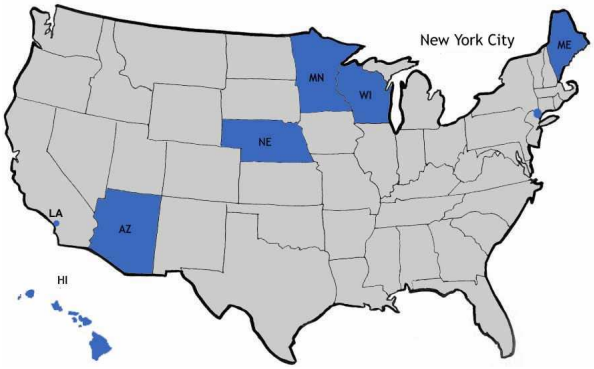
Arizona Data

Arizona Totals

Arizona House 2006	Arizona Senate 2006
Arizona House 2004	Arizona Senate 2004
Arizona House 2002	Arizona Senate 2002
Arizona House 2000	Arizona Senate 2000
Arizona House 1998	Arizona Senate 1998
Arizona House 1996	Arizona Senate 1996
Arizona House 1994	Arizona Senate 1994
Arizona House 1992	Arizona Senate 1992



Arizona

Legislature

- House of Representatives: 60 members, 2 at-large elected in each of 30 Senate districts.
- Elected to two year terms
- Senate: 30 members, elected to two year terms

General Campaign Finance Law in Arizona

The Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) (Section 16-901) defines an election as “any initiative, referendum or other measure or proposition or a primary, general, recall, special or runoff election for any office in this state other than the office of precinct committeeman and other than

a federal office."
Donation limits to candidates for the 2003-2004 State House and State Senate are:

- $280 for individuals and Political Action Committes (PACs) per election.
- $1,440 for "Super PACs" per election. A Super PAC is any PAC that receives donations from 500 or more different individuals of at least $10 in the year prior to applying for Super PAC status with the Arizona Secretary of State.
- No limit for self per election, but candidates are required to provide notification of personal funds spent beyond the threshold of $14,070 and of every additional $7,040 of personal funds spent.

Candidates may not raise more than $7,192 in aggregate from all political committees other than political parties.
Candidates may not raise more than $7,192 in aggregate from political parties or related political organizations.
No person can make contributions to candidates or committees that give to candidates in aggregate greater than $3,360 per calendar year.
Contributions to a state political party are unlimited for individuals, PACs, and national political parties.
Since donors are required to provide identification, there is an implied prohibition on anonymous contributions. All contributions from corporations and labor unions are prohibited.
The Arizona Secretary of State has the statutory authority to adjust contribution limits for inflation.

For candidates who voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures or who are certified as candidates by the Arizona Citizens Clean Election Commission, the total expenditure limit for 2004 is $11,320 for primary elections and $16,980 for general elections for both State Senator and State Representative.
All information above adapted from: State of Arizona Secretary of State Campaign Finance Website (http://www.sosaz.com/cfs/) and the Arizona Revised Statutes (2004).

Public Financing — Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Act
A citizens initiative (Proposition 200) creating the Arizona legislative public financing system passed with 51% of the vote in 1998. The Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Act (ACCEA) amended the state's campaign finance law in order to create a full-public funding alternative for legislative and statewide candidates; the initiative also reduced by 20% the maximum contribution amounts for non-publicly funded candidates. The ACCEA also established the Citizens Clean Election Commission which administers the system, enforces its rules, and provides education to voters.
Funding for ACCEA comes from the following sources:

- A voluntary state income tax check off of five dollars.
- Tax credits for fund donations up to $500 or 20 percent of the taxpayer's total tax owed, whichever is more.
- $100 fee on lobbyists for for-profit entities, including trade groups

of for-profit entities.
- A ten percent surcharge on certain civil penalties and criminal fines.
- Qualifying contributions from candidates certified as MCEA candidates.
- Fines and penalties collected by the Clean Election Commission.

Candidates seeking public funds must meet the following requirements:
- A candidate must file a declaration of intent prior to or during the qualifying period.
- Prior to certification as an ACCEA candidate, candidates may accept early donations from individuals during the qualifying period of $110 or less. The amount of early donations received, excluding qualifying contributions, cannot be greater than ten percent of the total expenditure limit for the election period (for 2004 this amount is $2,830).
- A candidate for the legislature needs a minimum of 200 verified registered voters from his/her district to support his candidacy by giving a qualifying campaign contribution of five dollars per election cycle.

Candidates seeking public funds must obey the following restrictions:
- A candidate must adhere to the total expenditure limit for the election period and cannot spend more than $550 of personal funds.
- The use of public funds is limited to specific campaign goods and services, as determined by the Clean Election Commission.
- A candidate certified as an ACCEA candidate is subject to a total expenditure limit in 2004 of $11,320 for primary elections and $16,980 for general elections for both State Senator and State Representative; these amounts can be adjusted by the nature of the contest (unopposed or opposed) and can be adjusted upward through a matching funds provision.
- Unused ACCEA funds must be returned when the candidate leaves the race or when the election is concluded.

The amount of funds distributed through the ACCEA is determined as follows:
- For contested primaries, the amount distributed is equal to the primary election spending limit. For uncontested primaries, the amount distributed is equal five dollars times the number of qualifying contributions for that candidate received by the Commission. For an independent candidate, the amount distributed is 70 percent of the primary spending limit.
- For contested general elections, the amount distributed to all candidates, including independents, is equal to the general election spending limit. For uncontested general elections, the amount distributed is equal five dollars times the number of qualifying contributions for that candidate received by the Commission.
- ACCEA provides candidates in dominant one-party districts (i.e. districts in which one party has a registration advantage greater than ten percent) with the option to receive 150 percent of the normal

primary distribution for the primary campaign, under the provision that the funds available to them for a general election campaign, should they win the primary, will be reduced by the same amount. This provision in effect switches the amounts available.

- ACCEA also provides matching funds for participating candidates. In primary elections, ACCEA candidates are eligible to receive matching dollars, up to three times their original distribution, for each dollar their opponent goes over the original limit. In general elections, the same provisions apply but the threshold for matching dollars is not the original general election fund distribution but that distribution plus any funds left unspent from the primary campaign. Independent expenditures are also factored into the equation, with spending used against a publicly-funded candidate or for the privately-funded candidate counting as expenses of the privately-funded candidate. Independent expenditures on behalf of the publicly-funded candidate are subtracted from the total expenses of the privately-funded candidate.

All information above adapted from: State of Arizona Citizens Clean Election Commission Website (http://www.ccec.state.az.us) and the Arizona Revised Statutes (2004).

Arizona Citizens Clean Election Act
Participating Candidates
Chart of Spending and Contribution Limits 2004

	Legislature
Primary Election Spending Limit	$11,320
One-Party-Dominant Reallocation Option Primary Election Spending Limit [1]	$16,980
Unopposed Primary Election Spending Limit [2]	$5Qualifying Contributions
General Election Spending Limit	$16,980
One-Party-Dominant Reallocation Option General Election Spending Limit [1]	$11,320
Unopposed General Election Spending Limit [2]	$5 Qualifying Contributions
Independent Candidate Primary and General Election Funding [3]	$19,810
Minimum Qualifying Contributions	210 x $5 = $1,050
Maximum Early Contributions (aggregate)	$2,830
Maximum Early Contribution from an Individual	$110
Maximum Personal Contributions [4]	$550
70%/10% of Primary Election Spending Limits [5]	$7,924/$1,132
70%/10% of General Election Spending Limits [5]	$11,886/$1,698

Notes:

1. A candidate who is the member of the dominant political party in a one-party-dominant district may choose to reallocate general election period funding to the primary election period. One-party-dominant legislative districts will be determined by the CCEC by January 1, 2004. [A.R.S. § 16-952(D)]
2. Participating candidates who are unopposed in an election, the election of any other party, and by any opposing independent candidate will receive an amount equal to the $5 qualifying contributions submitted by the candidate and certified by the CCEC. The unopposed candidate is not eligible to receive matching funds. If a candidate is unopposed in both the primary election and the general election and received the amount equal to $5 times the number of valid qualifying contributions in the primary election, the candidate will NOT receive additional funding for the general election. The candidate may carry forward primary CCEC funding into the general election period. [A.R.S. § 16-951(A)(3), (C) & (D)]
3. Independent candidates receive 70% of the sum of the primary election spending limit and the general election spending limit. The funding is received as soon as the candidate is approved to receive funding and is available for the candidate to spend in both the primary and general elections. [A.R.S. § 16-951(A)(2) & -953(A)]
4. Personal contributions include the candidate's personal monies and monies given to a candidate from certain family members. A family member includes the candidate's parent, grandparent, spouse, child or sibling, and the parent or spouse of any of those people. These people may give up to $110 to the candidate, however their contributions count towards the personal contribution limit. [A.R.S. § 16-901(10) & (18)]
5. Nonparticipating candidates must file "trigger reports" when certain dollar amounts are exceeded. The reports are used by CCEC to calculate matching funds due to participating candidates. Nonparticipating candidates must file an original report on the correct filing date, when in the:

   • **Primary Election Period:** Expenditures through the primary election exceed 70 % of the primary election spending limit; or
   • **General Election Period:** Total contributions made to any date during the general election period, less expenditures made through the primary election, exceed 70 % of the general election spending limit.

   Nonparticipating candidates must file supplemental reports, which are triggered after the original report has been made, on the correct filing date, when in the:

   • **Primary Election Period:** Expenditures exceed 10 % of the original primary election spending limit or $25,000 whichever is lower, before the general election period; or
   • **General Election Period:** Contributions less expenditures through the primary election exceed 10 % of the original general election spending limit or $25,000 whichever is lower, during the general election period.

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