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40: 45-6
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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST
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Sponsors state ment:
The purpose of this bill is to amend the "Uniform Nonpartisan Elections Law," P.L. 1981, c.379 (C.40:45-5 et seq.) so that it is not applicable to commission forms of government

See newspaper clippings--attached:
"Run off-election bill gets Florio's signature," 5-3-90 Philadelphia Inquirer
"Florio ends run-off elections in 3 towns," 5-3-90 Star Ledger

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY 

INTRODUCED JANUARY 25, 1990

By Assemblyman BRYANT

AN ACT concerning municipal elections and amending P.L.1981, c. 379.

## BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-6) is amended to read as follows:
2. This act shall govern all municipalities having adopted a plan or form of government, or a charter, which provides for the election of municipal officers at regular municipal elections held on the second Tuesday in May, including municipalities holding regular municipal elections under the "Optional Municipal Charter Law," P.L.1950, c. 210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.), [under the "commission form of government law" (R.S.40:70-1 et seq.),] ${ }^{1}$ under the "commission form of government law" (R.S.40:70-1 et seq.), ${ }^{1}$ under the "municipal manager form of government law" (R.S.40:79-1 et seq.), under the village form of government (R.S.40:157-16 et seq.), or under any plan or form of government, or charter, hereafter authorized which provides for the holding of regular municipal elections at that time. This act shall govern these municipalities only with respect to the time, manner and method of election of municipal officers. The officers to be elected, and their number, the length of their terms of office, and their powers and responsibilities shall be determined by the laws authorizing the plan or form of government, or charter, which the municipalities have adopted ${ }^{1}$, however, as of the effective date of this amendatory act, a municipality operating under the "commission form of government law" (R.S.40:70-1 et seq.) shall not adopt or continue to use the provisions of section 15 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-19) concerning the holding of run-off elections ${ }^{1}$.
(cf: P.L.1981, c.379, s.2)
${ }^{1}$ [2. Section 4 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-8) is amended to read as follows:
3. On or before the 59 th day prior to a regular municipal election, the names of candidates for all elective offices shall be filed with the municipal clerk, in the following manner and form and subject to the following conditions:

[^0]a. The petition of nomination shall consist of individual certificates, equal in number to at least $1 \%$, but in no event less than 25 , of the registered voters of the municipality or the ward, as the case may be, and shall read substantially as follows:
"I, the undersigned, a registered voter of the municipality of .............., residing at certify that I do hereby join in a petition of the nomination of whose residence is at .................................................................................. the office of mayor (or councilman-at-large, or ward councilman of the $\qquad$ ward, [or commissioner,] or village trustee, as the case may be) to be voted for at the election to be held in the municipality on the ............, 19......., and I further certify that I know this candidate to be a registered voter, for the period required by law, of the municipality (and the ward, in the case of ward councilman) and a person of good moral character, and qualified, in my judgment, to perform the duties of the office, and I further certify that I have not signed more petitions or certificates of nomination than there are places to be filled for the above office.

Signed $\qquad$ ."
Any such petition of nomination which is provided to candidates by the municipal clerk shall contain the following notice: "Notice: All candidates are required by law to comply with the provisions of the "New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act." For further information, please call (insert phone number of the Election Law Enforcement Commission)."
b. Each petition signature shall be on a separate sheet of paper and shall bear the name and address of the petitioner. The candidate for office and his campaign manager shall make an oath before an officer competent to administer oaths that the statements made therein are true, and that each signature to the papers appended thereto is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, to their best knowledge and belief. The oath, signed by the candidate, shall constitute his acceptance of nomination and shall be annexed to the petition, together with the oath of his campaign manager, at the time the petition is submitted.
c. The municipal clerk shall immediately provide the Election Law Enforcement Commission with official certification of the filing or withdrawal of a petition of nomination.
(cf: P.L.1985, c. 92, s.34)] ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$ [3.] 2. ${ }^{1}$ Section 14 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-18) is amended to read as follows:
14. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 of this act, if the voters of any municipality shall adopt the proposition of holding run-off elections in the municipality, at the regular municipal election held in that municipality the candidates receiving the greatest number and a majority of votes cast shall
be elected to the respective offices, except that if:
a. Nine councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and four or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the nine candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
b. Eight councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and four or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the eight candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
c. Seven councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and three or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the seven candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
d. Six councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and three or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the six candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
e. Five councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and two or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the five candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
f. Four councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and two or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the four candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
g. Three councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and one or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the three candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
h. Two councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and one or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

For the purpose of this section, the number constituting a majority of the votes cast shall be computed by dividing by two the number of voters who cast a vote for at least one candidate for councilman-at-large ([or commissioner,] or village trustee) and then adding one. Voting machines to be used in the election shall be equipped, as soon as practicable, with one or more counters so connected as to keep a tally of the number of voters who cast votes for one or more of the candidates for councilman-at-large ([or commissioner,] or village trustee). Until suitable counters have been provided, or whenever the tally of the number of voters cannot be determined for any reason, then the number constituting the majority of the votes cast shall be computed by adding all the votes cast for each candidate for that office, dividing that total by twice the number of councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) to be elected and then adding one.
(cf: P.L.1981, c.379, s.14)

## A2931 [1R]

${ }^{1}$ [4.] 3. ${ }^{1}$ Section 15 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-19) is amended to read as follows:
15. In any regular municipal election held under section 14 of this act, if a sufficient number of candidates do not receive a majority of the votes cast to elect the required number of councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) or no candidate for mayor or no candidate for ward councilman receives a majority of the votes cast for his respective office, a run-off election in the municipality or ward, as the case may be, shall be held on the fourth Tuesday next following that municipal election; unless in any year that Tuesday shall be the date upon which a primary election shall be held, in which case the run-off election shall be held on the fifth Tuesday next following the municipal election.
At the run-off election, the candidates for councilman-at-large ([or commissioner,] or village trustee) shall be those candidates not elected at the regular municipal election who received the greatest number of votes at that election, but the candidates shall be equal in number to twice the number of councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) remaining to be elected. The candidates for mayor or ward councilmen at the run-off election shall be the two candidates for the office who received the greatest number of votes at the regular municipal election. Military service ballots shall be printed and distributed for the run-off election in the same manner, so far as possible, as for other municipal elections.

The candidate or candidates who receive the greatest number of votes at the run-off election shall be elected to the office or offices to be filled. If two or more candidates shall be equal and greatest in votes for any of the purposes of this section, they shall draw lots to determine which one shall enter the run-off election, or be elected, as the case may be.

If any candidate to be voted for at the run-off election dies 7 or more days prior to the run-off election, the candidate for the office not theretofore included in the run-off election, but next highest in number of votes for that purpose shall be substituted at the run-off election in the place of the deceased candidate and his name shall be substituted on the ballots for that of the deceased candidate.
(cf: P.L.1982, c.13, s.1)
${ }^{1}$ [5.] 4. ${ }^{1}$ This act shall take effect immediately.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Prohibits municipalities with commission form of government from utilizing run-off election provisions of "Uniform Nonpartisan Elections Law."

By Assemblyman BRYANT

AN ACT conceming municipal elections and amending P.L.1981, c. 378.

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1. Section 2 of P.L. 1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-6) is amended to read as follows:
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(cf: P.L.1981, c.379, s.2)
3. Section 4 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C. 40:45-8) is amended to read as follows:
4. On or before the 59th day prior to a regular municipal election, the names of candidates for all elective offices shall be filed with the municipal clerk, in the following manner and form and subject to the following conditions:
a. The petition of nomination shall consist of individual certificates, equal in number to at least $1 \%$; but in no event less than 25 , of the registered voters of the municipality or the ward, as the case may be, and shall read substantially as follows:
" l , the undersigned, a registered voter of the municipality of residing at certify that I do

[^1]hereby join in a petition of the nomination of
residence is at
 councilman-at-large, or ward councilman of the ............ ward, [or commissioner,] or village trustee, as the case may be) to be voted for at the election to be held in the municipality on the
$\qquad$ 18. $\qquad$ and I further certify that I know this candidate to be a registered voter, for the period required by law, of the municipality (and the ward, in the case of ward councilman) and a person of good moral character, and qualified, in my judgment, to perform the duties of the office, and I further certify that I have not signed more petitions or certificates of nomination than there are places to be filled for the above office.

## Signed

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Any such petition of nomination which is provided to candidates by the municipal clerk shall contain the following notice: "Notice: All candidates are required by law to comply with the provisions of the "New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act." For further information, please call (insert phone number of the Election Law Enforcement Commission)."
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c. The munic pal clerk shall immediately provide the Election Law Enforcement Commission with official certification of the filing or withdrawal of a petition of nomination.
(cf: P.L.1985, c. 92, s.34)
3. Section 14 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C. $40: 45-18$ ) is amended to read as follows:
14. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 of this act, if the voters of any municipality shall adopt the proposition of holding run-off elections in the municipality, at the regular municipal election held in thit municipality the candidates receiving the greatest number and a majority of votes cast shall be elected to the respective offices, except that if:
a. Nine councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and four or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the nine candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
b. Eight councilmen-at-large (lor commissioners,] or village
trustees) are to be elected and four or mpre candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the eight candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
c. Seven councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and three or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the seven candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
d. Six councilmen-at-large (lor commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and three or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the six candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
e. Five councilmen-at-large (lor commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and two or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the five candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected; or
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h. Two councilmen-at-large (lor commissioners,] or village trustees) are to be elected and one or more candidates for that office receive a majority of the votes cast, the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

For the purpose of this sect on, the number constituting a majority of the votes cast shall be computed by dividing by two the number of voters who cast a vote for at least one candidate for councilman-at-large ([or commissioner,] or village trustee) and then adding one. Voting machines to be used in the election shall be equipped, as soon as practicable, with one or more counters so connected as to keel a tally of the number of voters who cast votes for one or more of the candidates for councilman-at-large ([or commissioner,] or village trustee). Until suitable counters have been provided, or whenever the tally of the number of voters cannot be determined for any reason, then the number constituting the majority of the votes cast shall be computed by adding all the votes cast for each candidate for that office, dividing that total by twice the number of councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) to be elected and then adding one.
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At the run-off election, the candidates for councilman-at-large ([or commissioner,] or village trustee) shall be those candidates not elected at the regular municipal election who received the greatest number of votes at that election, but the candidates shall be equal in number to twice the number of councilmen-at-large ([or commissioners,] or village trustees) remaining to be elected. The candidates for mayor or ward councilmen at the run-off election shall be the two candidates for the office who received the greatest number of votes at the regular municipal election. Military service ballots shall be printed and distributed for the run-off election in the same maniner, so far as possible, as for other municipal elections.
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If any candidate to be voted for at the run-off election dies. 7 or more days prior to the run-off election, the candidate for the office not theretofore included in the run-off election, but next highest in number of votes for that purpose shall be substituted at the run-off election in the place of the deceased candidate and his name shall be substituted on the ballots for that of the deceased candidate.
(cf: P.L.1982, c.13, s.1)
5. This act shall take effect immediately.

## STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to amend the "Uniform Nonpartisan Elections Law," P.L.1981, c. 379 (C. $40: 45-5$ et seq.) so that it is not applicable to commission forms of government.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Removes applicability of "Uniform Nonpartisan Elections Law" from commission form of municipal government.

## STATEMENT TO

## ASSEMBLY No. 2931

with committee amendments

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 8, 1990

The Assembly Municipal Government Committee favorably reports Assembly Bill No. 2931 with Assembly committee amendments.

This bill, as amended by the committee, ensures that municipalities operating under the "commission form of government law," R.S.40:70-1 et seq., do not conduct expensive run-off elections. The amended bill prohibits municipalities operating under the commission form of government from adopting or continuing to use section 15 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-19) concerning the holding of run-off elections.

Prior to being amended by the committee, the bill amended the "Uniform Nonpartisan Elections Law," P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-5 et seq.) to remove its applicability to commission forms of government.

## SENATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL

 GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE
## STATEMENT TO

[FIRST REPRINT]
ASSEMBLY, No. 2931

## STATE O F IEW JRRSEY

DATED: APRIL 26, 1990

The Senate County and Municipal Government Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 2931(1R).

Assembly Bill No. 2931(1R) ensures that municipalities operating under the "commission form of government law," R.S.40:70-1 et seq., do not utilize run-off elections. The amended bill prohibits municipalities operating under the commission form of government from adopting or continuing to use section 15 of P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-19) concerning the holding of run-off elections.

Prior to being first amended, the bill amended the "Uniform Nonpartisan Elections Law," P.L.1981, c. 379 (C.40:45-5 et seq.) to remove its applicability to commission forms of government.


[^0]:    EXPLANATION--Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

    Matter underlined thus is new matter.
    Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:
    Assembly AMG committee amendments adopted February 8, 1990.

[^1]:    - EXPLANATION--Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

    Matter underlined thus is new matter.

