled in columns, white papers and analytical reports released by ELEC, is that the driving force in New Jersey elections is no longer political parties, or even the candidates themselves.

Instead, it is conventional PACs and independent groups run by special interests.

While the First Amendment protects participation by interest groups, which is welcome, the current situation by which special interests are the dominant influence in elections does not bode well for democracy.

Some would say, perhaps rightly, that the genie is out of the bottle, and that trying to return parties and candidates to their preeminence is a futile goal.

But the history of campaign finance law suggests otherwise. Changes to campaign finance laws have redirected the flow of money before in New Jersey and transformed its politics. It can do so again.

A recent column in *Insidernj.com* entitled, "NJ Political Parties Have Been Down Before. They Can Come Back Again," traced reform in New Jersey and its connection to transforming electoral politics in the State.

The most recent example was the 2006 pay-to-play reforms. These reforms undermined a robust party system that was brought about by the 1993 Campaign Finance Reforms. The 2006 reforms helped usher in the current period of weak parties and special interest independent group dominance.

Bipartisan proposals put forth by ELEC would try to restore balance within the electoral system by strengthening political parties and offsetting the influence of special interest independent groups.

Commission recommendations include: election-related disclosure by independent groups, including disclosure of donations; including PACs under pay-to-play law and excluding parties from the law; allowing parties to participate in gubernatorial elections; raising general contribution limits for parties; and, mandating that contractors annually disclose their contributions to PACs and independent groups.

Though not a commission proposal, tax credits for contributions to parties and candidates may help as well.

Political parties have always been an integral part of politics in America and restoring their strength and vitality would not only bring them back into the flow of money but also into the flow of politics and elections in New Jersey.

## An Oral History of the Commission

The New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) is undertaking a new project entitled "An Oral History of the Commission," it was announced today.

According to Jeff Brindle, Executive Director of ELEC, "The project involves an ongoing series of interviews with individuals who in some way have been involved with the Commission and its statutory responsibilities through the years."

Brindle said the series will include current and past commissioners, executive directors, governmental officials, and reformers who have made contributions to the Commission and its mission through the years.

"We hope to create an oral time capsule that will highlight the various issues, reforms, and institutional changes that have been part of the Commission's history," said Brindle. He said that the series will also memorialize those individuals who have passed on who made significant contributions to campaign finance and lobbying regulation in New Jersey.

The interviews will be presented on the Commission's website and on a podcast to be established.

Brindle said the first interview will be with Eric Jaso, the current Chairman of the Commission, and will be presented in November.

"We are excited about this new endeavor with hopes that it will provide a greater understanding of the historic role of the Commission in the electoral and governmental life of the State of New Jersey," said Brindle.

## Big Six Committees Bounce Back from Weak Second Quarter But Year-to-Date Fund-raising Still Lags

Fund-raising by the two state parties and four legislative leadership committees significantly improved during the third quarter but year-to-date receipts still are the third lowest since 2007, according to disclosure reports submitted to the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

“Big Six” fund-raising jumped 135 percent to \$1.2 million for the three months ending September 30. At least three committees—Assembly Republican Victory, Senate Republican Majority and Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee—held events during the period, according to GovNetNJ.com, a legislative bill-tracking service that also lists dates of fund-raisers.

By contrast, combined Big Six fund-raising during the second quarter was down 36 percent to \$525,108 after the eruption of the COVID-19 crisis. GovNetNJ.com reported no Big Six events in April, May, or June. Several individual legislators cancelled or postponed events during the period.

**TABLE 1  
COMPARISON OF QUARTERLY  
FUND-RAISING FOR “BIG SIX”**

REPUBLICANS	FIRST QUARTER 2020	SECOND QUARTER 2020	THIRD QUARTER 2020
New Jersey Republican State Committee	\$ 181,249	\$ 62,938	\$ 395,422
Senate Republican Majority	\$ 37,500	\$ 49,100	\$ 143,500
Assembly Republican Victory	\$ 72,679	\$ 27,000	\$ 114,944
Sub Total- Republicans	\$ 291,428	\$ 139,038	\$ 653,866
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>			
New Jersey Democratic State Committee	\$ 370,195	\$ 202,630	\$ 319,610
Senate Democratic Majority	\$ 31,811	\$ 105,190	\$ 90,156
Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee	\$ 125,950	\$ 78,250	\$ 171,042
Sub Total- Democrats	\$ 527,956	\$ 386,070	\$ 580,808
<b>Total- Both Parties</b>	<b>\$ 819,384</b>	<b>\$ 525,108</b>	<b>\$1,234,674</b>
	<b>Difference-\$</b>	<b>\$ (294,276)</b>	<b>\$ 709,566</b>
	<b>Difference-%</b>	<b>-36%</b>	<b>135%</b>

“Despite the latest quarter-to-quarter rebound, the second quarter drop-off clearly has taken a toll,” said Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director.

“Total year-to-date fund-raising of \$2.6 million ranks as the third lowest since 2007. The \$2.2 million in spending also is the third lowest during that 14-year-period while the \$1.1 million cash-on-hand is the smallest reserve,” Brindle said. “Party committees are not out of the woods yet.”

**TABLE 2**  
**CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACTIVITY BY "BIG SIX"**  
**AT END OF THIRD 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>
2007	\$9,322,604	\$6,713,165	\$7,368,421	\$7,095,891	S/A
2008	\$4,457,887	\$3,508,376	\$1,519,083	\$1,134,427	
2009	\$6,309,496	\$5,098,191	\$3,073,241	\$2,746,784	G/A
2010	\$3,160,458	\$2,859,927	\$1,664,237	\$1,457,787	
2011	\$6,913,921	\$5,025,694	\$3,428,259	\$3,123,885	S/A
2012	\$4,083,910	\$3,971,806	\$1,331,432	\$1,192,473	
2013	\$7,203,008	\$5,917,331	\$2,970,203	\$2,884,025	G/S/A
2014	\$2,444,799	\$1,887,661	\$1,388,946	\$ 765,268	
2015	\$3,896,539	\$3,579,018	\$1,984,629	\$1,346,849	A
2016	\$2,195,300	\$1,985,370	\$1,188,706	\$1,039,918	
2017	\$5,835,574	\$5,354,876	\$2,317,953	\$2,233,450	G/S/A
2018	\$3,846,796	\$3,293,435	\$1,298,934	\$1,214,430	
2019	\$3,717,926	\$3,542,777	\$1,696,720	\$1,590,657	A <sup>1</sup>
<b>2020</b>	<b>\$2,577,166</b>	<b>\$2,173,600</b>	<b>\$1,063,632</b>	<b>\$ 985,996</b>	

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

\*\*G=Gubernatorial; S=Senate; A=Assembly

Through September 30, 2020, Democrats for the year are ahead of Republicans in fund-raising,

**TABLE 3**  
**FUND-RAISING BY "BIG SIX" COMMITTEES**  
**JANUARY 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

<b>REPUBLICANS</b>	<b>RAISED</b>	<b>SPENT</b>	<b>CASH-ON-HAND</b>	<b>NET WORTH*</b>
New Jersey Republican State Committee	\$ 639,610	\$ 560,982	\$ 214,148	\$214,148
Senate Republican Majority	\$ 230,100	\$ 203,067	\$ 55,856	\$ 55,856
Assembly Republican Victory	\$ 212,622	\$ 146,579	\$ 106,826	\$106,826
<b>Sub Total-Republicans</b>	<b>\$1,082,332</b>	<b>\$ 910,628</b>	<b>\$ 376,830</b>	<b>\$376,830</b>
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
New Jersey Democratic State Committee	\$ 892,435	\$ 746,196	\$ 180,258	\$166,289
Senate Democratic Majority	\$ 227,157	\$ 199,769	\$ 416,962	\$383,734
Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee	\$ 375,242	\$ 317,007	\$ 89,582	\$ 59,143
<b>Sub Total-Democrats</b>	<b>\$1,494,834</b>	<b>\$1,262,972</b>	<b>\$ 686,802</b>	<b>\$609,166</b>
<b>Total-Both Parties</b>	<b>\$2,577,166</b>	<b>\$2,173,600</b>	<b>\$1,063,632</b>	<b>\$985,996</b>

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

While the COVID-19 crisis hopefully will pose a short-term fund-raising challenge to party leaders, Brindle said longer-term trends present a more nagging problem that requires ELEC-endorsed legislative reforms.

<sup>1</sup> There was also a special legislative election for the first legislative district Senate seat.

The recommendations include letting party committees accept bigger checks from regular donors as well as public contractors, while sharply limiting the amount public contractors can give to political action committees. Independent special interest groups also should be required to abide by the same disclosure rules as parties and candidates.

“The COVID-19 virus eventually will wane as a threat to political fund-raising. But parties will continue to languish without legislative action to make the election financing system more transparent and accountable while diminishing the influence of “dark money” independent groups,” Brindle said.

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](https://www.facebook.com/NJElectionLaw)) and Twitter ([www.twitter.com/elecni](https://www.twitter.com/elecni)).

## First Reports Show Marijuana Ballot Question Has Drawn \$1.3 Million in Fund-raising; Already on Top Ten NJ Ballot Question List

Three groups supporting or opposing a November 3 ballot question that would legalize marijuana use in New Jersey so far have raised a combined \$1.3 million and spent \$733,523, according to initial disclosure reports filed with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC).

**TABLE 1**  
**CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACTIVITY RELATED TO PROPOSED BALLOT QUESTION  
TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA USE IN NEW JERSEY THROUGH OCTOBER 2, 2020**

GROUP	RAISED	SPENT	PRO/CON
Building Stronger Communities Action Fund Inc.	\$ 700,100	\$289,000	Pro
NJ CAN 2020	\$ 574,558	\$438,603	Pro
Don't Let NJ Go to Pot Inc.	\$ 9,688	\$ 5,920	Con
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,284,346</b>	<b>\$733,523</b>	

“Whether or not this year’s ballot question election turns out to be a true blockbuster in terms of funds spent, early reports show it already is among the top ten ballot questions in the state’s history,” said Jeff Brindle, ELEC’s Executive Director.

“The vote also is historic since it is the first marijuana-related public question to appear before New Jersey voters,” he added.

A political committee called Building Stronger Communities Action Fund Inc. has raised the most money to date. It has collected \$700,100 and spent \$289,000. Its main donor is The Scotts Company of Marysville, Ohio, which gave \$700,000. It also gave \$100,000 to NJ CAN 2020, a second committee supporting legalization.

According to news reports, Scotts launched a subsidiary in 2014 primarily to sell supplies to marijuana growers throughout the nation though it also is hoping to expand indoor urban gardening.<sup>2</sup>

Scotts Miracle-Gro reported in a press release July 29, 2020 that its marijuana-focused subsidiary, Hawthorne Gardening Company, earned \$302.9 million in the most recent quarter, a 72 percent increase from the year before.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fool.com/investing/2020/03/05/scotts-miracle-gro-could-turn-over-a-new-leaf-with.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> <https://scottsmiraclegro.gcs-web.com/news-releases/news-release-details/scottsmiracle-gro-announces-third-quarter-financial-results-1>

In addition to its spending in this year's election, Scotts paid \$180,000 to a lobbying firm in 2017, 2018 and 2019 during years when legislation to legalize marijuana was being weighed by the legislature. Lawmakers decided to put the measure before the public after failing to get enough votes for passage.

During the same three years, more than \$4 million was spent on lobbying, mostly by pro-marijuana groups, according to reports filed with ELEC.

The next biggest fundraiser is another advocate of legalization called NJ CAN 2020. It has raised \$574,558 and spent \$438,603. Its chief donor so far is American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey, which has given \$323,446.

Don't Let NJ Go to Pot Inc. also has sprung up to wage opposition against the ballot initiative. Its initial report showed \$9,688 in fund-raising from six individuals and \$5,920 in spending.

While it is impossible to predict the cost of the marijuana ballot question contest, the \$1.3 million raised so far already would rank tenth on the top ten most expensive New Jersey ballot questions based on inflation-adjusted numbers.

"Unlike states like California, which have laws that make it easy to put public questions before voters, just a handful of New Jersey referendum elections have drawn heavy spending," Brindle said.

**TABLE 2**  
**TOP TEN COSTLIEST NEW JERSEY BALLOT QUESTION**  
**ELECTIONS BASED ON INFLATION-ADJUSTED NUMBERS**

REFERENDUM	OUTCOME	YEAR	SPENDING UNADJUSTED FOR INFLATION	SPENDING INFLATION ADJUSTED
Allow two new casinos in North Jersey	Failed	2016	\$24,669,426	\$26,716,004
Allow casinos in Atlantic City	Passed	1976	\$ 1,351,865	\$ 6,175,291
Jersey City short-term rental restrictions	Passed	2019	\$ 5,615,109	\$ 5,708,695
Increase state minimum wage	Passed	2013	\$ 3,167,928	\$ 3,534,564
Allow simulcasting at state race tracks	Passed	1985	\$ 1,006,918	\$ 2,432,306
Allow casinos in four New Jersey locations	Failed	1974	\$ 612,500	\$ 2,339,204
Higher education bond Issue	Passed	2012	\$ 2,019,690	\$ 2,286,444
Build professional baseball stadium	Failed	1987	\$ 593,948	\$ 1,358,959
Allow sale of Trenton Water Works to private firm	Failed	2010	\$ 1,104,799	\$ 1,316,896
<b>Legalize marijuana use in New Jersey</b>	<b>Pending</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>\$ 1,284,346*</b>	<b>\$ 1,284,346*</b>

\*Funds raised

Seventeen previous marijuana initiatives in other states have averaged \$8.3 million in combined spending, according to the National Institute for Money in Politics. South Dakota, Montana, and Arizona are holding similar referenda this year.

A continuing political committee called Build a Better State PAC has been formed that appears to support one of the two other ballot questions this fall- one that would provide new property tax breaks to veterans. Its disclosure reports are not due until tomorrow (October 15).

There do not appear to be any committees set up to promote or oppose a third ballot initiative that would delay legislative redistricting if census data is received after February 15, 2021.



To view reports filed by political committees involved in this year’s referendum election, go to <https://www.elec.nj.gov/>.

Click on the “Candidate or committee reports” button and set location to “statewide,” office to “cmte ballot question,” and year to “2020” (see below).

The next ballot question disclosure reports are due October 23, 2020. ELEC will make them public on October 29, 2020.

The screenshot shows the ELEC website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ELEC logo and the text "State of New Jersey" and "New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission". Below this is a menu with items: Home, Public Information, Candidates/Committees, Lobbying, Pay-to-Play, Legal Resources, and About ELEC. The main content area features a search filter interface titled "CANDIDATE / COMMITTEE FILING REPORTS". This interface includes a "Help" button and several filter sections: "Candidate or Committee Name" with radio buttons for "First" and "MI Last" and a "Suffix" field; "Location" with radio buttons for "STATEWIDE" and "ALL (Select Alphabetically)"; and a table of filters for "Office" (CMTE BALLOT QUESTION), "Party Affiliation" (ALL), "Election Type" (ALL), and "Year" (2020). At the bottom of the filter section are "Search" and "Clear Fields" buttons.



## 2020 Reporting Dates

Please refer to ELEC's website for up-to-date revised dates

[www.elec.nj.gov/pdf/files/reporting\\_dates/REVISED\\_2020\\_Reporting\\_Dates.pdf](http://www.elec.nj.gov/pdf/files/reporting_dates/REVISED_2020_Reporting_Dates.pdf)

	INCLUSION DATES	REPORT DUE DATE
<b>FIRE COMMISSIONER – FEBRUARY 15, 2020</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 1/14/2020	1/17/2020
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	1/15/2020 – 2/1/2020	2/4/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	2/2/2020 – 3/3/2020	3/6/2020
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 2/2/2020 through 2/15/2020		
<b>APRIL SCHOOL BOARD – May 12, 2020</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 4/10/2020	4/13/2020
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/11/2020 – 4/28/2020	5/1/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	4/29/2020 – 5/29/2020	6/1/2020
48-Hour Notice Reports Start on 4/29/2020 through 5/12/2020		
<b>MAY MUNICIPAL – MAY 12, 2020</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 4/10/2020	4/13/2020
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/11/2020 – 4/28/2020	5/1/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	4/29/2020 – 5/29/2020	6/1/2020
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 4/29/2020 through 5/12/2020		
<b>RUNOFF (JUNE) ** – JULY 7, 2020</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	4/29/2020 – 6/23/2020	6/26/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	6/24/2020 – 7/24/2020	7/27/2020
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 6/24/2020 through 7/7/2020		
<b>PRIMARY (90-DAY START DATE: MARCH 4, 2020) *** – JULY 7, 2020 (See Executive Order No. 120)</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	Inception of campaign* – 6/5/2020	6/8/2020
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	6/6/2020 – 6/23/2020	6/26/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	6/24/2020 – 7/24/2020	7/27/2020
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 6/24/2020 through 7/7/2020		
<b>GENERAL (90-DAY START DATE: AUGUST 5, 2020) – NOVEMBER 3, 2020</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	7/25/2020 – 10/2/2020	10/5/2020
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/3/2020 – 10/20/2020	10/23/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	10/21/2020 – 11/20/2020	11/23/2020
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 10/21/2020 through 11/3/2020		
<b>RUNOFF (DECEMBER)** – DECEMBER 8, 2020</b>		
29-day Preelection Reporting Date	No Report Required for this Period	
11-day Preelection Reporting Date	10/21/2020 – 11/24/2020	11/27/2020
20-day Postelection Reporting Date	11/25/2020 – 12/25/2020	12/28/2020
48-Hour Notice Reporting Starts on 11/25/2020 through 12/8/2020		

**PACs, PCFRs & CAMPAIGN QUARTERLY FILERS**

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2020 – 3/31/2020	4/15/2020
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2020 – 6/30/2020	7/15/2020
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2020 – 9/30/2020	10/15/2020
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	10/1/2020 – 12/31/2020	1/15/2021

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1/1/2020 – 3/31/2020	4/13/2020
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	4/1/2020 – 6/30/2020	7/10/2020
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	7/1/2020 – 9/30/2020	10/13/2020
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	10/1/2020 – 12/31/2020	1/11/2021

\*Inception Date of Campaign (first time filers) or January 1, 2020 (Quarterly filers)

\*\*A candidate committee or joint candidates committee that is filing in a 2020 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 9, 2020 for the Primary Election Candidates and July 17, 2020 for the Independent General Election Candidates.

Note: A fourth quarter 2019 filing is needed for the Primary 2020 candidates if they started their campaign prior to December 4, 2019.  
A second quarter is needed by Independent/Non-Partisan General Election candidates if they started their campaign prior to May 5, 2020.

**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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