



# **Atlantic County Democratic Committee Handbook**

**January 2021**

Chairman – Michael Suleiman, Galloway Twp.

Vice Chairwoman – Audrey Miles, Brigantine

**Edited by Commissioner Caren Fitzpatrick & Chairman Michael Suleiman  
and Terri Baker**



Absecon, NJ 08201  
(609) 225-7753  
[www.atlanticdemocrats.com](http://www.atlanticdemocrats.com)

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## **Atlantic County Democratic Municipal Chairs**

**Municipal Chairs and Meeting Schedules are subject to change**

**Check [www.atlanticdemocrats.com](http://www.atlanticdemocrats.com)**

***for the most up-to-date information about municipal organizations.***



## **County Committee**

County Committee is comprised of all elected county committee members from every election district within the county. County Committee members are the official representatives of the Democratic Party for the district in which they were elected. There are two county committee seats (one male, one female) in every election district in the State. County committee members also provide the grassroots foundation for the Democratic Party.

County Committee members are elected during the June primary election, every congressional election. Elected members take office on the Saturday following the primary election during which they were elected. They serve a two-year term in Atlantic County.

Pursuant to state law, the County Committee has its reorganization meeting on the first Tuesday following the June Primary at a location and time chosen by the current County Chair. The County Chair, Vice-Chair and the other members of the Executive Board are elected by the newly-elected County Committee at this meeting. Unlike most, if not all other county committees in the New Jersey, the Atlantic County Democratic Committee has quarterly routine meetings so that county committee members may hear from their elected and party representatives. Most county committees only meet once every two years for reorganization meetings or when there is a need to fill a vacancy; ACDC believes in greater transparency and collaboration between committee members and all 23 of our municipalities.

County organizations are organized similar to Municipal Committee in that the County Chair is typically someone of importance who has been politically involved in the county for many years. This person, who is a volunteer just like you, is the elected leader of the Democratic Party in the county and is responsible for recruiting and promoting candidates at the state, county, and local levels. He or she often meets with Municipal Chairs for the purpose of promoting the strength of the County organization, sharing information, helping to recruit candidates for local office and coordinating voter outreach efforts.

County political organizations are governed by Title 19 of the New Jersey State Statutes, specifically, sections 19:5-2 and 19:5-3.



## **Municipal Committee**

The Democratic municipal committee is comprised of every elected male and female county committee member in a municipality. Every elected member of county committee is automatically considered a member of the municipal committee. Concurrent with the term as a County Committee member, the municipal committee member takes office on the first Saturday following the primary election, for a two-year term.

The municipal committees meet on the first Monday following the primary election pursuant to state law, at a time and location determined by the municipal chair of the outgoing committee.

Notice of this meeting is given to all municipal committee-elect members. At this re-organization meeting, the new municipal committee elects a municipal party chair for a two-year term. This can be the chair who served the prior two year term or a new officer.

The Municipal Chair is the *de facto* head of the Democratic Party in the municipality. The Chair is typically someone who is an important or involved person in your local community. This elected chair will often represent the municipal committee at meetings with the party's County Chair, countywide elected officials, and legislative officials. The chair is responsible for sharing information with the municipal committee as to news and activities of the Democratic Party on the County, State and National level.

### **Becoming a County Committee Member:**

Persons interested in becoming a County Committee member should contact their local Democratic Municipal Chair to determine if there is a vacancy in the voting district they reside in. There are two different ways to become a County Committee member - both are outlined below:

Filling a County Committee vacancy:

- If a vacancy exists in the voting district, the members of the current Democratic municipal committee can vote to appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the two-year term. After the expiration of the term, the County Committee member filling the vacancy must file petitions to run in the June primary for a full term.

Filing petitions to run for County Committee:

- To run for County Committee, a nomination petition must be filed with the municipal clerk 57 days before the June primary election (typically early April) in order for a name to appear on the ballot.



If the petitions are properly completed and submitted, the name will be placed on the ballot. The male and female in each district receiving the highest number of votes will then be elected as the Democratic county committee members for that district, unless the municipality has elected to have committee members run at-large.

*Quick Tip – the petition must include the following:*

*(The County Clerk will let Municipal Chairs know the number of signatures required. This varies each year.)*

- 1) Signatures of the Democrats who voted in the last primary election;*
- 2) Signatures of voters who are registered Democrats or statements from them that indicate they intend to register as a Democratic in the next primary election;*
- 3) The candidates signed and notarized Certification of Acceptance and Oath of Allegiance; and*
- 4) One signer of the petition that also signs as a witness and is notarized.*

### **Responsibilities of a County Committee Member**

A County Committee member is the official representative of the local, state and federal Democratic Party for an election district, which has between 500 to over 1,000 registered voters. The county committee member is the face of the Democratic Party in the district. A county committee member is responsible for promoting all Democratic candidates up for election and for growing the Party in his or her district. This can be accomplished as follows:

- 1) Register new Democratic voters – when a new family or person moves into a district, County Committee members should talk with them about local politics and, if they are Democratic, register them to vote. This early outreach to new voters shows the Party is engaged in the community and associates the friendly face of a neighbor with the Party.
- 2) Be active in the local municipal committee and County Committee –attend all committee meetings and events.
- 3) Share information – be a resource to local Democratic leadership, elected officials and candidates on the voting district. If an issue arises in your district, for example, opposition to a new soccer field because it will add traffic to roads, let people know! Often small local issues can be the deciding factor in close races for local office and sharing information with Democratic leadership in town is very important.
- 4) Work on Election Day – help the municipal party recruit challengers for each voting district and volunteer to Get-Out-The-Vote on Election Day.
- 5) Organize events for the local Democratic candidates in the district and introduce them to your neighbors and key residents



- 6) Walk door-to-door with the local Democratic candidates and introduce them to your neighbors.
- 7) Act as a surrogate for Democratic candidates in the district.
- 8) Help the local party identify new volunteers from the district who want to get involved and bring them to Democratic events.
- 9) Develop a personal newsletter to keep constituents up-to-date on issues and party events (local & national).
- 10) Stay informed about the candidates and the issues, to enhance discussion with residents in the district.
- 11) Organize or take part during campaign season in an organized door-to-door and phone calling effort to Get-Out-The-Vote in your election district and town. The success of getting out Democratic voters for our candidates relies on the success of your network built as a county committee person working year-round.

### **Phases of a Grassroots Campaign**

As a county committee member, you will be working with campaigns on a grassroots level and it is importation to know the phases of a campaign field operation. Outlined in the next three sections is an overview of the four key phases of a campaign grassroots field operation.

#### **I. Voter Identification:**

It is not an exaggeration to say that the next campaign begins the day after the previous one ends. A local party organization will spend the bulk of its time analyzing and updating its voter files (or building them if they don't yet exist) from the end of November to the end of the next summer. ***It is important to remember that elections are not just about appealing to voters. They are about appealing to the right voters.*** To do this, a County Committee member must have a good understanding of the voters in their election district, which can be done only through the construction of a manageable voter file.

Every County Committee member should be able to retrieve from their municipal chairman or County Democratic Organization a list of all voters in their election district.

Having a detailed understanding of your electorate is essential. For instance, if you are trying to persuade voters to vote Democratic, you will maximize your efforts by targeting solely ***persuadable voters that have a history of voting regularly***. Voters who are undecided or not leaning any particular way are much easier to convince to vote Democratic than registered Republicans. Depending on your town or district, you may have to spend your time or resources communicating to Republicans. Of course, you may convince several Republicans to vote Democratic, but this is a more difficult task than communicating with unaffiliated voters.



It is the responsibility of each County Committee member to update the voter file for your own election district so that phone numbers and addresses are up-to-date. True knowledge about any district will come only from time spent on the ground as the local face of the Democratic Party.

County Committee members may know things that will not appear on any voter registration list, such as people who moved into the neighborhood mid-year, people who recently turned 18, people who have recently passed away or people who are extremely partisan but aren't registered with a party. More importantly, County Committee members are aware of the issues that may be important to their neighbors (i.e., whether a neighbor is pro-choice or believes in climate change). Bringing a personal connection to potential Democratic voters always helps more than any direct mail piece or television commercial.

The responsibilities of a County Committee member go far beyond getting a voter registered and waiting for the campaign season. Members of the local party organization should continually be looking to expand their organization and the voter file using information gathered on the ground in the field.

## **II. Voter Persuasion**

The next phase of the campaign cycle is typically referred to as the persuasion phase. This is the part of the cycle that is typically thought of as actual "campaigning," where there is active solicitation for votes for candidates. Traditionally, the persuasion phase began at the end of the summer but has arrived earlier every year, especially with the increase of mail-in ballots.

At this point, the local organization has spent time and resources figuring out who the voters are. The next step is to target the persuadable voters with the campaign message and convince them to vote for the Democratic candidate. Of critical importance is to identify the voters who are persuadable. Efforts aimed at engaging reliable Democratic voters are often a waste of resources, since they are typically going to vote Democratic anyway.

During the persuasion phase, it may become apparent that you have won over certain number voters. Be sure to mark these voters down in the voter file as "supporters." This will be crucial information when working to get out the vote.

County committee members should expect to be called upon to perform the following activities during this phase of a campaign:

### **A. Door-to-Door Voter Contact**

As members of the local community, County Committee members are the best means to deliver various candidate messages to persuadable voters in their voting district. Often, County Committee members are the only means of delivering a message to voters in their district for campaigns that can't afford direct mail. If no one is home, leave the appropriate literature for the voter to read later.





**Note:** Never leave campaign literature in a mailbox—this is illegal.

**B. Door-to-Door Voter Contact with Candidates**

Candidates often rely on County Committee members to introduce them to voters in their district. Face-to-face contact with a candidate has been proven to be the most effective means of securing a person's vote.

**C. Phone Calls for Candidates**

The goals of phone banks are the same as door to door efforts—delivering the candidate's message to targeted persuadable voters. Using phones is obviously more efficient, as more voters can be contacted per hour. The effect, however, of the contact is somewhat lessened and you are unable to leave literature with the targeted voter.

**D. Hosting Events with Candidates**

County Committee members should offer to host events with local candidates, such as coffee socials or barbeques, to invite voters to interact with these candidates.

**E. Attending Local Events**

County Committee members should represent the Party at local events, such as staffing a voter registration booth at a town fair or representing the Party in a town parade.

**F. Distributing Campaign Materials In-Person & Online**

In addition to distributing campaign literature, County Committee members should help distribute campaign paraphernalia and signs, as well as sharing candidate and platform information on social media.

**G. Letters to the Editor**

County Committee members should contact local supporters and encourage them to write letters to the editors of local newspapers. You may provide them with talking points or sample letters that they can sign if they do not have time to write their own.

Clearly, local party organizations and county committee members assist with much of the heavy lifting for Democratic campaigns. In mid-to-late September, the campaign will enter its third phase of targeting voters for Vote by Mail.



### **III. Vote by Mail:**

The next phase of a grassroots field operation is a Vote by Mail push. In New Jersey, voters can vote by mail for any reason without any excuse, such as work or travel. In addition to registering voters, which is a yearlong priority for county committees, getting supporters to vote by mail, if they are going to be away on Election Day, needs to be a top priority. In recent years the percentage of people voting by mail has increased and campaigns continue to put an increasingly large focus on targeting vote by mail voters. Additionally, recent legislation spearheaded by Governor Murphy & Senate President Sweeney automatically enrolled thousands of voters to receive mail-in ballots in perpetuity, making mail-in ballots sometimes the deciding factor in local races.

Pursuant to state law, the County Clerk will mail VBM ballots to residents who have requested to vote by mail 45 days before an election, which is the end of September. County Committee members should request a list of these voters from the municipal chairman or county organization in order to contact Democrats and undecided voters in the district and ask for their support. This can make the difference in a close election!

County Committee members should vote by mail because County Committee members often have to work long hours on Election Day to help get-out-the-vote or challenge at the polls.

Outlined later in this manual is information on vote by mail rules and procedures. Approximately 72 hours to one week or more before Election Day, you've persuaded as many voters as you can and encouraged Vote by Mail ballots as much as you can. At this point, the campaign enters its fourth and final phase.

### **IV. Get-Out-The-Vote ("GOTV"):**

During this phase of the campaign, the local party organization is focused on making sure every likely Democratic voter gets to the polls on Election Day. This period can range from a week to the final 72-hours of the campaign (Sat-Sun-Mon-Election Day). Once again, members of the county committee are critical to any effective Get-Out-The-Vote effort (GOTV).

At this point, the responsibility of each county committee member is simple: review the voter file for the district, select the Democratic voters and the other voters identified as 100-percent supporters and contact them in the days and hours before the election to make sure they vote. Do not spend time during GOTV talking with undecided voters, rather, only targeted voters who have been identified as supporting the local campaign.

Contact is again made through door-to-door and phone banking efforts, just like in the voter identification, persuasion, and Vote by Mail phases. All of the same rules apply. Door-to-door contact is more effective, but especially in districts with large populations of Democratic voters, it may be possible only to contact them all by phone on Election Day.



During GOTV, county committee members should inform voters of the following critical information:

- (1) Remind the voter that there is, in fact, an election;
- (2) Secure their pledge to come out and vote;
- (3) Provide them with the time the polls open and close;
- (4) Provide them with the address and directions of their polling place, if necessary; and
- (5) Find out if they need any special assistance to get to the polls.

Typically, County Committee members should serve as official challengers in their voting districts. In addition to the challenger duties, County Committee members should have a list of all the Democrats and identified supporters from the voter file for that district. As these people come in to vote, they should be marked off the list. At various pre-determined times in the afternoon and evening, campaign staff or volunteers should contact the challengers to obtain the names of Democrats and identified supporters who have not yet voted. They should then contact all supporters who have not voted and urge them to come out to vote. Assistance like a ride to the polls can be offered to voters to ensure they vote. Additionally, the County Chairperson routinely recruits volunteer Election Day attorneys who work pro bono to protect the integrity of our elections, combat electioneering, and ensure that no one is denied a vote at the polls. It is important that our challengers serve as our eyes and ears so that they may notify our attorneys of any electioneering or wrongdoing.

### **Conclusion**

Serving as a committee person is a year-round project. There is not a single municipal committee in the state that can have a strong political operation when political activity only begins at the end of the summer. County committee members and municipal chairs should be planning and working in December for the next year's election. Efforts to register voters and keep neighbors informed about the candidates and the issues not only help the Democratic Party but have a real impact on improving the quality of life of a community.



## **Your County Committee Year-Round Check List**

### **January and February**

- ☐ Register Democratic Voters
- ☐ Recruit Volunteers
- ☐ Get to know the Democrats who will be running for office this year

### **March**

- ☐ Annual Atlantic County Democratic Convention for federal, state and/or county candidates
- ☐ Nomination petition drive
- ☐ Register Democratic voters
- ☐ Recruit Volunteers

### **April**

- ☐ Candidate petitions due
- ☐ Distribute literature for the candidates
- ☐ Share candidate and platform information on social media
- ☐ Register Democratic voters
- ☐ Recruit Volunteers & Put Volunteers to Work for the Primary Election
- ☐ Distribute Vote by Mail Applications for the Primary Election

### **May**

- ☐ Distribute vote by mail request forms
- ☐ Register Democratic voters
- ☐ Put Volunteers to Work for the Primary Election

### **June**

- ☐ Get-Out-The-Vote for the Primary Election
- ☐ Register Democratic voters

### **July and August**

- ☐ Distribute literature at town and county fairs
- ☐ Help the candidates meet voters
- ☐ Distribute Vote By Mail Applications
- ☐ Register Democratic voters
- ☐ Recruit volunteers & put them to work
- ☐ Ballot drawing for the general election

### **September**

- ☐ Mail-in ballots begin to be delivered; “chase” begins



- ☐ Register Democratic voters
- ☐ Canvass district to ID voters
- ☐ Recruit volunteers & put them to work

#### **October**

- ☐ Canvass district
- ☐ Distribute vote by mail request forms
- ☐ Recruit poll watchers
- ☐ Review list of voters

#### **November**

- ☐ Get-Out-The-Vote for the General Election
- ☐ Oversee election day efforts in your district
- ☐ Thank volunteers
- ☐ File a recount, if necessary

#### **December**

- ☐ Register Democratic voters
- ☐ Recruit Volunteers



## Voter Registration Information

Voter registration is the most important task a county committee person should be responsible for throughout the year. Registering more Democratic voters and friends helps build the party to ensure success in future campaigns. It is your job as a county committee person to make sure your friends, family and co-workers are registered to vote, and are registered Democratic. As you look to register new Democrats here are three possible groups to target with your efforts: families that just moved to the area, new citizens, and families that have a child who just turned eighteen.

To be used as a guide for registration and Election Day challenging efforts, the following is a summary of election laws and regulations with respect to the right to vote in New Jersey.

*Please visit [www.elections.nj.gov](http://www.elections.nj.gov) for all legal guidelines on voter registration.*

### A. Who Is Eligible To Register To Vote

In order to register to vote a person must possess the following qualifications:

- (1) Be a citizen of the United States;
- (2) Be of **18 years of age** by the next election; and
- (3) Be a resident of the election district or county in which they expect to vote **for 30 days** before the election.

#### 1. In-Person Registration

Eligible voters registering in person must have done so on or before the 29<sup>th</sup> day preceding an election to vote. New Jersey now has an automatic voter registration law so that eligible voters are registered to vote when frequenting a Motor Vehicle Commission office.

#### 2. Registration By Mail

If registering by mail, the registrant's form must be postmarked on or before the 29<sup>th</sup> day preceding the election. Voters registering by mail must provide identification when they vote for the first time either at the polling location or via mail in ballot.

#### 3. The Registration Deadline

Mailed registration forms, not postmarked, but dated by the registrant on or before the 29<sup>th</sup> day prior to the immediate election are deemed timely if received not later than four days after the close of registration. Further, statutorily designated voter registration agencies or public agencies may receive timely registrations that may be forwarded to the appropriate county commissioner of registration after the close of registration.

### B. Residency of the Voter

A person may have more than one residence but may not have more than one domicile. One's permanent home is the domicile, which determines where he or she have the right to vote. The



burden of establishing one's domicile rests on the party who relies on it. Domicile is a factual question and each disputed case must be evaluated and determined by its own facts and circumstances.

**1. College or Boarding School Students May Select Domicile**

College or boarding school students may register to vote in their campus community where they reside or at their home. Of course, such students may only be registered in one location or the other, not both.

**2. Military Personnel Voting Rights Are Protected By Law**

Military personnel stationed on a federal base must be allowed to participate in state and local elections. Military personnel stationed overseas or a civilian attached to or serving with the Armed Forces and their spouses and dependents may vote using an overseas military ballot.

**C. Disqualification from Voting By Criminal Conviction**

No person shall have the right to vote who is serving a sentence or is on parole or probation as the result of a conviction of any indictable offense. This disqualification is explicitly required to be read literally and, as such, persons awaiting sentence, receiving a suspended sentence or obtaining a stay or sentence pending appeal should still be permitted to vote. A person who has been disenfranchised due to a previous conviction, whose sentence, parole or probation has fully terminated, or if they have been pardoned may vote again, but must re-register first.

**D. Changes in Residency**

**1. Move Out of County**

A voter who moves from one county to another must re-register in the new county and is eligible to vote only in the new county. If a voter moves out of the county within 29 days of the election, he or she must be allowed to vote, after signing an affidavit at the appropriate polling location for the address in the original county of residence.

**2. Move Within the Same County**

A voter who moves within the same county will not be allowed to vote at his or her old polling location but must be allowed to vote at the new polling place using a provisional ballot upon signing the required affirmation of change of address within the county.

**3. Move Within Same Municipality, But Different District**

When a voter has moved within a municipality, but currently resides in a different election district, he or she should be permitted to vote at the new election district via provisional ballot.

**4. Move within Same Municipality & Election District**

A voter who moves within an election district must be allowed to vote at the polling place after executing a transfer affidavit before an election official at the polling place.



#### E. Changes in Name

If a voter changes his or her name due to marriage, divorce or judgment of court, the voter must file a change of name notice with the county commissioner of registration. Please note, however, that a woman registrant who subsequently marries or remarries is not required to re-register unless she chooses to adopt the surname of her new spouse. If a person who has changed their name fails to notify the commissioner of registration, that person is still permitted to vote under his or her original name at the next election at which they appear to vote following the name change, after signing the poll book with both the registered name and new name.

*Please visit [www.elections.nj.gov](http://www.elections.nj.gov) for all legal guidelines on voter registration.*

### Vote by Mail Information

In New Jersey, a voter can vote by mail for any reason without an excuse. In addition to registering voters, which is a yearlong priority for county committee members, getting people in your district to vote by mail also needs to be a top priority as Election Day draws near. Make sure that any Democratic voter you know who is going to be away requests a vote by mail ballot and votes by mail. Additionally, Democratic voters with inconsistent voting records should be encouraged to vote by mail. In every campaign, **no vote can be taken for granted**, and encouraging voters to vote by mail is a useful way to obtain votes for your Democratic candidates before the polls open on Election Day.

County committee members often have to work long hours on Election Day to help get-out-the-vote or challenge. It is advisable that county committee members vote by mail so that they can focus on Election Day responsibilities and, more importantly, not forget to vote on Election Day. Below is critical vote by mail information.

*Please visit [www.election.nj.gov](http://www.election.nj.gov) for all legal guidelines on voting by mail.*

#### ELIGIBILITY:

In New Jersey, **ANY REGISTERED VOTER** can now vote by mail in any election. No reason or excuse is required. With one application, a voter may request to receive a ballot for a single election, or for all elections in the current year. With that same application, a voter can receive a ballot for every November General Election if the voter so chooses.

#### PROCESS:

##### Step 1.

Obtain and complete a Vote By Mail Ballot Application. A Vote by Mail ballot application can be found online at the NJ Division of Elections website: [www.njelections.org](http://www.njelections.org) or at your local municipal clerk or county clerk's office (contact information can be found at the end of this handbook).

##### Step 2.

Mail the application back to the County Clerk's office





### **Step 3.**

When the ballot arrives in the mail, vote for your candidates, properly complete and sign the forms and mail it back to the Board of Elections Office

***ALWAYS REMEMBER:*** The County Clerk cannot accept faxed or emailed copies of an Application for a Vote by Mail Ballot, unless the voter is a Military or Overseas Voter, since an original signature is required.

### **DEADLINES:**

Applications must be received by mail by the County Clerk no later than seven days before the election you wish to vote in. A Vote by Mail ballot can be requested in person at the County Clerk's office up until 3:00 pm the day before the election. After that, the only way to obtain a mail-in ballot is through a court order. All Vote by Mail ballots must be postmarked on or before Election Day and must be received by the county Board of Elections office by 8:00PM the following Thursday.

***Caution:*** If a voter requests a vote by mail ballot, he or she is marked as “mail-in” in the poll book and cannot vote in the voting machine. If, for whatever reason, the voter does not send their mail-in ballot, loses it, etc., he or she can vote provisionally at their polling place.

Please visit [www.election.nj.gov](http://www.election.nj.gov) for all legal guidelines on vote by mail.

## **COUNTY ELECTION OFFICE INFORMATION**

At the county level, a number of officials and offices are responsible for the administration of elections. Their respective responsibilities are as follows:

### **A. County Clerk**

The county clerk is responsible for receiving petitions for all offices except those filed with the NJ Division of Elections or municipal clerks. Voter registration forms, party declaration forms, and vote-by-mail applications can be obtained at the County Clerks' Office. In addition, election results for every municipality in the County can be obtained on election night after the polls close at the Office of the County Clerk.

The county clerk is also responsible for designing and printing all election ballots, holding drawings for candidate ballot positions, printing and furnishing mail-in ballots, preparing a list of mail-in ballot applications, printing emergency and provisional ballots, approving or rejecting mail-in ballot applications, and certifying elections.

### **B. Superintendent of Elections:**

Ten of the 21 counties in New Jersey have a Superintendent of Elections - Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris and Passaic. In these counties, the duties of the Superintendent include voter registration, inspection of polling places, maintenance and custody of polling machines, poll books, and provisional ballots, and investigation of voting discrepancies. The



Superintendent also has police powers to enforce Title 19 (NJ election law) and serves as the Commissioner of Registration. In counties where there is no Superintendent of Elections, the duties of the Superintendent are assumed by the county Board of Elections.

### **C. Board of Elections:**

All 21 counties have a Board of Elections. The Board of Elections is responsible for the selection of polling place locations, appointment and training of board workers, appointment of challengers, creation and maintenance of election districts and enforcement of the Elderly and Handicapped Accessibility Act. The Board also receives, counts, investigates and certifies mail-in and provisional ballots, and serves as the Board of County Canvassers. In counties where there is no Superintendent of Elections, the Board of Elections assumes the responsibilities of the Superintendent, including acting as the Commissioner of Registration and custodian of voting machines.

### **Current Atlantic County elections officials:**

Board of Elections: Commissioners John Mooney (D), Audrey Miles (D), Lynn Caterson (R) & Mary Jo Coutus (R)  
5903 Main Street  
Mays Landing, NJ 08330  
(609) 645-5867  
Clerks to the Board: Bill Sacchinelli (D) & Sue Sandman (R)

County Clerk: Ed McGettigan (D)  
5901 Main Street  
Mays Landing, NJ 08330  
(609) 625-7000  
Deputy County Clerk: Michael Sommers

Superintendent of Elections: Maureen Bugdon (D)  
5920 Main Street  
Mays Landing, NJ 08330  
(609) 645-5882  
Administrator: Tiffany DiModica



## Important Election Dates – 2021 General Election

Refer to [www.atlanticdemocrats.com](http://www.atlanticdemocrats.com) for exact dates

### MAY

- \_\_\_ - Voter Registration Deadline for June Primary Election
- \_\_\_ - Deadline to apply for a mail-in ballot by mail for June Primary Election

### JUNE

- \_\_\_ - Deadline to apply in-person at the County Clerk's Office for a mail-in ballot for the June Primary Election (3:00 pm)
- \_\_\_ - Primary Election Day; Polls Open from 6am to 8pm
- \_\_\_ - Independent candidate petitions due by 4:00pm

### JULY

- \_\_\_ – School board candidate petitions due

### AUGUST

- \_\_\_ - Official Ballot Position Drawing for the November General Election
- \_\_\_ - Deadline for submission of Public Question proposed by voters and adopted by the local or County Government to be filed with the County Clerk

### SEPTEMBER

- \_\_\_ - Deadline to submit Public Questions for November School Board Elections to County Clerk
- \_\_\_ - Last day a vacancy can occur for Primary Election Nominees
- \_\_\_ - Last Day for filling Primary Election Nominee Vacancies

### OCTOBER

- \_\_\_ - Voter Registration Deadline for November General Election
- \_\_\_ - Deadline for Filing of Challenger Appointments for General Election (second Tuesday before election)
- \_\_\_ - Deadline to apply for a Vote by Mail Ballot by mail for November General Election

### NOVEMBER

- \_\_\_ - Challenger credentials ready for pickup at the Board of Elections
- \_\_\_ - Deadline to apply in-person at the County Clerk's Office for a mail-in ballot for the General Election (3:00 pm)
- \_\_\_ - General Election Day; Polls Open from 6am to 8pm
- \_\_\_ - Deadline for mail-in ballots postmarked on or before Election Day to arrive at the Board of Elections (8:00 p.m.)
- \_\_\_ - County Clerk certifies the Election (unless otherwise directed by a court order)
- \_\_\_ - Deadline to apply for a recount

***As always, contact [info@atlanticdemocrats.com](mailto:info@atlanticdemocrats.com) or leave a message at (609) 225-7753 with any questions and someone from ACDC will get back to you.***



***Thank you for your interest and enthusiasm in the Democratic Party!***