

ARIZONA

Ethics Agencies

- 1. Is there an ethics agency, with the authority to conduct its own investigations, including public hearings and subpoena power?**

Arizona does not have an independent ethics agency.

Each chamber of the Arizona legislature has an ethics committee responsible for interpreting the code of ethics, conflict of interest and financial disclosure requirements. It investigates complaints and charges against its members of its house and recommend further actions to the house. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 38-519\(c\)](#). The committee of each chamber is not an independent body since it is composed of members of the respective chamber.

- 2. Will the ethics agency accept anonymous complaints and is the ethics agency required to reveal the name of the complainant to the respondent?**

Arizona does not have an independent ethics agency.

- 3. Does the ethics agency have the ability to sanction, including personnel actions, injunctions, and fines?**

Arizona does not have an independent ethics agency.

- 4. Are the members of the ethics agency protected from removal without cause?**

Arizona does not have an independent ethics agency.

Gifts

- 5. Are elected and appointed executive branch officials and legislators prohibited from accepting gifts from high-risk sources (lobbyists, lobbyists' principals, government contractors) in an aggregate of \$250 or more?**

Elected and appointed executive branch officials and members of the legislature may not accept gifts worth more than \$10 or designed to influence the recipient's official conduct from lobbyists or lobbyists' principals. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 41-1232.02\(J\)](#). Additionally, they are barred from accepting any form of entertainment from high-risk sources, except when it is incidental to a speaking event or is a "special event". [ARIZ. REV. STAT. §§ 41-1232.08\(A\), 41-1231\(9\)\(e\)](#). An exception for reciprocal exchange of gifts, as well as standard exceptions apply. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 41-1231\(9\)](#).

6. Are elected and appointed executive branch officials and legislators prohibited from accepting gifts from persons other than high-risk sources in an aggregate of \$250 or more?

Executive branch officials and employees are prohibited from securing anything valuable that may influence them with respect to their duties. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 38-504\(C\)](#). Members of the legislature are only barred from accepting gifts “upon an agreement or understanding that his vote” will be influenced. [Az. S.R. 29\(A\)\(1\)](#), [Az. H.R. 34\(A\)\(1\)](#).

7. Are elected and appointed executive branch officials and legislators required to publicly disclose gifts that they receive?

Elected and appointed executive branch officials and legislators are required to report any gift worth more than \$500 on annual financial disclosure forms, with standard exceptions. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 18-444\(A\)\(8\)](#).

Campaigns

8. Does the state require reporting of contributors to independent spenders?

Every committee which makes independent expenditures must file a report itemizing the contributions exceeding \$50 received from individuals, including information on the name, occupation and employer and the amount and date of their contributions. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. §§ 16-901\(10\), 16-926\(B\)\(2\)\(a\)\(i\)](#). The reports must also disclose all contributions from corporations, LLCs, and labor organizations, including the amount and date of the contributions. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-926\(B\)\(2\)\(a\)\(vi\), \(vii\)](#). There are no provisions requiring the disclosure of funders of 501(c)s or beneficial owners of LLCs that contribute to independent spenders.

9. Does the state require disclosure of funders of ballot measures and independent expenditures on print media, broadcast media (TV, radio, etc.) and Internet-based media (Facebook, twitter, Google, other online platforms)?

The state requires that a person who makes an expenditure for an advertisement include the following disclosures in the advertisement or solicitation: “(1) the words "paid for by", followed by the name of the person making the expenditure for the advertisement or fund-raising solicitation and, (2) whether the expenditure was authorized by any candidate, followed by the identity of the authorizing candidate, if applicable.” [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-925\(E\)](#).

The definition of “advertisement” is very broad and includes all information and materials that are placed in a communication medium for the purposes of influencing an election. However, the disclosure requirement excludes “social media messages, text messages or messages sent by a short message service.” It also does not include advertisements placed as a link on a website that leads to another website which complies with disclosure requirements. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-901\(1\)](#).

Legislators

10. Do legislators have to disclose client names as part of their financial disclosure reports?

Legislators are only required to disclose their employers, not their clients. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 18-444.](#)

Appendix: Sources of Law & Guidance

Statutes

Arizona Title 16 – Elections and Electors ([ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 16-901, et seq.](#))

Arizona Title 18 – Information Technology ([ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 18-444](#))

Arizona Title 38 – Public Officers and Employees ([ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 38-501, et seq.](#))

Arizona Title 41 – State Government ([ARIZ. REV. STAT. §§ 41-1231-1232, et seq.](#))

Regulations

[Arizona Administrative Code, Title 2, Chapter 5 - Department of Administration - State Personnel System](#)

[Arizona House Rules](#)

[Arizona Senate Rules](#)