

July 26, 2018

Thomas Collins, Executive Director
Clean Elections Commission
1616 West Adams Street, Suite 110
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

18 JUL 27 PM 4:27 CCEC

Re: Campaign Finance Violations by One Arizona

Dear Mr. Collins:

We are writing to report flagrant campaign finance violations by One Arizona, doing business as Sunlight Arizona ("Sunlight Arizona"), a corporation claiming to be a Section 501(c)(3) charity.

Sunlight Arizona is expressly advocating against the reelection of several Republican candidates for the Arizona State Senate:

- Senator Sylvia Tenney Allen, District 6
- Senator Frank Pratt, District 8
- Speaker of the House J.D. Mesnard, District 17
- Senator Kate Brophy-McGee, District 28 (collectively, the "Candidates")

Sunlight Arizona is engaged in a multi-phase direct mail and electronic advertising campaign to likely general election voters in each district that discuss the Candidates' voting records as incumbent legislators in a derogatory light. The mailers and online Facebook advertisements have no reasonable meaning other than to advocate for the defeat of each Candidate in this election cycle.

While the mailers and Facebook advertisements purport to address legislative matters, the topics presented are front-and-center in this year's election cycle. Moreover, the subjects of some of the mailers—energy and education—are campaign centerpieces for Democrat candidate campaigns and are the subjects of two ballot initiatives.

In addition, the physical mail and electronic advertisements are precisely timed to the election cycle. The materials were distributed in June of this year. It defies reason to argue that they relate to any legislation. The 2019 legislative session does not convene for six months (January 14, 2019) and the 2018 legislative session adjourned three months ago (May 4, 2018). All referenced material was distributed by Sunlight Arizona after the 2018 legislative session adjourned. There is no opportunity whatsoever for any of these Candidates, let alone any legislator, to vote on any issue raised in the mailers unless they are elected to serve in the 2019 session.

Substantial evidence supports the conclusion that Sunlight Arizona exists primarily to expressly advocate against the election of the Candidates while posing as a non-profit. Sunlight Arizona must register as a political action committee ("PAC") under Arizona law. I respectfully

request that the Citizens Clean Elections Commission initiate an investigation pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 16-941(D) and 16-957.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

a) District 28 Election

Senator Brophy-McGee represents District 28. In 2016, she won a closely contested election by just over 2,000 votes, receiving 51% of the vote. *See Exhibit 1*, a copy of Ballotpedia 2016 Arizona election results. District 28 is expected to again be a competitive legislative district in the 2018 general election and may impact which party controls the State Senate for the 2019-2020 term. *See, e.g., Exhibit 2*, a copy of an AZ Central Article discussing competitive districts in 2018.

The 2018 legislative session adjourned on or about May 4, 2018, so there has not been any active legislation and Senator Brophy-McGee has not cast a vote since that date. She cannot cast additional votes on the issues raised in the mailers unless reelected in District 28 for the 2019-2020 term.

In the primary election, which occurs on August 28, 2018, Senator Brophy-McGee is running against Kenneth Bowers. If she wins the primary, the general election will occur on November 6, 2018, and Senator Brophy-McGee will run against democrat Christine Marsh. Thus, all mailers and online content distributed to District 28 voters about Senator Brophy-McGee's voting record (which were all sent after *the 2018 legislative session adjourned*) serve no purpose other than to advocate against the reelection of Senator Brophy-McGee. *See Exhibit 3, Exhibit 4, and Exhibit 5*, which are the mailers sent to District 28 voters; *see also Exhibit 6*, a copy of the Facebook page that includes the various advertisements distributed by Sunlight Arizona.

b) District 17 Election

Speaker Mesnard represented District 17 in the 2017-2018 legislative term. He does not have a primary opponent and will be running against democrat Steve Weichert in the general election on November 6, 2018. The mailers and Facebook advertisements distributed by Spotlight Arizona to voters in District 17 are nearly identical to the mailers and advertisements sent to voters in District 28. *See Exhibit 7, Exhibit 8, and Exhibit 9*, which are the mailers being sent to District 17 voters; *see also Exhibit 6*. Because the materials were sent after the 2018 legislative session adjourned, they serve no purpose other than to advocate against his reelection.

c) District 8 Election

Senator Pratt represented District 8 in the 2017-2018 legislative term. In 2016, he won a closely contested election by just under 4,000 votes. *See Exhibit 1*. As of March 2018, District 8 has approximately the same number of registered democrats and republicans. *See Exhibit 10*, a copy of the State of Arizona March, 2018 voter registration. It is expected to be a competitive legislative district in the 2018 general election.

He does not have a primary challenger and will run in the general election against the winner of democratic primary between Natali Fierros Bock and Sharon Girard. It is unclear if mailers were sent to voters in District 8, but identical Facebook advertisements were distributed to voters in that district. *See Exhibit 6.* The Facebook advertisements were distributed after the 2018 legislative session adjourned, so they could serve no purpose other than to advocate against his reelection.

d) District 6 Elections

Senator Allen represented District 6 in the 2017-2018 legislative term. In 2016, she won a closely contested general election by approximately 1,750 votes, at just under 51% of the vote. *See Exhibit 1.* District 6 is expected to again be a competitive legislative district in the 2018 general election and may impact which party controls the State Senate for the 2019-2020 term. *See, e.g., Exhibit 2.*

She does not have a primary challenger and will run in the general election against democrat Wade Carlisle. It is unclear if mailers were sent to voters in District 6, but identical Facebook advertisements were distributed there. *See Exhibit 6.* The advertisements were also distributed after the 2018 legislative session adjourned, so they serve no purpose other than to advocate against her reelection.

e) Sunlight Arizona

Sunlight Arizona is a domestic nonprofit corporation registered with the Arizona Corporation Commission. *See* a copy of Sunlight Arizona's registration with the Arizona Corporation Commission, attached hereto as **Exhibit 11**. Its articles of incorporation and numerous Facebook advertisements claim that it is registered as a 501(c)(3) with the Internal Revenue Service. **Exhibit 12; Exhibit 6.**

Sunlight Arizona is not registered as a PAC or otherwise with the Secretary of State. It has not submitted any campaign finance disclosure forms to the Secretary of State, nor has it submitted independent expenditure notifications as required by A.R.S. § 16-941(D).

The officers and directors of Sunlight Arizona are Ian Danley, Tomas Robles, Alejandro Gomez, Eduardo Sainz, and Brendon Walsh. On information and belief, these are well connected political operatives in the State who often act to influence elections. They either are or have been affiliated with various organizations including the Democratic National Committee, Mi Familia Vota, and La Lucha. Further, Ian Danley is David Garcia's campaign manager—a democratic candidate for governor. *See Exhibit 13* at p. 4, a copy of a Politico article on Arizona politics. There can be no doubt that Sunlight Arizona is a political organization whose primary purpose is to influence electoral outcomes.

f) Mailers and Electronic Material Distributed by Sunlight Arizona

On information and belief, from approximately June 2nd through 14th 2018, Sunlight Arizona sent the various mailers referenced above as **Exhibits 3-5** through **Exhibit 7-9** to

registered voters who are likely to vote in the general election. These mailers were sent to registered voters only in District 28 and 17. Moreover, nearly identical advertisements were distributed on Facebook to voters in Districts, 28, 17, 8, and 6 from June 23 through June 29. *See Exhibit 6*. Each district will host a closely watched and contested election this fall. The materials were distributed approximately one to two months after the 2018 legislative session adjourned.

One advertisement distributed to voters in each district states that the Candidate voted for a budget that failed to cap class sizes or even study the effect of class size, then asks potential voters to “Vote to reduce class sizes in 2019!” *See Exhibits 3, 6 and 7*. The second advertisement states that each Candidate voted for a bill that weakens consumer protections and asks voters to tell the Candidate “to stop putting Arizona families’ financial future at risk.” *See Exhibits 4, 6, and 8*. The third advertisement states that the Candidates voted for a bill which imposes only small fines on billion-dollar utility companies for violations and to the Candidates “to protect Arizona’s future and hold irresponsible corporations accountable.” *See Exhibits 5, 6, and 9*.

Each voter that we are aware received the mailers frequently votes. *Exhibit 14*, a document outlining voting history of individuals who received the mailers. Also, by clicking on “See Ad Performance” on the Sunlight Arizona Facebook advertisement page, it is clear that the advertisements were distributed largely to females and younger voters—demographics targeted by democrats. *See the electronic version of Exhibit 6*, available at [https://www.facebook.com/politicalcontentads/?active_status=all&ad_type=ads-with-political-content&page_ids\[0\]=815811961946664&q=sunlight%20arizona](https://www.facebook.com/politicalcontentads/?active_status=all&ad_type=ads-with-political-content&page_ids[0]=815811961946664&q=sunlight%20arizona) (only accessible with Facebook credentials).

The various issues raised in the materials are front-and-center in this year’s election cycle. Moreover, the subjects of some of the mailers, energy and education, are campaign centerpieces for Democrat candidate campaigns. For example, democratic candidate Christine Marsh in District 28 is running almost predominantly on an education and energy platform. *See Exhibit 15*, a copy of portions of Christin Marsh’s campaign website. Also, democratic candidate Wade Carlisle in District 6 is running on a similar platform. *See Exhibit 16*, a copy of portions of Wade Carlisle’s campaign website.

II. LEGAL AUTHORITY

A corporation may make (i) unlimited, uncoordinated expenditures supporting or opposing candidates and (ii) unlimited, uncoordinated contributions to entities other than candidate committees that support or oppose candidates. A.R.S. 16-916(A)-(B). The law identifies these as “independent expenditures” and defines them as any expenditure by an entity, other than a candidate committee, that (1) “[e]xpressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate” and (2) “[i]s not made in cooperation or consultation with or at the request or suggestion of the candidate or the candidate’s agent.”¹ A.R.S. § 16-901(31). “Clearly identified candidate” means that the name or a description, image, photograph or drawing of the candidate appears or the identity of the candidate is otherwise apparent by unambiguous reference.” A.R.S. §16-901(9).

¹ If evidence of coordination between Sunlight Arizona and any political campaign comes to light, the mailers and advertisements would be deemed campaign contributions in violation of numerous other statutory provisions.

Under Arizona law, there are two forms of “express advocacy.” First, a communication containing express campaign slogan or words that in context can have no reasonable meaning other than to advocate the election or defeat of one or more clearly identified candidates. A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(1). Second, and directly related to this complaint, express advocacy includes the following elements:

- [1] Making a general public communication, such as in a broadcast medium, newspaper, magazine, billboard or direct mailer
- [2] referring to one or more clearly identified candidates and
- [3] targeted to the electorate of that candidate(s)
- [4] that in context can have no reasonable meaning other than to advocate the election or defeat of the candidate(s), as evidenced by factors such as the presentation of the candidate(s) in a favorable or unfavorable light, the targeting, placement or timing of the communication or the inclusion of statements of the candidate(s) or opponents.

A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(2) (emphasis added).

This definition comports with federal case law about what constitutes express advocacy and therefore can be regulated under the First Amendment. *See, e.g., Fed. Election Comm’n v. Furgatch*, 807 F.2d 857, 865 (9th Cir. 1987) (holding that an advertisement stating, “don’t let him do it,” in reference to Jimmy Carter during a presidential election was express advocacy that could be regulated).

The Citizens Clean Elections Act requires that a corporation making independent expenditures relating to an office that cumulatively exceeds \$500 in an election cycle must file reports with the Secretary of State in accordance with A.R.S. § 16-958. A.R.S. § 16-941(D). A supplemental report is required each time a previously unreported independent expenditure exceeds \$1,000. A.R.S. § 16-958(A).

III. LEGAL VIOLATIONS

Sunlight Arizona is spectacularly ignoring Arizona legal requirements for registration and reporting as a political committee. Its various mailers and advertisements constitute express advocacy, as that concept is defined under Arizona law. First, under A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(1), the advertisements pertaining to class size contain express words that in context can have no reasonable meaning other than to advocate the defeat of the Candidates. A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(1). They state that each Candidate voted against lowering class sizes, then asks the electorate to “[v]ote to reduce class sizes in 2019!” This is an express instruction to voters to not support the Candidates this election cycle.

Second, under A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(2), each of the mailers and advertisements are clearly “general public communication, such as . . . [a] direct mailer” that are referring to specific Candidates. A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(2). They are also specifically targeting likely voters in each Candidate’s electoral district. *Id.*

Thus, the only remaining question as to whether the materials constitute express advocacy under A.R.S. § 16-901.01(A)(2) is whether the materials have no reasonable meaning other than to advocate for the defeat of the Candidates in this election cycle. The factors that should be considered include “presentation of the candidate(s) in a favorable or unfavorable light, the targeting, placement or timing of the communication or the inclusion of statements of the candidate(s) or opponents.” Based on the following, there is no doubt the mailers and advertisements are express advocacy:

1. The timing of the materials being distributed to voters demonstrates that the only reason they were sent was to advocate against the Candidates in this election cycle. The materials were sent in June, at least a month after the 2018 legislative session adjourned, meaning they are not rationally related to how the Candidates would vote on the issues raised. All of these communications are being made in the middle of the Candidates’ campaigning for their respective district’s primary and/or general election. If the intention of the mailers and ads was to advocate on specific issues, they would have been sent during the 2018 legislative session. Or, alternatively, the mailers would be sent after the general election, when a candidate has been elected to office and can vote on these issues. There is no reason to distribute these materials other than to influence the election.
2. The legislative districts targeted by Sunlight Arizona are competitive districts. In 2016, each of the above referenced districts were stringently contested and decided by narrow margins. The voter registration in these districts also indicate the vote in each will be close. There are any number of other members of the legislature that Sunlight Arizona could have targeted with these mailers—so why these Candidates? There is only one answer: because the Candidates are running in tightly contested districts and the mailers are intended to influence the general election.
3. The content of the mailers and ads, including issues like education and energy, are hot button issues for democrats this election cycle. They are also the subject of several proposed initiatives and referenda. The subject matter of the mailers indicates Sunlight Arizona is targeting voters.
4. On information and belief, the mailers and ads naming each Candidate were distributed primarily to persons in the Candidates’ districts. If Sunlight Arizona was really trying to advocate for these issues, why not distribute similar mailers widely across Arizona? The placement of the mailers indicates Sunlight Arizona is expressly advocating against each Candidate this election cycle.
5. Each pamphlet paints in an unfavorable light the Candidate discussed because of his or her voting record on each discrete issue. Based on the text in each pamphlet, it is clear that the issues being discussed are not the primarily message being conveyed to voters; rather, the intended message to the electorate is that the

Candidate's actions during the 2017-2018 term must be rejected by the people in the 2018 election cycle.

6. On information and belief, the mailers and ads are targeted towards likely voters in the 2018 general election in each district. For example, in District 28, several of the mailers were sent to voters who have voted in many recent elections and are likely to do so again this election cycle. **Exhibit 14**. Also, the Facebook ads target demographics who are likely to vote this election.

These violations are more flagrant than those identified by the Commission in Legacy Action Foundation Fund, Case Number 14-007, in front of the Citizens Clean Election Commission in 2014. *See Exhibit 17*, Order of the Commission. In that case, the Commission considered television advertisements funded by a 501(c)(4) organization. The advertisements only stated that Scott Smith should run the U.S. Conference of Mayors more like Mesa, of which he was the mayor. However, because these advertisements were running in the last two weeks of his term as mayor of Mesa, and while he was campaigning for governor, the Commission determined that the context clearly demonstrated these ads were express advocacy asking the electorate to vote against Smith for governor. The Commission went on to fine the organization for failure to file various campaign finance disclosure forms.

The violations identified here are on par with the violations identified by the court in *Committee for Justice & Fairness v. Arizona Secretary of State's Office*. In the case, the Court considered a television advertisement regarding Tom Horne, who was a candidate for attorney general at the time. 235 Ariz. at 349, 332 P.3d at 96. Horne was still the Superintendent for Public Instruction at the time, and the advertisement stated that Horne had in the past voted against tougher penalties on statutory rape and allowed a teacher back in the classroom who had been looking at pornography in the classroom. *Id.* The advertisement urged viewers to tell Horne "to protect children, not people who harm them." *Id.* The Court easily concluded that this was express advocacy based on the following:

The advertisement referred by name to Tom Horne, who was by that time clearly identified as the Republican candidate for Attorney General. It was aired on Channel 12, which broadcasts in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area and beyond, and thus may be presumed to have targeted the electorate for such a statewide office. Although the advertisement only referred to Tom Horne in his then[-] position of Superintendent of Public Instruction and called upon viewers to contact him at his office in the Department of Education, the only reasonable purpose for running an advertisement, during an election campaign, which cost approximately \$1.5 million to produce and broadcast, to critique Tom Horne's past actions as a former member of the legislature and as an occupant of a post he would soon vacate, was to advocate his defeat as candidate for Attorney General.

Id. at 354, 332 P.3d at 101.

Here, because the mailers and ads are express advocacy, the money spent on them are independent expenditures under Arizona statute (or they could otherwise be deemed campaign contributions if evidence of coordination comes to light). See A.R.S. § 16-901(31). Further, the Citizens Clean Election Act requires that Sunlight Arizona file campaign finance reports with the Secretary of State, because the mailers and advertisements relate to certain public offices, and they cost more than \$500 to produce and distribute. A.R.S. § 16-941(D). This includes initial statements and supplement statements under A.R.S. § 16-958. Sunlight Arizona has filed no reports under either A.R.S. § 16-958 and has therefore violated the Citizens Clean Election Act.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, we respectfully request that a full investigation be launched into the operation of Sunlight Arizona, and, at a minimum, it be forced to comply with Arizona law regarding registration and the disclosure of money spent to influence elections.

Sincerely,

Bert Moll
Bert Moll
1502 W. Wagner Dr.
Gilbert, AZ 85233

Michael Francis
Michael Francis
35 W. Kaler
Phoenix, AZ 85021

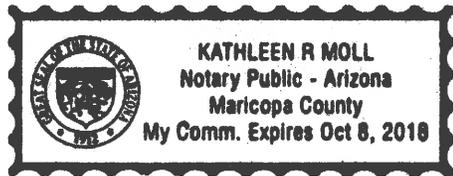
State of Arizona)
County of Maricopa)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me by **Bert Moll** this 27th day of July, 2018.

Kathleen R. Moll
Notary Public

My commission expires:

October 8, 2018



State of Arizona)
County of Maricopa)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me by **Michael Francis** this 26th day of July, 2018.

Tricia L. Crichton
Notary Public

My commission expires:

December 27, 2021



EXHIBIT 1

Arizona State Senate elections, 2016

Arizona 2016 elections



[Presidential](#) • [U.S. Senate](#) • [U.S. House](#) • [State executive offices](#) • [State Senate](#) • [State House](#) • [State judges](#) • [Local judges](#) • [State ballot measures](#) • [School boards](#) • [Municipal](#) • [Recalls](#) • [Candidate ballot access](#)



All **30 seats** in the Arizona State Senate were up for election in 2016. Democrats gained one seat in the November 2016 general election.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Democrats fielded unopposed candidates in seven districts, while Republicans had six unchallenged candidates.
- In the eight districts with open seats, two districts had general election competition. Six seats were held by Republicans and the other two were held by Democrats.
- If Democrats were to make any gains, it would have been in the 17 districts that had general election competition between two major party candidates; only five seats were competitive or mildly competitive in 2014.^[1]
- Republicans held a state government trifecta heading into the election.

2016 Arizona Senate Elections



Primary August 30, 2016
General November 8, 2016

2016 Election Results

2014 • 2012 •
 2010 • 2008
 2006 • 2004 •
 2002 • 2000

Introduction

Elections for the office of Arizona State Senate took place in 2016. The primary election took place on August 30, 2016, and the general election was held on November 8, 2016. The candidate filing deadline was June 1, 2016.

2016 Elections

Choose a chamber below:

Select an election

Majority control

See also: Partisan composition of state senates

Heading into the election, the Republican Party held the majority in the Arizona State Senate:

Arizona State Senate		
Party	As of November 7, 2016	After November 8, 2016
Democratic Party	12	13
Republican Party	18	17
Total	30	30

Retired incumbents

Eight incumbent senators did not run for re-election in 2016. Those incumbents were:

Name	Party	Current Office
Steve Pierce	 Republican	Senate District 1
Lynne Pancrazi	 Democratic	Senate District 4
Susan Donahue	 Republican	Senate District 5
Carlyle Begay	 Republican	Senate District 7
Andy Biggs	 Republican	Senate District 12
Don Shooter	 Republican	Senate District 13
Andrew Sherwood	 Democratic	Senate District 26
Adam Driggs	 Republican	Senate District 28

2016 election competitiveness

Arizona saw a drop in electoral competitiveness.

Ballotpedia conducts a yearly study of electoral competitiveness in state legislative elections. Details on how well Arizona performed in the study are provided in the image below. **Click here for the full 2016 Competitiveness Analysis »**

	Races with Incumbents <small>Shows % of races with incumbents running for re-election</small>	Incumbents without Primary Challengers <small>Shows % of incumbents running unopposed in their party's primary</small>	Unopposed R/D Races <small>Shows % of general election races where one major party fields no candidates</small>
AZ in 2016	71.1% ▲	70.3% ▲	53.3% ▲
AZ Average <small>(2010-2014)</small>	67.1%	55.4%	34.4%
AZ in 2014	70.0%	61.9%	40.0%
AZ in 2012	75.6%	54.2%	38.9%
AZ in 2010	55.6%	50.0%	24.4%
U.S. Average <small>(2010-2014)</small>	81.1%	77.5%	38.0%

Published on November 1, 2016

Higher than average figures mean races are less competitive.

Lower than average figures mean races are more competitive.

DATA & ANALYSIS BY
BALLOTPEdia

- In the Arizona State Senate, there were 12 Democratic incumbents and 18 Republican incumbents. Two incumbents faced primary opposition in the Democratic Party. There was just one primary challenge in the Republican primary.
- In the House, there were 24 Democratic incumbents and 36 Republican incumbents. Nine state representative faced primary opposition in the Democratic Party. There were seven primary challenges in the Republican primary.
- Overall, 18.6 percent of Democratic incumbents and 21.4 percent of GOP incumbents faced primary opposition in all of the state legislatures with elections in 2016.
- The cumulative figure for how many state legislative candidates faced no major party opposition in November in these states was 41.8 percent. This compares to 32.7 percent in 2010, 38.3 percent in 2012, and 43.0 percent in 2014.
- More details on electoral competitiveness in Arizona can be found below.

Races we watched

Ballotpedia identified three notable Arizona state legislative races in 2016, all three of which were state Senate contests. Two of these were primary elections and can be seen by clicking the "Primary election" tab under "List of candidates."

Click here to read more about Ballotpedia's coverage of notable Arizona races »

General election contest

State Senate District 28

A Democratic candidate and a Republican candidate competed for the open seat in a swing district.

Kate Brophy McGee (R) Eric Meyer (D)

List of candidates

General election

2016 Arizona Senate general election candidates

District	Democrat	Republican	Other
1	<i>No candidate</i>	Karen Fann: 87,011 ▼	
2	Andrea Dalessandro: 39,693 (I) ▼	Shelley Kais: 27,066	
3	Olivia Cajero Bedford: 48,887 (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
4	Lisa Otondo: 37,668 ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
5	<i>No candidate</i>	Sonny Borrelli: 62,615 ▼	
6	Nikki Bagley: 47,557	Sylvia Allen: 49,318 (I) ▼	
7	Jamescita Peshlakai: 54,421 ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
8	Barbara McGuire: 28,585 (I)	Frank Pratt: 32,366 ▼	
9	Steve Farley: 68,109 (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
10	David Bradley: 50,850 (I) ▼	Randall Phelps: 43,526	
11	Ralph Atchue: 40,390	Steve Smith: 59,475 (I) ▼	
12	Elizabeth Brown: 37,178	Warren Petersen: 69,356 ▼	
13	<i>No candidate</i>	Steve Montenegro: 62,124 ▼	
14	Jaime Alvarez: 32,229	Gail Griffin: 54,084 (I) ▼	
15	Tonya MacBeth: 36,414	Nancy Barto: 62,691 (I) ▼	
16	Scott Prior: 30,180	David Farnsworth: 56,096 (I) ▼	
17	Steven Weichert: 41,676	Steven B. Yarbrough: 54,454 (I) ▼	

18	Sean Bowie: 53,962 ▼	Frank Schmuck: 50,935	
19	Lupe Contreras: 38,817 (I) ▼	No candidate	
20	Larry Herrera: 28,987	Kimberly Yee: 40,122 (I) ▼	Doug Quelland: 10,928 (Ind.)
21	No candidate	Debbie Lesko: 64,404 (I) ▼	
22	Michael Muscato: 38,620	Judy Burges: 71,863 (I) ▼	
23	No candidate	John Kavanagh: 88,099 (I) ▼	
24	Katie Hobbs: 54,351 (I) ▼	No candidate	
25	No candidate	Bob Worsley: 69,914 (I) ▼	
26	Juan Jose Mendez: 40,995 ▼	No candidate	
27	Catherine Miranda: 40,085 (I) ▼	No candidate	Angel Torres: 9,381 (G)
28	Eric Meyer: 48,124	Kate McGee: 50,436 ▼	
29	Martin Quezada: 29,638 (I) ▼	Crystal Nuttle: 13,615	
30	Robert Meza: 27,941 (I) ▼	John Lyon: 14,152	

Notes:

- An (I) denotes an incumbent.
- Candidate lists can change frequently throughout an election season. Ballotpedia staff update this list monthly. To suggest changes, click here to email our State Legislature Project.

Primary election

Primary contests

State Senate District 18 (R)

A Republican candidate challenged the vulnerable Republican incumbent.

Jeff Dial (Inc.) Frank Schmuck

State Senate District 29 (D)

A Democratic candidate challenged the Democratic incumbent to a rematch.

Martin Quezada (Inc.) Lydia Hernandez

2016 Arizona Senate primary candidates

District Democrat Republican Other

1	<i>No candidate</i>	Karen Fann ▼	
2	Andrea Dalessandro (I) ▼	Shelley Kais ▼	
3	Olivia Cajero Bedford (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
4	Lisa Otondo ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
5	<i>No candidate</i>	Sonny Borrelli: 13,911 ▼ Ron Gould: 12,503	
6	Nikki Bagley ▼	Sylvia Allen (I) ▼	
7	Jamescita Peshlakai: 11,774 ▼ Steven Begay: 10,198	<i>No candidate</i>	
8	Barbara McGuire (I) ▼	Frank Pratt ▼	
9	Steve Farley (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
10	David Bradley (I) ▼	Randall Phelps ▼	
11	Ralph Atchue ▼	Steve Smith (I) ▼	
12	Elizabeth Brown ▼	Warren Petersen: 14,334 ▼ Jimmy Lindblom: 11,544	
13	<i>No candidate</i>	Steve Montenegro: 12,943 ▼ Diane Landis: 8,486	
14	Jaime Alvarez ▼	Gail Griffin (I) ▼	
15	Tonya MacBeth ▼	Nancy Barto (I) ▼	
16	Scott Prior ▼	David Farnsworth (I) ▼	
17	Steven Weichert ▼	Steven B. Yarbrough (I) ▼	
18	Sean Bowie ▼	Jeff Dial: 10,008 (I) Frank Schmuck: 11,483 ▼	
19	Lupe Contreras (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
20	Larry Herrera ▼	Kimberly Yee (I) ▼	Doug Quelland (Ind.) ▼
21	<i>No candidate</i>	Debbie Lesko (I)	
22	Michael Muscato ▼	Judy Burges (I) ▼	
23	<i>No candidate</i>	John Kavanagh (I) ▼	
24	Katie Hobbs (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
25	<i>No candidate</i>	Bob Worsley (I) ▼	
26	Juan Jose Mendez: 6,488 ▼ David Lucier: 2,178	<i>No candidate</i>	Chris Will (L) ▼
27	Maritza Saenz: 4,746 Catherine Miranda: 6,049 (I) ▼	<i>No candidate</i>	
28	Eric Meyer ▼	Kate McGee ▼	
29	Martin Quezada: 4,661 (I) ▼ Lydia Hernandez: 2,383	Crystal Nuttle ▼	

30 Robert Meza (I)  John Lyon 

Notes:

- *An (I) denotes an incumbent.*
- *Candidate lists can change frequently throughout an election season. Ballotpedia staff update this list monthly. To suggest changes, [click here to email our State Legislature Project.](#)*

Important dates and deadlines

See also: Arizona elections, 2016

The calendar below lists important dates for political candidates in Arizona in 2016.

Dates and requirements for candidates in 2016

Deadline	Event type	Event description
September 24, 2015	Ballot access	First day to file new party petitions for the presidential preference primary
October 24, 2015	Ballot access	Last day to file new party petitions for the presidential preference primary
November 13, 2015	Ballot access	First day to file as a candidate for the presidential preference primary
December 14, 2015	Ballot access	Last day to file as a candidate for the presidential preference primary
January 1 to February 1, 2016	Campaign finance	January 31 report due (covering November 25, 2014, to December 31, 2015)
March 3, 2016	Ballot access	Deadline for filing new party petitions for the general election
March 22, 2016	Election date	Presidential preference primary
May 2, 2016	Ballot access	First day for filing candidate nomination petitions
June 1, 2016	Ballot access	Last day for filing candidate nomination petitions
June 1 to June 30, 2016	Campaign finance	June 30 report due (covering January 1 to May 31, 2016)
July 21, 2016	Ballot access	Deadline for filing as a write-in candidate for the primary election
August 19 to August 26, 2016	Campaign finance	Pre-primary report due (covering June 1 to August 18, 2016)
August 30, 2016	Election date	Primary election

September 29, 2016	Ballot access	Deadline for filing as a write-in candidate for the general election
September 20 to September 29, 2016	Campaign finance	Post-primary report due (covering August 19 to September 19, 2016)
October 28 to November 4, 2016	Campaign finance	Pre-general report due (covering September 20 to October 27, 2016)
November 8, 2016	Election date	General election
November 29 to December 8, 2016	Campaign finance	Post-general report due (covering October 28 to November 28, 2016)

Source: *Arizona Secretary of State*, "Elections Calendar & Upcoming Events," accessed June 5, 2015

Competitiveness

Candidates unopposed by a major party

In 14 of the 30 districts up for election in 2016, there was only one major party candidate running for election. A total of eight Democrats and six Republicans were guaranteed election barring unforeseen circumstances.

Two major party candidates faced off in the general election in 16 of the 30 districts up for election.

Primary challenges

Four incumbents faced primary competition on August 30. Eight incumbents did not seek re-election and another 18 incumbents advanced past the primary without opposition.

Retired incumbents

Eight incumbent senators did not run for re-election, while 22 ran for re-election. A list of those incumbents, six Republicans and two Democrats, can be found above.

Impact of term limits

See also: State legislatures with term limits

All of Arizona's 30 state senate seats were up for election on November 8, 2016. Arizona senators serve two-year terms with a four-term/eight-year limit that was imposed by Proposition 107 in 1992. Arizona's term limits apply to parts of terms and not just full terms.

In the 2016 elections, one Arizona state senator, Steve Pierce (R), was affected by term limits.

Results from 2014

See also: 2014 state legislative elections analyzed using a Competitiveness Index

There were 6,057 seats in 87 chambers with elections in 2014. All three aspects of Ballotpedia's Competitiveness Index—the number of open seats, incumbents facing primary opposition, and general elections between partisan candidates—showed poor results compared to the prior election cycle. States with elections in 2014 held fewer general elections between partisan candidates. Additionally, fewer incumbents faced primary opposition and more incumbents ran for re-election than in recent years.

Since 2010, when the Competitiveness Index was established, there had not been an even-year election cycle to do statistically worse in any of the three categories. See the following chart for a breakdown of those scores between each year.

Overall Competitiveness			
	2010	2012	2014
Competitiveness Index	36.2	35.8	31.4
% Open Seats	18.6%	21.2%	17.0%
% Incumbent with primary challenge	22.7%	24.6%	20.1%
% Candidates with major party opposition	67.3%	61.7%	57.0%

The following table details Arizona's rates for open seats, incumbents that faced primary challenges and major party competition in the 2014 general election.

Arizona Legislature 2014 Competitiveness				
	%	%		
% Open Seats	Incumbent with primary challenge	Candidates with major party opposition	Competitiveness Index	Overall rank
30.0%	38.1%	60.0%	42.7	8

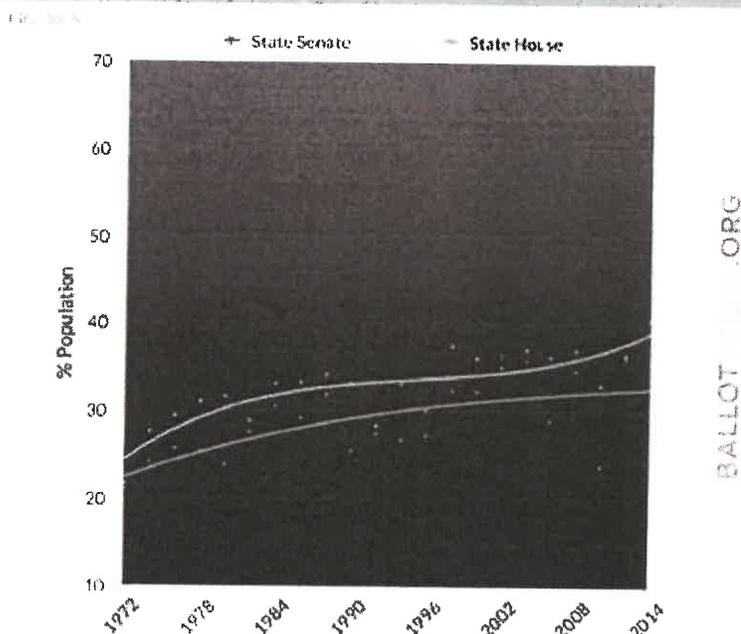
Historical context

See also: Competitiveness in State Legislative Elections: 1972-2014

Uncontested elections: Uncontested elections have become a staple of state legislative elections. In 2014, 32.8 percent of Americans lived in states with an uncontested state senate election. Similarly, 40.4 percent of Americans lived in states with uncontested house elections. Primary elections were uncontested even more frequently, with 61 percent of people living in states with no contested primaries. Traditionally, Southern states have experienced more uncontested elections than the rest of the country, though this has begun to change in more recent elections. Uncontested elections often occur in locations that are so politically one-sided that the result of an election would be a foregone conclusion regardless of whether it was contested or not.

Open seats: In most cases, an incumbent will run for re-election, which decreases the number of open seats available. In 2014, 83 percent of the 6,057 seats up for election saw the incumbent running for re-election. The states that impose term limits on their legislatures typically see a higher percentage of open seats in a given year because a portion of incumbents in each election are forced to leave office. Overall, the number of open seats decreased from 2012 to 2014, dropping from 21.2 percent in 2012 to 17.0 percent in 2014.

Percent of population in uncontested state legislative races



Incumbent win rates:

Ballotpedia's competitiveness analysis documented the high propensity for incumbents to win re-election in state legislative elections. In fact, since 1972, the win rate for incumbents has not dropped below 90 percent—with the exception of 1974, when 88 percent of incumbents were re-elected to their seats. The 1974 election, however, is unique in that it followed the Watergate scandal and gave Democrats the opportunity to sweep seats across the nation. Perhaps most importantly, the win rate for incumbents has generally increased over time. In 2014, 96.5 percent of incumbents were able to retain their seats. Common convention holds that incumbents are able to leverage their office to maintain their seat. However, the high incumbent win rate may actually be a result of incumbents being more likely to hold seats in districts that are considered safe for their party.

Marginal primaries: Often, competitiveness is measured by examining the rate of elections that have been won by amounts that are considered marginal (5 percent or less). During the 2014 election, 90.1 percent of primary and general election races were won by margins higher than 5 percent. Interestingly, it is usually the case that only one of the two races—primary or general—will be competitive at a time. This means that if a district's general election is competitive, typically one or more of the district's primaries were won by more than 5 percent. The reverse is also true: If a district sees a competitive primary, it is unlikely that the general election for that district will be won by less than 5 percent. Primaries often see very low voter turnout in comparison to general elections. In 2014, there were only 27 million voters for state legislative primaries, but approximately 107 million voters for the state legislative general elections.

Campaign contributions

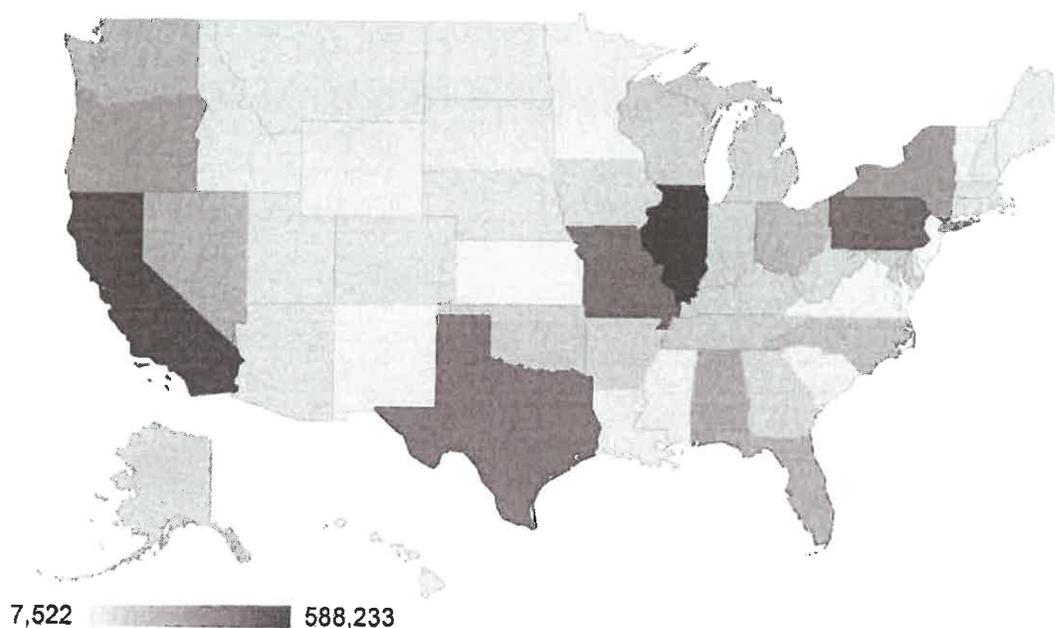
The following chart shows how many candidates ran for State Senate in Arizona in past years and the cumulative amount of campaign contributions in State Senate races, including contributions in both primary and general election contests.^[2]

<i>Arizona State Senate Donations</i>			[hide]
Year	Candidates	Amount	
2014	74	\$4,237,376	
2012	63	\$3,133,356	
2010	84	\$2,913,309	
2008	60	\$3,094,965	
2006	65	\$2,566,448	

State comparison

The map below shows the average contributions to 2014 candidates for state senates. The average contributions raised by state senate candidates in 2014 was \$148,144. Arizona, at \$57,262 per candidate, is ranked 31 of 42 for state senate chambers with the highest

average contributions. Hover your mouse over a state to see the average campaign contributions for that state's senate candidates in 2014.^{[2][3]}



Qualifications

Article 4, Part 2, Section 2 of the Arizona Constitution states: "No person shall be a member of the Legislature unless he shall be a citizen of the United States at the time of his election, nor unless he shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and shall have been a resident of Arizona at least three years and of the county from which he is elected at least one year before his election."

See also

- Arizona State Senate
- Arizona State Legislature
- State legislative elections, 2016

BP Suggest a link

Footnotes

1. Under Ballotpedia's competitiveness criteria, districts that have a margin of victory of less than 5 percent are considered highly competitive. Districts that have a margin of victory from 5 to 10 percent are considered mildly competitive.
2. *followthemoney.org*, "Contributions to candidates and committees in elections in Arizona," accessed July 28, 2015
3. This map relies on data collected in July 2015.

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EXHIBIT 2

Arizona Legislature: 4 sizzling races that could decide the balance of power

Dustin Gardiner, The Republic | azcentral.com Published 6:00 a.m. MT June 5, 2018 | Updated 5:54 p.m. MT June 5, 2018

This year's races for state Legislature are shaping up to some of the most contentious in a decade, with the balance of power at the Arizona Capitol on the line.

Republicans have held solid majorities in the Legislature for about a decade. But their grasp on power was rattled this year as the #RedForEd movement shook up the agenda.

Democrats hope to seize on that enthusiasm in the November election. They hope to claim the majority in the state Senate and pick up several seats in the House of Representatives. Republicans currently have a 17-13 majority in the Senate and a 35-25 majority in the House.

Here are four races to watch this summer that could lead to intra-party slugfests or affect which political party holds power at the Capitol.

The Aug. 28 primary decides the matchups in the November election.

LOCAL ELECTIONS: [Here's who wants to run your Valley city](#)

District 28: Intraparty civil war

When it comes to partisan family fights, the feud between Republicans in District 28 (north-central Phoenix, Arcadia, Paradise Valley), reigns supreme.

The bad blood between Rep. Maria Syms and the district's two other GOP contenders, House candidate Kathy Petsas and incumbent state Sen. Kate Brophy McGee, has been the talk of political circles for weeks.

To be clear, the three aren't competing for the party's nomination since there are three seats in the district.

But the behind-the-scenes feud exploded when Petsas, a GOP activist, entered the primary. Syms would have benefited from being the only Republican on the ballot for the House.

In Arizona, each district elects one senator and two House members. Having one candidate in the House race could improve that candidate's odds of getting a seat — especially in a district with a large number of independents.

Syms has cast herself as a strong conservative. Petsas is more moderate and could effectively oust Syms in moderate-leaning District 28.

She was apparently so upset by Petsas entering the race that her husband, Mark Syms decided to run as an independent against Brophy McGee in the Senate (Brophy McGee and Petsas are political allies).

Neither Maria nor Mark Syms responded to a request for comment.

Brophy McGee declined to speak at length about the feud, saying, "The ball is in their court in terms of the whats and whys." She added that independent candidates "may be viewed as spoilers as opposed to serious candidates."

WANT MORE POLITICS? Listen to our Arizona politics podcast, *The Gaggle*, on [Apple Podcasts](#), [SoundCloud](#), [Stitcher](#) or [Google Play](#).

The kerfuffle has GOP political operatives reeling because Mark Syms, a doctor, is a conservative and his candidacy could pull votes from moderate Brophy McGee. That could help deliver the Senate seat to Democrats.

District 28 is perhaps the state's most competitive, and Democrats view it as key in their quest to turn the chamber blue.

Christine Marsh, a teacher and the state's 2016 "Teacher of the Year," is running for the Senate seat and emphasizing #RedForEd's push for more school funding.

Meanwhile, Brophy McGee is also emphasizing education, including her role in persuading lawmakers to pass a 20-year extension of Prop. 301, the sales tax that helps fund schools.

Two Democrats are running for the district's House seats: incumbent Rep. Kelli Butler and Aaron Lieberman, a partner in a non-profit fund that works with early childhood education.

District 6: GOP battle in the White Mountains

Another contentious intraparty Republican primary battle that could affect which party holds power in the Senate has emerged in District 6 (Flagstaff, Payson, Snowflake, Sedona and Camp Verde).

Incumbent state Sen. Sylvia Allen faces a primary challenge from Rep. Brenda Barton. Both Allen and Barton hail from the GOP's conservative ranks.

Allen is known for controversial comments. In 2015, she said it would be a good idea to make church attendance mandatory.

Republican State Sen. Sylvia Allen is known for controversial comments. In 2015, she said it would be a good idea to make church attendance mandatory. (Photo: Rob Schumacher/The Republic)

Some Republican activists in the district have accused Allen of backing out of a pact to switch seats with Barton, who cannot run again in the House due to term limits.

"I confronted her and said, 'I never said that,'" Allen said. "Her response was that it was the expectation."

Barton did not respond to a request for comment.

Allen said she doesn't believe in switching seats to avoid term limits. She said she also wants to finish her work on issues like the state's school letter grades; Allen leads the Education Committee.

"I still have some work I want to do there," she said. "I explained that to (Barton) and she was upset and said I was ruining her political career."

The district is among the state's more competitive, with a mix of Republican strongholds, like the White Mountains, and liberal-leaning cities like Sedona and Flagstaff.

Allen faced a tight re-election fight in 2016, and she said she worries a primary fight could boost Democrats' chances. Whoever wins the GOP nod will face Democrat Wade Carlisle, the vice mayor of Holbrook.

District 13: Don Shooter returns

Don Shooter — the former Arizona lawmaker expelled from office for sexually harassing women — is running for the Republican Senate nomination in District 13 (Yuma, Buckeye, Goodyear and Glendale).

Although the district is conservative, Shooter's candidacy could add unpredictability and bolster Democrats' chances.

Shooter faces three Republicans in the primary to represent the sprawling rural and urban district: incumbent Sen. Sine Kerr; Brent Backus, a management consultant; and Royce Jenkins, a grants manager at the Phoenix Area Indian Health Service Office.

Don Shooter — the former Arizona lawmaker expelled from office for sexually harassing women — is running for the Republican Senate nomination in District 13 (Photo: Cheryl Evans/The Republic, Cheryl Evans/The Republic)

Shooter was expelled from the House in February after investigators determined he had harassed at least seven women. He's filed a claim against the state, alleging his ouster was rigged.

The former lawmaker said he decided to run again after a group of his supporters approached him and agreed to collect his petition signatures.

"I've learned some lessons and I'm ready to serve," Shooter said last week after filing his nominating petitions. "Simple as that."

Michelle Harris, a Democrat and Air Force veteran running for the seat, has blasted Shooter's reemergence. Democrats hope his candidacy could make the district winnable and hamper Republicans' message statewide.

"My district deserves serious representation from an ethical, trustworthy person," Harris tweeted after Shooter announced his campaign. "That is why I'm running for office."

District 23: Fired DES director vs. Ugenti-Rita

Another primary that's raised eyebrows is the District 23 (Scottsdale, Fountain Hills) contest between Tim Jeffries, who was fired as director of the state Department of Economic Security, and Rep. Michelle Ugenti-Rita.

Rep. Michelle Ugenti-Rita is switching from the House to run for Senate. (Photo: Sean Logan/The Republic)

Ugenti-Rita, who's switching from the House to run for Senate, is a longtime lawmaker best known for accusing Shooter of sexual harassment last year.

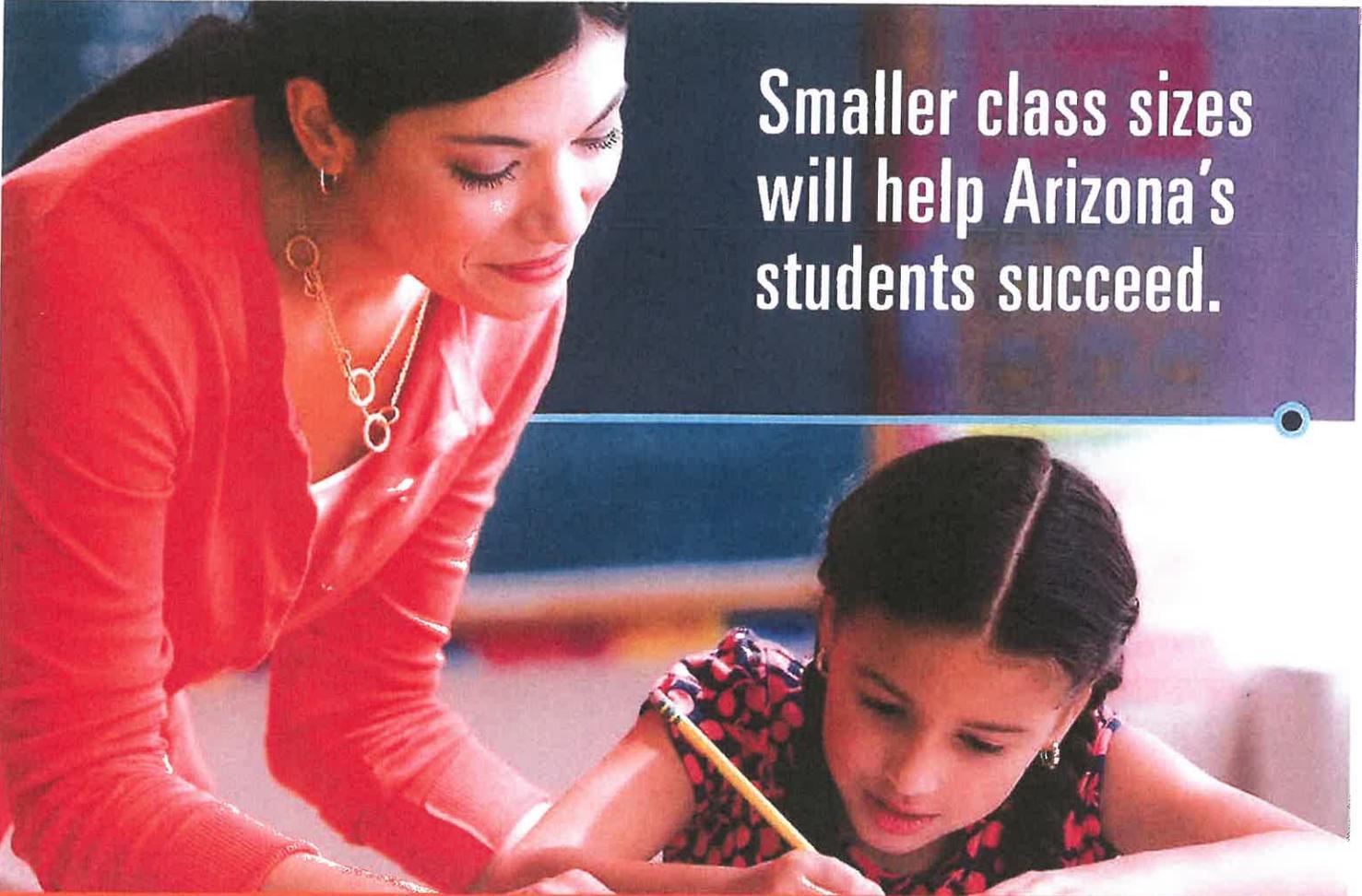
Gov. Doug Ducey fired Jeffries in 2016, after news reports about questionable mass firings at the social welfare agency and a DES party at a Nogales restaurant at which Jeffries bought alcohol for employees.

Ugenti-Rita has been a close ally of the Ducey administration, so any barbs in the race will be closely watched.

Two other Republicans are also running in the primary: Kristina Kelly, a second-grade teacher who said she has been "nicknamed the noncontroversial candidate"; and Gavan Searles, a former police officer.

The Republican nominee will face Democrat Daria Lohman, a retired software engineer. District 23 leans heavily Republican.

EXHIBIT 3



Smaller class sizes
will help Arizona's
students succeed.

Did your legislator vote to reduce
class sizes in Arizona's schools?

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The answer is clear: Smaller class sizes = better education

Arizona's legislators have failed our students, cutting education funding year after year. While some money was directed to address teacher pay and the education crisis in Arizona this year, **legislators rejected a teacher request to reduce class sizes.**

The funding shortfall means Arizona has some of the largest class sizes in the nation, making it harder for students to get the attention they need.

State Senator Kate Brophy McGee voted for a budget that failed to cap class sizes.*



CALL *Kate Brophy McGee at 602-926-4486 and tell her to help Arizona's students. Vote to reduce class sizes in 2019!*



State Lawmakers Should Represent Our Interests

State lawmakers make important decisions that affect our daily lives. It's important that they create policies that help all Arizonans, not just the powerful few.

Sunlight Arizona is a non-profit, non-partisan project with the mission of educating Arizona's families and working people about important economic policy issues. Our goal is to ensure that our state government is working for everyone. To learn more visit: SunlightArizona.org.

*HB 2663, 5/31/8

EXHIBIT 4



Predatory lenders
can be hard to recognize, but they
put all families **AT RISK.**



Did your legislator vote
to protect Arizona's families
against predatory lenders?

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Arizona's lawmakers should protect us from predatory lenders.

The Arizona legislature recently passed a law that allows mortgage companies and consumer lenders to sell new, untested financial products to as many as 10,000 customers before they need real licensing.¹

State Senator **KATE BROPHY MCGEE** voted FOR HB 2434,² which DEREGULATES "innovative financial products," weakens consumer protections, and opens the door to more predatory lending.



CALL

Kate Brophy McGee at 602-926-4486 and tell her to stop putting Arizona families' financial future at risk.

¹ Forbes.com, 3/23/18. ² HB 2434, 3/21/18

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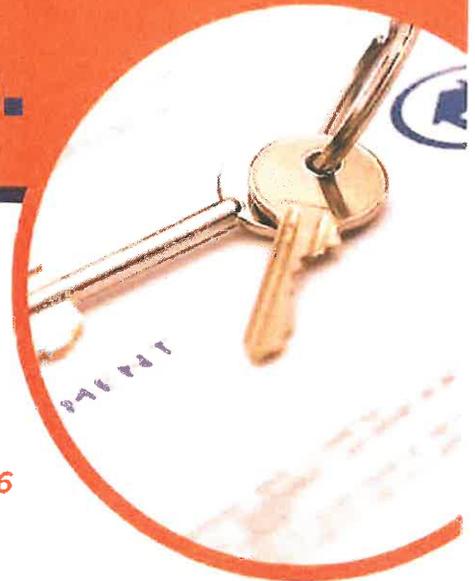


EXHIBIT 5

A photograph of two young boys crouching on a dark, wet surface, possibly a beach or pier, looking down at the water. The boy on the left is wearing a yellow t-shirt and a brown cap, while the boy on the right is wearing a blue t-shirt and a tan cap. The water is rippling, and the scene is lit with a warm, golden light, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. A red triangle is visible on the left side of the image.

We must protect our children and future.

Reckless corporations endanger our environment by putting profits ahead of health and safety. What has your legislator done to stop this and hold them accountable?

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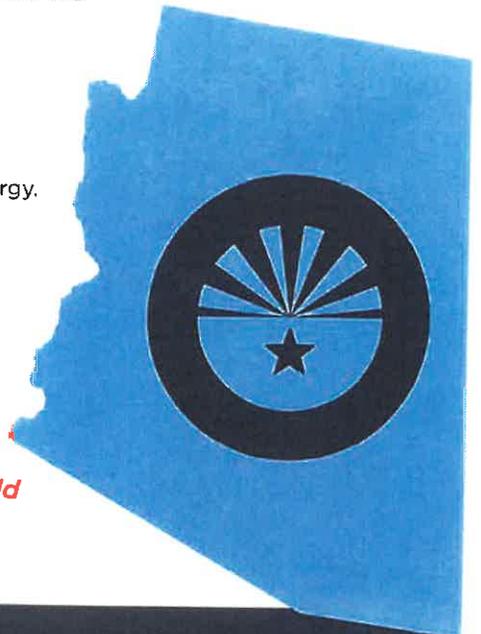
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To protect Arizona's future, we need state lawmakers to **stand up for us.**

Our state is the proud home of many companies that invest in clean and renewable energy. **But, when irresponsible corporations break the law and threaten our families' health and safety, we need Arizona's lawmakers to hold them accountable.**

State Senator **Kate Brophy McGee** voted for HB 2005, which only fines multi-billion-dollar utility companies \$5,000¹ when they break the law.



CALL *Kate Brophy McGee at 602-926-4486 and tell her to protect Arizona's future and hold irresponsible corporations accountable.*

¹ HB 2005, 3/21/2016

State Lawmakers Should Represent Our Interests

State lawmakers make important decisions that affect our daily lives. It's important that they create policies that help all Arizonans, not just the powerful few.

Sunlight Arizona is a non-profit, non-partisan project with the mission of educating Arizona's families and working people about important economic policy issues. Our goal is to ensure that our state government is working for everyone. To learn more visit: SunlightArizona.org

EXHIBIT 6

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The answer is clear: Smaller class sizes = better education. But State Senator Sylvia Allen voted against even studying whether to lower class sizes.



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Your legislator voted to deregulate certain financial products, weaken consumer protections, and open the door to predatory lending.



Protect AZ Families
The answer is clear.

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Corporations deserve big penalties when breaking laws that threaten clean energy. Did your legislator vote with your health in mind?



How Your Legislator Voted
Protect our health and safety over wealthy corporations.

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Smaller Class Sizes
equals better education.

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Corporations deserve big penalties when breaking laws that threaten clean energy. Did your legislator vote with your health in mind?



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Your legislator voted to deregulate certain financial products, weaken consumer protections, and open the door to predatory lending.



Protect AQ Families
The stakes are high.

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Protect AQ Families
The stakes are high.

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Corporations deserve big penalties when breaking laws that threaten clean energy. Did your legislator vote with your health in mind?



How Your Legislator Voted
Health over corporate greed.

https://www.sunlightarizona.org

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The answer is clear. Smaller class sizes = better education. But State Senator Sylvia Allen voted against even studying whether to lower class sizes.



Smaller Class Sizes
equals better education.

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Arizona legislators should protect us from predatory lenders. Did yours? Call now.



How Your Legislator Voted
The stakes are high.

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You can't put a price on Arizona's families. Legislators must protect our health over wealthy corporations. Call your legislator.



Protect Our Health
The stakes are high.

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Legislators must protect our health over wealthy corporations. Call your legislator.



Protect Our Health
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How Your Legislator Voted
The story is long.
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See Ad Performance

EXHIBIT 7



The answer is clear: Smaller class sizes = better education

Arizona's legislators have failed our students, cutting education funding and increasing class sizes. Legislators have failed to act on a bipartisan request to reduce class sizes.

The Legislature has failed to act on a bipartisan request to reduce class sizes. State Representative J.D. Mesnora voted against smaller class sizes.



Call J.D. Mesnora at 602-926-4481 and tell him to help Arizona's students. Vote to reduce class sizes in 2019!



State Legislators Should Represent Our Interests

State lawmakers make important decisions that affect our daily lives. It's important that they create policies that help all Arizonans. Sunlight Arizona is a non-partisan, non-partisan project with the mission of educating Arizona's families and working people about important economic policy issues. Our goal is to ensure that our state government is working for everyone. To learn more visit SunlightArizona.org.

EXHIBIT 8



One Arizona
530 E McDowell Road
Suite 107-448
Phoenix, AZ 85004



NON-PROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE
PAID
0412

Or Current Resident

Chandler, AZ 85225



Arizona legislators should protect us from predatory lenders.

Under a new Arizona law, mortgage companies and consumer lenders will be able to sell new, untested financial products to as many as 10,000 customers before they need real licensing.¹

State Representative **J. D. MESNARD** voted FOR HB 2434,² which DEREGULATES “innovative financial products,” weakens consumer protections, and opens the door to more predatory lending.

CALL J. D. Mesnard at 602-926-4481 and tell him to stop putting Arizona families' financial future at risk.

¹ Forbes.com, 3/23/18; ² HB 2434, 2/22/18

State Lawmakers Should Represent Our Interests

State lawmakers make important decisions that affect our daily lives. It's important that they create policies that help all Arizonans, not just the powerful few.

Sunlight Arizona is a non-profit, non-partisan project with the mission of educating Arizona's families and working people about important economic policy issues. Our goal is to ensure that our state government is working for everyone. To learn more visit SunlightArizona.org



EXHIBIT 9

EXHIBIT 10

STATE OF ARIZONA REGISTRATION REPORT
 2018 March Voter Registration - March 01, 2018
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Active

County	Precincts	Date/Period	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Apache	45	OCT 2017	28,787	55	152	8,803	12,673	50,470
	44	JAN 2018	28,783	55	151	8,796	12,725	50,510
	44	MAR 2018	28,771	55	154	8,825	12,812	50,617
Cochise	49	OCT 2017	19,740	142	565	28,460	25,466	74,373
	49	JAN 2018	19,077	131	551	27,490	23,913	71,162
	49	MAR 2018	18,730	130	546	26,960	23,322	69,688
Coconino	71	OCT 2017	32,536	305	853	20,985	27,562	82,241
	71	JAN 2018	32,688	303	855	21,148	27,883	82,877
	71	MAR 2018	32,608	304	843	21,086	27,735	82,576
Gila	39	OCT 2017	9,131	32	182	12,778	8,431	30,554
	39	JAN 2018	9,133	32	183	12,903	8,516	30,767
	39	MAR 2018	9,123	31	180	12,974	8,531	30,839
Graham	22	OCT 2017	5,506	14	81	8,341	4,472	18,414
	22	JAN 2018	5,515	13	79	8,403	4,540	18,550
	22	MAR 2018	5,498	13	80	8,430	4,581	18,602
Greenlee	8	OCT 2017	1,987	3	33	1,400	1,336	4,759
	8	JAN 2018	1,981	3	35	1,409	1,354	4,782
	8	MAR 2018	1,975	3	36	1,423	1,369	4,806
La Paz	11	OCT 2017	2,213	13	38	3,711	3,469	9,444
	11	JAN 2018	2,223	14	38	3,766	3,531	9,572
	11	MAR 2018	2,222	15	39	3,823	3,574	9,673
Maricopa	724	OCT 2017	635,498	3,913	21,252	788,298	780,715	2,229,676
	738	JAN 2018	629,647	3,853	20,955	785,290	769,039	2,208,784
	738	MAR 2018	626,489	3,776	20,621	782,999	759,506	2,193,391
Mohave	24	OCT 2017	20,966	159	755	53,776	45,619	121,275
	24	JAN 2018	20,481	155	740	53,458	44,419	119,253
	24	MAR 2018	20,571	153	750	53,939	44,779	120,192
Navajo	14	OCT 2017	26,052	74	446	21,939	18,376	66,887
	14	JAN 2018	25,320	72	421	21,185	17,706	64,704
	14	MAR 2018	25,234	70	415	21,246	17,909	64,874
Pima	248	OCT 2017	200,939	1,657	4,266	160,932	162,861	530,655
	248	JAN 2018	197,911	1,605	4,158	158,126	160,239	522,039
	249	MAR 2018	195,874	1,551	4,064	157,008	158,169	516,666
Pinal	102	OCT 2017	52,342	286	1,553	68,473	74,697	197,351
	102	JAN 2018	52,806	287	1,591	69,234	75,802	199,720
	102	MAR 2018	52,183	279	1,557	68,820	74,915	197,554
Santa Cruz	24	OCT 2017	13,722	46	152	4,332	8,819	27,071
	24	JAN 2018	13,801	46	157	4,362	8,912	27,278
	24	MAR 2018	13,850	46	161	4,384	8,986	27,427
Yavapai	45	OCT 2017	27,852	308	1,053	62,080	44,985	136,278
	45	JAN 2018	28,062	305	1,078	62,866	45,592	137,903
	45	MAR 2018	27,664	293	1,058	62,446	44,876	136,337
Yuma	44	OCT 2017	29,404	66	560	24,440	31,398	85,868
	44	JAN 2018	29,319	64	562	24,553	31,692	86,190
	44	MAR 2018	29,518	63	568	24,831	32,155	87,135
Totals:	1,470	OCT 2017	1,106,675	7,073	31,941	1,268,748	1,250,879	3,665,316
	1,483	JAN 2018	1,096,747	6,938	31,554	1,262,989	1,235,863	3,634,091
	1,484	MAR 2018	1,090,310	6,782	31,072	1,258,994	1,223,219	3,610,377
Percentages:		OCT 2017	30.19	0.19	0.87	34.61	34.13	
		JAN 2018	30.18	0.19	0.87	34.75	34.01	
		MAR 2018	30.20	0.19	0.86	34.87	33.88	

*Party was not a recognized party

STATE OF ARIZONA REGISTRATION REPORT
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Active							
District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Congressional District 1							
Apache	44	28,771	55	154	8,825	12,812	50,617
Coconino	71	32,608	304	843	21,086	27,735	82,576
Gila	22	5,945	11	49	2,981	3,538	12,524
Graham	22	5,498	13	80	8,430	4,581	18,602
Greenlee	8	1,975	3	36	1,423	1,369	4,806
Maricopa	2	108	0	3	12	94	217
Mohave	2	279	0	3	113	382	777
Navajo	14	25,234	70	415	21,246	17,909	64,874
Pima	26	17,415	91	424	27,545	19,612	65,087
Pinal	60	32,835	142	730	33,047	39,356	106,110
Yavapai	7	5,168	59	148	6,677	6,973	19,025
Total:	278	155,836	748	2,885	131,385	134,361	425,215
Congressional District 2							
Cochise	49	18,730	130	546	26,960	23,322	69,688
Pima	146	114,651	954	2,642	105,759	96,926	320,932
Total:	195	133,381	1,084	3,188	132,719	120,248	390,620
Congressional District 3							
Maricopa	46	38,385	150	919	27,202	41,742	108,398
Pima	77	63,808	506	998	23,704	41,631	130,647
Pinal	1	155	0	0	9	86	250
Santa Cruz	24	13,850	46	161	4,384	8,986	27,427
Yuma	29	22,360	48	325	10,788	20,201	53,722
Total:	177	138,558	750	2,403	66,087	112,646	320,444
Congressional District 4							
Gila	17	3,178	20	131	9,993	4,993	18,315
La Paz	11	2,222	15	39	3,823	3,574	9,673
Maricopa	16	5,598	35	244	13,768	9,836	29,481
Mohave	22	20,292	153	747	53,826	44,397	119,415
Pinal	41	19,193	137	827	35,564	35,473	91,194
Yavapai	38	22,496	234	910	55,769	37,903	117,312
Yuma	15	7,158	15	243	14,043	11,954	33,413
Total:	160	80,137	609	3,141	186,786	148,130	418,803
Congressional District 5							
Maricopa	128	103,136	623	4,513	205,804	158,793	472,869
Total:	128	103,136	623	4,513	205,804	158,793	472,869
Congressional District 6							
Maricopa	156	112,743	707	4,349	185,053	157,966	460,818
Total:	156	112,743	707	4,349	185,053	157,966	460,818
Congressional District 7							
Maricopa	107	125,621	568	2,461	41,350	100,747	270,747
Total:	107	125,621	568	2,461	41,350	100,747	270,747
Congressional District 8							
Maricopa	143	110,216	629	3,548	188,277	153,693	456,363
Total:	143	110,216	629	3,548	188,277	153,693	456,363
Congressional District 9							
Maricopa	140	130,682	1,064	4,584	121,533	136,635	394,498
Total:	140	130,682	1,064	4,584	121,533	136,635	394,498

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Active District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 1							
Maricopa	16	8,268	61	414	22,795	15,151	46,689
Yavapai	35	17,972	187	775	48,762	31,347	99,043
Total:	51	26,240	248	1,189	71,557	46,498	145,732
Legislative District 2							
Pima	33	27,513	124	456	19,494	24,435	72,022
Santa Cruz	24	13,850	46	161	4,384	8,986	27,427
Total:	57	41,363	170	617	23,878	33,421	99,449
Legislative District 3							
Pima	41	43,987	417	694	14,744	26,680	86,522
Total:	41	43,987	417	694	14,744	26,680	86,522
Legislative District 4							
Maricopa	17	8,538	61	265	10,168	11,150	30,182
Pima	17	7,376	42	81	2,308	4,762	14,569
Pinal	1	155	0	0	9	86	250
Yuma	23	20,007	43	263	8,260	17,284	45,857
Total:	58	36,076	146	609	20,745	33,282	90,858
Legislative District 5							
La Paz	11	2,222	15	39	3,823	3,574	9,673
Mohave	22	20,292	153	747	53,826	44,397	119,415
Total:	33	22,514	168	786	57,649	47,971	129,088
Legislative District 6							
Coconino	45	21,083	266	668	16,576	20,796	59,389
Gila	18	3,224	20	132	10,088	5,039	18,503
Navajo	5	2,984	15	121	9,361	4,226	16,707
Yavapai	10	9,692	106	283	13,684	13,529	37,294
Total:	78	36,983	407	1,204	49,709	43,590	131,893
Legislative District 7							
Apache	44	28,771	55	154	8,825	12,812	50,617
Coconino	26	11,525	38	175	4,510	6,939	23,187
Gila	3	1,967	1	8	200	969	3,145
Graham	2	1,461	1	5	194	651	2,312
Mohave	2	279	0	3	113	382	777
Navajo	9	22,250	55	294	11,885	13,683	48,167
Pinal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	87	66,253	150	639	25,727	35,436	128,205
Legislative District 8							
Gila	18	3,932	10	40	2,686	2,523	9,191
Pinal	51	27,042	121	662	28,264	33,420	89,509
Total:	69	30,974	131	702	30,950	35,943	98,700
Legislative District 9							
Pima	57	45,689	399	979	36,831	35,180	119,078
Total:	57	45,689	399	979	36,831	35,180	119,078
Legislative District 10							
Pima	49	43,259	381	991	37,433	33,933	115,997
Total:	49	43,259	381	991	37,433	33,933	115,997

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District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 11							
Pima	34	21,236	141	571	33,084	23,813	78,845
Pinal	27	14,877	85	487	19,816	21,727	56,992
Total:	61	36,113	226	1,058	52,900	45,540	135,837
Legislative District 12							
Maricopa	37	31,635	188	1,583	71,606	50,434	155,446
Pinal	1	280	2	21	700	546	1,549
Total:	38	31,915	190	1,604	72,306	50,980	156,995
Legislative District 13							
Maricopa	29	19,387	108	681	34,386	28,665	83,227
Yuma	21	9,511	20	305	16,571	14,871	41,278
Total:	50	28,898	128	986	50,957	43,536	124,505
Legislative District 14							
Cochise	49	18,730	130	546	26,960	23,322	69,688
Graham	20	4,037	12	75	8,236	3,930	16,290
Greenlee	8	1,975	3	36	1,423	1,369	4,806
Pima	18	6,814	47	292	13,114	9,366	29,633
Total:	95	31,556	192	949	49,733	37,987	120,417
Legislative District 15							
Maricopa	42	32,052	215	1,391	59,313	47,559	140,530
Total:	42	32,052	215	1,391	59,313	47,559	140,530
Legislative District 16							
Maricopa	25	18,378	127	838	35,032	31,419	85,794
Pinal	21	9,829	71	387	19,831	19,136	49,254
Total:	46	28,207	198	1,225	54,863	50,555	135,048
Legislative District 17							
Maricopa	40	37,500	188	1,327	52,536	48,859	140,410
Total:	40	37,500	188	1,327	52,536	48,859	140,410
Legislative District 18							
Maricopa	41	43,521	309	1,463	48,716	45,952	139,961
Total:	41	43,521	309	1,463	48,716	45,952	139,961
Legislative District 19							
Maricopa	29	36,294	105	679	13,910	33,007	83,995
Total:	29	36,294	105	679	13,910	33,007	83,995
Legislative District 20							
Maricopa	47	35,523	260	1,321	44,173	44,796	126,073
Total:	47	35,523	260	1,321	44,173	44,796	126,073
Legislative District 21							
Maricopa	42	34,998	198	961	48,264	45,802	130,223
Total:	42	34,998	198	961	48,264	45,802	130,223
Legislative District 22							
Maricopa	48	32,945	148	1,013	71,353	50,221	155,680
Total:	48	32,945	148	1,013	71,353	50,221	155,680

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Active

District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 23							
Maricopa	54	35,773	180	1,299	74,235	55,168	166,655
Total:	54	35,773	180	1,299	74,235	55,168	166,655
Legislative District 24							
Maricopa	40	42,049	349	1,226	22,390	35,163	101,177
Total:	40	42,049	349	1,226	22,390	35,163	101,177
Legislative District 25							
Maricopa	42	30,042	241	1,331	60,907	45,466	137,987
Total:	42	30,042	241	1,331	60,907	45,466	137,987
Legislative District 26							
Maricopa	34	33,352	334	1,237	21,351	36,496	92,770
Total:	34	33,352	334	1,237	21,351	36,496	92,770
Legislative District 27							
Maricopa	36	43,121	168	681	12,125	31,641	87,736
Total:	36	43,121	168	681	12,125	31,641	87,736
Legislative District 28							
Maricopa	57	39,247	250	1,382	49,602	41,661	132,142
Total:	57	39,247	250	1,382	49,602	41,661	132,142
Legislative District 29							
Maricopa	33	32,459	108	777	14,203	30,683	78,230
Total:	33	32,459	108	777	14,203	30,683	78,230
Legislative District 30							
Maricopa	29	31,407	178	752	15,934	30,213	78,484
Total:	29	31,407	178	752	15,934	30,213	78,484
State Total:	1484	1,090,310	6,782	31,072	1,258,994	1,223,219	3,610,377

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Inactive								
County	Precincts	Date/Period	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Apache	45	OCT 2017	1,224	2	15	506	837	2,584
	44	JAN 2018	1,231	2	15	532	877	2,657
	44	MAR 2018	1,263	2	15	560	892	2,732
Cochise	49	OCT 2017	2,427	31	81	2,880	4,580	9,999
	49	JAN 2018	3,100	42	103	3,972	6,363	13,580
	49	MAR 2018	3,459	42	113	4,569	6,988	15,171
Coconino	71	OCT 2017	2,467	49	102	1,540	4,417	8,575
	71	JAN 2018	2,442	48	97	1,517	4,363	8,467
	71	MAR 2018	2,648	52	110	1,669	4,669	9,148
Gila	39	OCT 2017	1,604	9	44	1,726	2,295	5,678
	39	JAN 2018	1,581	9	43	1,704	2,276	5,613
	39	MAR 2018	1,583	9	46	1,748	2,327	5,713
Graham	22	OCT 2017	539	2	6	718	841	2,106
	22	JAN 2018	531	2	6	697	829	2,065
	22	MAR 2018	529	2	6	696	823	2,056
Greenlee	8	OCT 2017	63	0	0	64	101	228
	8	JAN 2018	56	0	0	60	98	214
	8	MAR 2018	54	0	0	58	98	210
La Paz	11	OCT 2017	504	7	9	606	921	2,047
	11	JAN 2018	501	7	9	597	915	2,029
	11	MAR 2018	498	7	9	591	909	2,014
Maricopa	724	OCT 2017	51,945	481	2,314	49,142	88,288	192,170
	738	JAN 2018	62,914	561	2,748	55,868	107,024	229,115
	738	MAR 2018	72,549	641	3,170	63,856	121,757	261,973
Mohave	24	OCT 2017	5,336	37	157	7,187	12,376	25,093
	24	JAN 2018	5,812	41	170	8,015	13,773	27,811
	24	MAR 2018	5,797	41	171	7,987	13,781	27,777
Navajo	14	OCT 2017	1,636	11	44	1,560	1,759	5,010
	14	JAN 2018	2,275	16	64	2,416	2,625	7,396
	14	MAR 2018	2,242	15	64	2,371	2,594	7,286
Pima	248	OCT 2017	23,131	388	758	17,112	31,484	72,873
	248	JAN 2018	26,566	423	882	20,301	35,305	83,477
	249	MAR 2018	29,746	467	994	22,109	38,935	92,251
Pinal	102	OCT 2017	3,507	21	106	3,395	6,272	13,301
	102	JAN 2018	3,467	21	108	3,354	6,182	13,132
	102	MAR 2018	4,084	25	125	4,108	7,172	15,514
Santa Cruz	24	OCT 2017	1,106	4	17	384	1,061	2,572
	24	JAN 2018	1,095	4	16	378	1,051	2,544
	24	MAR 2018	1,084	4	16	375	1,047	2,526
Yavapai	45	OCT 2017	2,894	58	199	5,508	7,411	16,070
	45	JAN 2018	2,788	58	194	5,258	7,285	15,583
	45	MAR 2018	3,301	64	223	6,152	8,372	18,112
Yuma	44	OCT 2017	5,995	26	200	5,904	10,674	22,799
	44	JAN 2018	6,155	28	201	5,957	10,827	23,168
	44	MAR 2018	6,090	28	196	5,886	10,741	22,941
Totals:	1,470	OCT 2017	104,378	1,126	4,052	98,232	173,317	381,105
	1,483	JAN 2018	120,514	1,262	4,656	110,626	199,793	436,851
	1,484	MAR 2018	134,927	1,399	5,258	122,735	221,105	485,424
Percentages:		OCT 2017	27.39	0.30	1.06	25.78	45.48	
		JAN 2018	27.59	0.29	1.07	25.32	45.73	
		MAR 2018	27.80	0.29	1.08	25.28	45.55	

*Party was not a recognized party

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Inactive

District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Congressional District 1							
Apache	44	1,263	2	15	560	892	2,732
Coconino	71	2,648	52	110	1,669	4,669	9,148
Gila	22	970	3	17	460	1,005	2,455
Graham	22	529	2	6	696	823	2,056
Greenlee	8	54	0	0	58	98	210
Maricopa	2	14	0	0	3	11	28
Mohave	2	14	0	0	11	33	58
Navajo	14	2,242	15	64	2,371	2,594	7,286
Pima	26	2,009	17	93	3,317	3,358	8,794
Pinal	60	2,427	15	50	1,779	3,370	7,641
Yavapai	7	628	13	31	650	1,251	2,573
Total:	278	12,798	119	386	11,574	18,104	42,981
Congressional District 2							
Cochise	49	3,459	42	113	4,569	6,988	15,171
Pima	146	18,331	310	666	14,828	25,515	59,650
Total:	195	21,790	352	779	19,397	32,503	74,821
Congressional District 3							
Maricopa	46	5,674	28	191	3,731	9,583	19,207
Pima	77	9,406	140	235	3,964	10,062	23,807
Pinal	1	8	0	0	2	2	12
Santa Cruz	24	1,084	4	16	375	1,047	2,526
Yuma	29	4,074	18	118	2,831	6,432	13,473
Total:	177	20,246	190	560	10,903	27,126	59,025
Congressional District 4							
Gila	17	613	6	29	1,288	1,322	3,258
La Paz	11	498	7	9	591	909	2,014
Maricopa	16	375	5	16	771	913	2,080
Mohave	22	5,783	41	171	7,976	13,748	27,719
Pinal	41	1,649	10	75	2,327	3,800	7,861
Yavapai	38	2,673	51	192	5,502	7,121	15,539
Yuma	15	2,016	10	78	3,055	4,309	9,468
Total:	160	13,607	130	570	21,510	32,122	67,939
Congressional District 5							
Maricopa	128	7,843	97	432	13,444	18,148	39,964
Total:	128	7,843	97	432	13,444	18,148	39,964
Congressional District 6							
Maricopa	156	9,601	110	535	13,046	19,234	42,526
Total:	156	9,601	110	535	13,046	19,234	42,526
Congressional District 7							
Maricopa	107	20,100	95	528	6,366	25,217	52,306
Total:	107	20,100	95	528	6,366	25,217	52,306
Congressional District 8							
Maricopa	143	9,420	78	410	12,236	18,150	40,294
Total:	143	9,420	78	410	12,236	18,150	40,294
Congressional District 9							
Maricopa	140	19,522	228	1,058	14,259	30,501	65,568
Total:	140	19,522	228	1,058	14,259	30,501	65,568

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Inactive							
District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 1							
Maricopa	16	556	7	39	1,140	1,222	2,964
Yavapai	35	2,096	39	168	4,768	5,721	12,792
Total:	51	2,652	46	207	5,908	6,943	15,756
Legislative District 2							
Pima	33	3,698	35	103	2,553	4,996	11,385
Santa Cruz	24	1,084	4	16	375	1,047	2,526
Total:	57	4,782	39	119	2,928	6,043	13,911
Legislative District 3							
Pima	41	7,352	153	197	3,015	7,742	18,459
Total:	41	7,352	153	197	3,015	7,742	18,459
Legislative District 4							
Maricopa	17	1,379	6	55	1,400	2,900	5,740
Pima	17	705	5	8	281	728	1,727
Pinal	1	8	0	0	2	2	12
Yuma	23	3,508	11	87	2,144	5,293	11,043
Total:	58	5,600	22	150	3,827	8,923	18,522
Legislative District 5							
La Paz	11	498	7	9	591	909	2,014
Mohave	22	5,783	41	171	7,976	13,748	27,719
Total:	33	6,281	48	180	8,567	14,657	29,733
Legislative District 6							
Coconino	45	2,025	51	99	1,402	4,035	7,612
Gila	18	621	6	30	1,296	1,332	3,285
Navajo	5	313	1	15	842	689	1,860
Yavapai	10	1,205	25	55	1,384	2,651	5,320
Total:	78	4,164	83	199	4,924	8,707	18,077
Legislative District 7							
Apache	44	1,263	2	15	560	892	2,732
Coconino	26	623	1	11	267	634	1,536
Gila	3	419	1	4	55	270	749
Graham	2	182	1	0	33	135	351
Mohave	2	14	0	0	11	33	58
Navajo	9	1,929	14	49	1,529	1,905	5,426
Pinal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	87	4,430	19	79	2,455	3,869	10,852
Legislative District 8							
Gila	18	543	2	12	397	725	1,679
Pinal	51	2,297	12	51	1,948	3,984	8,292
Total:	69	2,840	14	63	2,345	4,709	9,971
Legislative District 9							
Pima	57	7,447	132	259	5,179	9,534	22,551
Total:	57	7,447	132	259	5,179	9,534	22,551
Legislative District 10							
Pima	49	7,376	115	261	5,787	10,270	23,809
Total:	49	7,376	115	261	5,787	10,270	23,809

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Inactive							
District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 11							
Pima	34	2,400	22	117	3,908	4,123	10,570
Pinal	27	1,003	7	33	971	1,553	3,567
Total:	61	3,403	29	150	4,879	5,676	14,137
Legislative District 12							
Maricopa	37	2,648	35	176	5,603	7,016	15,478
Pinal	1	18	0	2	57	42	119
Total:	38	2,666	35	178	5,660	7,058	15,597
Legislative District 13							
Maricopa	29	2,077	18	90	2,940	4,334	9,459
Yuma	21	2,582	17	109	3,742	5,448	11,898
Total:	50	4,659	35	199	6,682	9,782	21,357
Legislative District 14							
Cochise	49	3,459	42	113	4,569	6,988	15,171
Graham	20	347	1	6	663	688	1,705
Greenlee	8	54	0	0	58	98	210
Pima	18	768	5	49	1,386	1,542	3,750
Total:	95	4,628	48	168	6,676	9,316	20,836
Legislative District 15							
Maricopa	42	2,815	26	167	4,610	5,888	13,506
Total:	42	2,815	26	167	4,610	5,888	13,506
Legislative District 16							
Maricopa	25	1,258	11	66	1,971	2,821	6,127
Pinal	21	758	6	39	1,130	1,591	3,524
Total:	46	2,016	17	105	3,101	4,412	9,651
Legislative District 17							
Maricopa	40	3,247	34	164	4,095	6,601	14,141
Total:	40	3,247	34	164	4,095	6,601	14,141
Legislative District 18							
Maricopa	41	5,805	52	305	5,182	9,246	20,590
Total:	41	5,805	52	305	5,182	9,246	20,590
Legislative District 19							
Maricopa	29	5,913	28	178	2,477	8,814	17,410
Total:	29	5,913	28	178	2,477	8,814	17,410
Legislative District 20							
Maricopa	47	3,045	38	168	2,877	5,670	11,798
Total:	47	3,045	38	168	2,877	5,670	11,798
Legislative District 21							
Maricopa	42	2,949	22	118	3,337	5,032	11,458
Total:	42	2,949	22	118	3,337	5,032	11,458
Legislative District 22							
Maricopa	48	2,443	25	95	4,069	5,310	11,942
Total:	48	2,443	25	95	4,069	5,310	11,942

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Inactive							
District	Precincts	Democratic	Green	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 23							
Maricopa	54	2,157	28	137	3,948	4,749	11,019
Total:	54	2,157	28	137	3,948	4,749	11,019
Legislative District 24							
Maricopa	40	8,045	81	301	3,408	9,700	21,535
Total:	40	8,045	81	301	3,408	9,700	21,535
Legislative District 25							
Maricopa	42	2,034	40	107	2,942	4,252	9,375
Total:	42	2,034	40	107	2,942	4,252	9,375
Legislative District 26							
Maricopa	34	6,500	82	398	4,063	11,027	22,070
Total:	34	6,500	82	398	4,063	11,027	22,070
Legislative District 27							
Maricopa	36	6,747	29	144	2,014	8,131	17,065
Total:	36	6,747	29	144	2,014	8,131	17,065
Legislative District 28							
Maricopa	57	4,023	43	208	4,069	6,493	14,836
Total:	57	4,023	43	208	4,069	6,493	14,836
Legislative District 29							
Maricopa	33	4,473	17	136	1,844	6,204	12,674
Total:	33	4,473	17	136	1,844	6,204	12,674
Legislative District 30							
Maricopa	29	4,435	19	118	1,867	6,347	12,786
Total:	29	4,435	19	118	1,867	6,347	12,786
State Total:	1484	134,927	1,399	5,258	122,735	221,105	485,424

EXHIBIT 11

Entity Details

Entity Name: 51E ARIZONA
Entity Title: Director, Heritage Committee
Formation Date: 4/15/2015
Agreement Date: 4/20/2015
Original Incorporation Date: 4/15/2015
Business Type: C/IC
Domestic Status: CZ
Referral Publish Date: 4/20/2015

Entity ID: 3362504
Entity Status: Active
Entity Ref Status: In Good Standing
Status Title:
Entity Type: Proprietary
Last Annual Report Filed: 2016
Annual Report Due Date: 4/15/2019
Year End:

Secondary Agent Information

Name: FRANCESCO HEREDIA
Address:
Agent Last Updated: 4/20/2015
Available:
Country:

Agent Ref Status: Active
Address: 530 E MCOWELL ROAD SUITE 107-148, PHOENIX, AZ 85004, USA
Entity:
Working Address: 530 E MCOWELL ROAD SUITE 107-148, PHOENIX, AZ 85004, USA

Managerial Information

Title	Name	Residence	Address	Date of Termination	Last Updated
Director	SPENCER WELSH		2401 N CENTRAL AVE SUITE 502, PHOENIX, AZ 85004, USA	2/2/2017	4/21/2016
Director	EDUARDO SANCHEZ		1710 E INDIAN SCHOOL RD SUITE 100, PHOENIX, AZ 85016, USA	2/2/2017	4/21/2016
Director	ALEXANDER GONZALEZ		3430 N 107TH AVE SUITE 100, PHOENIX, AZ 85028, USA	2/2/2017	4/21/2016
Director	TOMAS ROBLES		3120 N 107TH AVE, PHOENIX, AZ 85016, USA	4/15/2015	4/21/2016
Officer	IAN DANLEY		2028 W WASHINGTON ST, PHOENIX, AZ 85009, USA	9/15/2015	4/21/2016

Entity Address (State of Records):
Address: 530 E MCOWELL RD STE 107-148, PHOENIX, AZ 85004, USA
Country: US (copy)
Last Updated: 4/21/2016

EXHIBIT 12

AZ CORPORATION COMMISSION
FILED



ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

APR 15 2015

OF

FILE NO. -1998580-4

ONE ARIZONA

**An
Arizona Nonprofit Corporation**

The undersigned incorporators on this day associate themselves with the following nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona and do adopt the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE I – Name and Purpose

Section 1. The name of the corporation is One Arizona (hereinafter the “Corporation”).

Section 1. The Corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, and educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding provision of any future federal law. Such purposes include but are not limited to: working to improve the lives of Latinos, young people and single women by building a culture of civic participation.

Section 2. The character of affairs of the Corporation will be to function as a nonprofit organization working to improve the lives of Latinos, young people and single women by building a culture of civic participation.

ARTICLE II – Members

This corporation has no members.

ARTICLE III – Limitations

No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, directors, officers, or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article 1. No substantial part of activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from federal income tax Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE IV – Dissolution

Upon the dissolution of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provisions for the payment of all the liabilities of the Corporation, dispose of all its assets exclusively for the purposes of the Corporation in such a manner, or to such organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious, or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Laws) as the Board of Directors shall determine. Any such assets not disposed of shall be disposed by the Superior Court of the county in which the principle office of the corporation is then located, exclusively for such purpose or to such organization or organizations, as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purpose.

ARTICLE V – Indemnification

The power of indemnification under the Arizona Revised Statues shall not be denied or limited by the bylaws. The directors and officers, and such appointed employees or organization volunteers of the Corporation shall not be individually liable for the Corporation's debts or other liabilities. The private property of these individuals shall be exempt from corporate debt or liabilities.

ARTICLE VI – Board of Directors

The initial board of directors shall consist of five(5) directors. The names and addresses of persons who are to serve as the directors until the first annual meeting of the meeting of the Board of Directors are:

Francisco Heredia
959 W. Monte
Mesa, AZ 85210

Raquel Teran
1710 E Indian School Rd
#100, Phoenix, AZ 85016

Tomas Robles
3120 N 19th Ave,
Phoenix, AZ 85015

Sam Wercinski
3117 N. 16th Street, Ste. 120
Phoenix Arizona 85016

Petra Falcon
701 S 1st Street,
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Decisions in respect to the Corporation will be vested in a Board of Directors of not less than three (3). Membership, resignations, and removal from office of the Board of Directors shall be prescribed in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VII – Address

The initial registered address in the state of Arizona of the initial registered office of the Corporation is 530 E McDowell Rd suite 107 #448, Phoenix, AZ 85004.

ARTICLE VIII – Statutory Agent

The name and address of the statutory agent of the Corporation is Francisco Heredia, 530 E McDowell Rd suite 107 #448, Phoenix, AZ 85004.

ARTICLE IX – Incorporator

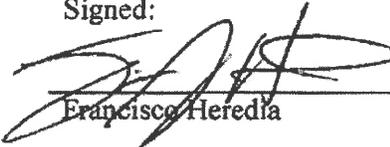
The name and address of the incorporator is Francisco Heredia, 530 E McDowell Rd suite 107 #448, Phoenix, AZ 85004.

ARTICLE X – Amendments

The Articles of Incorporation may be amended as provided in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

EXECUTED this 8th day of April, 2015 by all the incorporators.

Signed:



Francisco Heredia

Acceptance of Appointment by Statutory Agent

The undersigned hereby acknowledges and accepts the appointment as statutory agent of the above-named corporations effective this 8th day of April, 2015.

Signed 

Francisco Heredia

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE; RESERVED FOR ACC USE ONLY.

STATUTORY AGENT ACCEPTANCE

Please read Instructions *MQ02i*

1. **ENTITY NAME** – give the **exact** name in Arizona of the corporation or LLC that has appointed the Statutory Agent (this must match exactly the name as listed on the document appointing the statutory agent, e.g., Articles of Organization or Article of Incorporation):

One Arizona

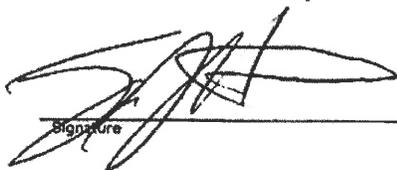
2. **STATUTORY AGENT NAME** – give the exact name of the Statutory Agent appointed by the entity listed in number 1 above (this will be *either* an individual or an entity). **NOTE** - the name must match **exactly** the statutory agent name as listed in the document that appoints the statutory agent (e.g. Articles of Incorporation or Articles of Organization), including any middle initial or suffix:

Francisco Heredia

3. STATUTORY AGENT SIGNATURE:

By the signature appearing below, the individual or entity named in number 2 above accepts the appointment as statutory agent for the entity named in number 1 above, and acknowledges that the appointment is effective until the appointing entity replaces the statutory agent or the statutory agent resigns, whichever occurs first.

The person signing below declares and certifies *under penalty of perjury* that the information contained within this document together with any attachments is true and correct, and is submitted in compliance with Arizona law.



Francisco Heredia

04/08/2015

Signature

Printed Name

Date

REQUIRED – check only one:

Individual as statutory agent: I am signing on behalf of myself as the individual (natural person) named as statutory agent.

Entity as statutory agent: I am signing on behalf of the entity named as statutory agent, and I am authorized to act for that entity.

Filing Fee: none (regular processing)
Expedited processing – not applicable.
All fees are nonrefundable – see Instructions.

Mail: Arizona Corporation Commission - Corporate Filings Section
1300 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Fax: 602-542-4100

Please be advised that A.C.C. forms reflect only the minimum provisions required by statute. You should seek private legal counsel for those matters that may pertain to the individual needs of your business.

All documents filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission are public record and are open for public inspection.
If you have questions after reading the Instructions, please call 602-542-3026 or (within Arizona only) 800-345-5819.

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE; RESERVED FOR ACC USE ONLY.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCLOSURE

Read the Instructions C003i

1. **ENTITY NAME** – give the exact name of the corporation in Arizona:

One Arizona

2. **A.C.C. FILE NUMBER** (if already incorporated or registered in AZ):

Find the A.C.C. file number on the upper corner of filed documents OR on our website at: <http://www.azcc.gov/Divisions/Corporations>

3. **Check only one of the following to indicate the type of Certificate:**

- Initial (accompanies formation or registration documents)
 Annual (credit unions and loan companies only)
 Supplemental to COD filed _____ (supplements a previously-filed Certificate of Disclosure)

4. FELONY/JUDGMENT QUESTIONS :

Has any person (a) who is currently an officer, director, trustee, or incorporator, or (b) who controls or holds over ten per cent of the issued and outstanding common shares or ten per cent of any other proprietary, beneficial or membership interest in the corporation been:

4.1	Convicted of a felony involving a transaction in securities, consumer fraud or antitrust in any state or federal jurisdiction within the seven year period immediately preceding the signing of this certificate?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4.2	Convicted of a felony, the essential elements of which consisted of fraud, misrepresentation, theft by false pretenses or restraint of trade or monopoly in any state or federal jurisdiction within the seven-year period immediately preceding the signing of this certificate?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4.3	Subject to an injunction, judgment, decree or permanent order of any state or federal court entered within the seven-year period immediately preceding the signing of this certificate, involving any of the following: a. The violation of fraud or registration provisions of the securities laws of that jurisdiction; b. The violation of the consumer fraud laws of that jurisdiction; c. The violation of the antitrust or restraint of trade laws of that jurisdiction?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4.4	If any of the answers to numbers 4.1, 4.2, or 4.3 are YES , you MUST complete and attach a Certificate of Disclosure Felony/Judgment Attachment form C004.		

5. BANKRUPTCY QUESTION:		
5.1	Has any person (a) who is currently an officer, director, trustee, incorporator, or (b) who controls or holds over twenty per cent of the issued and outstanding common shares or twenty per cent of any other proprietary, beneficial or membership interest in the corporation, served in any such capacity or held a twenty per cent interest in any other corporation (not the one filing this Certificate) on the bankruptcy or receivership of the other corporation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
5.2	If the answer to number 5.1 is YES , you MUST complete and attach a Certificate of Disclosure Bankruptcy Attachment form C005.	

IMPORTANT: If within 60 days of the delivery of this Certificate to the A.C.C. any person not included in this Certificate becomes an officer, director, trustee or person controlling or holding over ten per cent of the issued and outstanding shares or ten per cent of any other proprietary, beneficial or membership interest in the corporation, the corporation must submit a SUPPLEMENTAL Certificate providing information about that person, signed by all incorporators or by a duly elected and authorized officer.

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS:	
Initial Certificate of Disclosure:	This Certificate must be signed by all incorporators. If more space is needed, complete and attach an Incorporator Attachment form C084.
Foreign corporations:	This Certificate may be signed by a duly authorized officer or by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Credit Unions and Loan Companies:	This Certificate must be signed by any 2 officers or directors.

Francisco Heredia
 Name
 530 E McDowell Rd
 Address 1
 suite 107 #448
 Address 2
 Phoenix AZ 85004
 City State Zip
 Country UNITED STATES

Name
 Address 1
 Address 2
 City State Zip
 Country

SIGNATURE - see Instructions C003i:
 By typing or entering my name and checking the box marked "I accept" below, I acknowledge *under penalty of perjury* that this document together with any attachments is submitted in compliance with Arizona law.

 I ACCEPT

Francisco Heredia 04/08/2015
 Printed Name Date

- REQUIRED - check only one:**
- Incorporator** - I am an Incorporator of the corporation submitting this Certificate.
 - Officer** - I am an officer of the corporation submitting this Certificate
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors** - I am the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation submitting this Certificate.
 - Director** - I am a Director of the credit union or loan company submitting this Certificate.

SIGNATURE - see Instructions C003i:
 By typing or entering my name and checking the box marked "I accept" below, I acknowledge *under penalty of perjury* that this document together with any attachments is submitted in compliance with Arizona law.

I ACCEPT

Signature
 Printed Name Date

- REQUIRED - check only one:**
- Incorporator** - I am an incorporator of the corporation submitting this Certificate.
 - Officer** - I am an officer of the corporation submitting this Certificate
 - Chairman of the Board of Directors** - I am the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation submitting this Certificate.
 - Director** - I am a Director of the credit union or loan company submitting this Certificate.

Filing Fee: None All fees are nonrefundable - see Instructions.	Mail: Arizona Corporation Commission - Corporate Filings Section 1300 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona 85007 Fax: 602-542-4100
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EXHIBIT 13

[Skip to Main Content](#)

POLITICO



Socorro Ramirex has lived in Phoenix for 39 years. | Patrick Cavan Brown for POLITICO Magazine

THE DECIDERS

Is THIS the Year Arizona Finally Turns Blue?

Democrats have been expecting Barry Goldwater's home state to flip for years now. Powered by a Latino electorate fired up by Donald Trump, they just might do it — as long as they can actually get them to the polls.

By ETHAN EPSTEIN | July 16, 2018

PHOENIX — “Democrats hope demographic changes will translate into a win in November,” wrote *The Nation* magazine a while back. “Arizona, the second fastest-growing state ... brimming with Latinos and Independents [is] where the bloodiest fight is likely to take place,” correspondent Marc Cooper trumpeted. Liberal writers of all stripes have been bullish in recent years on the Democrats' prospects in this southwestern state long associated with Barry Goldwater-style arch conservatism. “[C]onsider the influence of ongoing demographic changes in the state which have been steadily increasing the percentage of minority eligible voters, mostly Hispanics, and

reducing the share of relatively conservative white working-class voters,” wrote Ruy Teixeira in the *New Republic*, arguing that Arizona is a state that’s ready to “flip.” Democratic optimism in Arizona has even reached across the pond as well, with the U.K.’s *Guardian* writing, “Across bone dry Arizona, voters and pollsters have begun to ask openly about a change that seemed nearly impossible not so long ago: Could Democrats take the American West?”

The answer, so far, has had been a resounding no. That *Nation* article was written in 2004—a year in which President George W. Bush carried Arizona easily, and Senator John McCain coasted to reelection with 76 percent of the vote. Teixeira’s missive in the *New Republic*? That was from 2012; Mitt Romney beat Barack Obama by 9 points that year in Arizona, and Republican Jeff Flake won an open Senate by nearly a million votes. As for the *Guardian*—it was bolstering the Democrats’ chances in 2016. We all know how that ended.

But this year, those indefatigable Arizona Democrats are sanguine once again. For once, their optimism may be justified: President Donald Trump’s unpopularity, coupled with an electorate that has only grown more Latino since Cooper’s 2004 article, has put two crucial races in play. One is the governor’s contest, where incumbent Republican Doug Ducey faces a likely challenge from David Garcia, a Hispanic-American professor and education expert at Arizona State University. A number of House seats are up for grabs in the state. Then there’s the race to fill Flake’s seat that pits Democratic Congresswoman Kyrsten Sinema against, depending on how the primary shakes out, establishment-backed Republican Congresswoman Martha McSally. The last time a Democrat won that seat was in 1982.

A new POLITICO/AARP poll shows Democrats ahead by 7 points in generic ballots in both the governor’s and Senate races. But to actually win statewide elections in this highly ethnically polarized state, Democrats will need to juice turnout among younger and especially older Latinos, who have tended to vote at lower rates than other voters in their age group — who also are trending ever more Republican. And not just in purplish Arizona: All across the U.S. Southwest, Latino voters could be the key to flipping Republican strongholds from red to blue, if only the Democratic Party can figure out how to get enough of them to the polls. Solve that mystery, and even a GOP-dominated state like Texas could suddenly be in play.

One answer to the Democrats’ puzzle, says Joseph Garcia, director of the Latino Public Policy Center at Arizona State’s Morrison Institute for Public Policy, is that many Latinos don’t realize their potential power at the ballot box. Latinos think of Arizona as a red

state, “so they’ve tended not to vote,” Garcia says. The question, in the Trump era, is whether that assumption is safe any longer.

Phoenix, and Maricopa County in general, is saturated in Latino—and specifically, Mexican—culture. (More than 90 percent of Arizona Latinos are of Mexican origin.) Vast swaths of the sprawling county, population 4.2 million, are essentially *barrios*. Take Central Avenue, south of downtown Phoenix: It’s a seemingly endless strip of Mexican supermarkets, restaurants, body shops and convenience stores, dominated by Spanish signage.

Or Tolleson, a town just west of Phoenix, which is more than 80 percent Latino: Its pleasant, low-slung downtown, recently rechristened the “Paseo de Luces,” or “path of lights,” is a cornucopia of Mexican-American businesses — butcher shops, taquerias, grocery stores selling imported tortillas and salsa. Off the main drag, there are apartment buildings with names like “Casa de Merced.” On a recent weekday, two young men at a local restaurant in downtown Tolleson discussed—in English—recently having attained U.S. citizenship. “It was such a relief!” one exclaimed.

Yet even as Latinos now make up an increasingly large percentage of the population in Arizona (currently estimated at 30 percent), their participation—and representation — in politics has lagged. About a quarter of Arizona’s registered voters are Latino — and, in most elections, only 18 percent to 20 percent of ballots are cast by Latinos.

The last Latino elected statewide here was Raúl Héctor Castro, a Mexican-born immigrant who became a lawyer and diplomat. That was in 1974. (President Lyndon B. Johnson, who tapped Castro as U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, asked him to change his last name to avoid confusion with Cuba’s Fidel Castro. He refused.) The contrast between Arizona and nearby states like California and Nevada, which boast heavy Latino political participation and representation, is striking.

Part of this disconnect is a matter of timing, according to political hands in Arizona. The state had long boasted a small Mexican-American population, dating back to when its current territory was actually part of Mexico. But it wasn’t until the early 1990s that the Latino population began to take off.

Ironically, it was a steep reduction in illegal migration into California and Texas that spurred the move into Arizona. “You had Operation Gatekeeper and Operation Hold the Line, which were fortifications of urban cross-points in El Paso and San Diego,

respectively, which is where everybody crossed without permission,” recalls Ian Danley, a longtime Arizona political operative currently managing the gubernatorial campaign of David Garcia, the Mexican-American Democrat running to replace Ducey. “They believed that if you sealed off the urban crossing points, the natural terrain of Arizona would be its own natural barrier,” Danley says. “And it wasn’t. The economy was too strong.”

Maricopa, a sun-drenched valley that sprawls across more than 9,000 square miles, still contains remnants of its frontier origins. Thanks to its then-plentiful water supplies, the area became a way station for forty-niners seeking their fortunes in the California gold fields. A gold strike in nearby Yuma in 1862 brought an influx of prospectors from the East Coast, who established the mining town of Wickenburg to the northwest of present-day Phoenix.

But it wasn’t until the advent of air conditioning, and innovations like Sun City, the pioneering retirement community that opened in 1960, that the county’s growth first exploded. The Phoenix area, a desert with roughly 300 days of sunshine per year and nearly 200 golf courses, quickly became a magnet for mostly white, middle-class “snowbirds” looking to escape the dreary weather up north. Given this history, Maricopa is very much a land of migrants of all backgrounds.

But because of the heat, the huge number of transplants, its sprawling nature, and the way it developed — think gated communities and highways—it at times seems to lack a unified culture. For a county of Maricopa’s size, there’s a relative dearth of public spaces, like large parks, where citizens can gather. Public transit is sparsely used, too; in my time here, there were never more than two or three people waiting at the light rail stations that dot downtown Phoenix. Sports allegiance, a sign of civic engagement, is weak as well. Even when they’re good, the Diamondbacks are among the lower-drawing teams in Major League Baseball.

For a time in the early 2000s, Maricopa was America’s fastest-growing county, driven largely by booms in real estate and tourism. Those industries are magnets for immigrant labor, which only added to the appeal for Mexican border-crossers.

As a result, Arizona’s Latino population trebled from 1990 to 2015 from 700,000 to about 2.2 million. Thirty-one percent of Maricopa County residents are now Latino, according to the U.S. Census. But because the population is so new to the state (and in many cases, unable to vote), political representation has lagged. In terms of Latino political participation, Arizona is “in a place California was in the 1980s,” says Montserrat

Arredondo, who runs One Arizona, a Phoenix nonprofit that works to register Latino voters. Her goal is for “political representation to reflect the local population,” she says.

There could be a giant leap toward that objective this year in the state’s governor’s race. Ducey, the incumbent Republican, a mostly moderate, Chamber of Commerce type, is unpopular, and an NBC News/Marist poll from mid-June found that 59 percent of voters, including more than 60 percent of registered Independents, want him replaced this November. The POLITICO/AARP poll had more bad news for the governor, with only 34 percent of registered voters saying they’d vote for him if the election were held today. (Forty-one percent backed the Democrat, and a quarter were undecided.) A prolonged fight with the school’s teachers unions over salaries earlier this year weakened his standing.

Ducey will likely face Garcia, an ASU education professor who leads his closest primary opponent by 25 points according to the latest polls. Garcia previously ran for superintendent of Arizona schools in 2014, and lost by a whisker. (He did better than any other Democrat who ran statewide that year.) Because of the current focus on education in Arizona, Garcia seems tailor-made for this year’s contest.

He’s also tailor-made for the state’s rapidly changing electorate. Garcia, 48, is a fourth-generation Mexican-American who grew up in eastern Maricopa County, served in the Army, and attended Arizona State before earning a doctorate at the University of Chicago. He married another Mexican-American who grew up in the same neighborhood and the couple has two daughters. At 48, he stands at the crux of two generations of Arizona Latinos — and he says he notices a big difference between the older and the younger folks.

“The intergenerational split in the Latino community is fascinating,” Garcia tells me in an interview in his campaign office. (With temperatures hovering around 112 degrees outside on this summer day, it’s nice that Garcia runs an office in which casual attire is de rigueur.) “Take, for example, my grandparents. They grew up in almost exclusively Spanish-speaking environment. My dad had to go out of his way to *not* be Mexican, to *not* be in a neighborhood where it was all Spanish.”

Garcia, on the other hand, had the opposite experience: He was raised in a mixed neighborhood and didn’t actually master Spanish until later in life — and only after a conscious effort. Indeed, his parents didn’t want him to learn Spanish for fear he would end up in a substandard, segregated classroom, as had been the experience for much of

their generation. His dad's thinking was, "Why would I subject you this *Mexicanness*, while my goal is for you to be as American as possible?" he recalls.

Garcia says the younger generation of Arizona Latinos is far more ethnically conscious than their parents and grandparents. His experience growing up is "totally different from his daughters," he says. They, for example, speak Spanish, and have worked to cultivate their Latino identity.

And they're not alone in that. "We're seeing a younger generation that's much more vocal about being Latino, Latinx, Mexicano," he says. Garcia allows that older Latinos have a more restrictive view of immigration than younger Latino Arizonans do, but says that distinction is eroding. "If [immigration] becomes a racial issue, about who you are rather than what you've done ... we [Latinos] all in the same boat whether you came over here recently or were here for generations."

"It'll all come down to turnout" may be the hoariest chestnut in politics, but it's conventional wisdom for good reason: To win, you've got to get your voters to the polls.

And in Arizona, as in the rest of the country, partisan identification is increasingly tied to ethnic identity. The state hasn't yet reached Mississippi-like levels of racial polarization (in that state, more than 90 percent of whites tend to vote Republican, and more than 90 percent of blacks vote for Democrats), but its elections do look increasingly like censuses, with three-quarters of Latinos voting Democratic and more than 60 percent of whites pulling the lever for the GOP. Those figures are going up: According to Danley, Garcia's campaign manager, white Arizonans of all ages are trending more Republican.

Demographics, fundamentally, are why Democrats here are so bullish on their chances in 2018 and beyond. It's not that they're winning the argument, or that there even is an argument per se: It's simply that their numbers are growing. That's a trend that will continue, given that the median Latino Arizonan is aged 27 while the median age for white Arizonans is 47. More than half of public school students in Arizona are Latino; the figures are even higher in Maricopa County.

It wasn't always this way. In the early late 1990s and early 2000s, Republicans regularly won more than 40 percent of the Latino vote in Arizona. In 2018, under the polarizing presidency of Trump, they'll be lucky to muster a quarter of the vote.

The new POLITICO/AARP poll shows that among Arizona Hispanics only 26 percent “strongly” or “somewhat” approve of the job the president is doing; 72 percent “strongly” or “somewhat” disapprove. The congressional and gubernatorial polls tell a similar tale, with only 22 percent of Latinos supporting the generic Republican candidate for Congress and the same percentage backing Ducey’s reelection bid.

It wasn’t always that way. James Garcia, a 59-year-old Mexican-American playwright in Phoenix, traces the beginning of ethnic polarization to 2010. That year, Arizona passed SB 1070, touted as the toughest anti-illegal immigration law in the country. Its most famous clause mandated that local law enforcement check the immigration status of anyone they deemed to have a “reasonable” chance of being an illegal immigrant. (The law was never repealed, but subsequent court rulings have largely gutted it.)

Much like the current contretemps over the separation of children from their parents at the Mexican-U.S. border, 1070 was an issue that broke through into the broader national consciousness. Russell Pearce, the state senator who sponsored the measure, became a fixture on cable television. So did Joe Arpaio, then the sheriff of Maricopa County, who came up with ever-more flamboyant — and, his critics say, brutal — ways to enforce 1070. (Pearce ended up being recalled in 2011; Arpaio lost his reelection bid in 2016.)

The law not only drove Latinos away from the Republicans, but also spurred a new era of political activism. “1070 was definitely a watershed,” Garcia says. “It sparked not only grass-roots organizations but drew a ton of national attention from organizations who could provide funding.” The law quite literally hit home for Garcia. He recalls his daughter, then about 8 years old, asking, “Are we going to get arrested?”

As a result of 1070, immigration became “existential” for Arizona Latinos, Joseph Garcia of ASU’s Morrison Institute says. And the issue incites voter passions like nothing else—on both sides. Lupe Conchas, a 25-year-old Mexican-American Phoenix native and political activist, for example, traces his political awakening to 1070. And the gubernatorial candidate David Garcia points out that of three big liberal political movements in Arizona—the push for higher teacher salaries; gun control; and immigrant rights—only the latter has invited a palpable backlash. When the “March for Our Lives” gun control rally happened in Phoenix, “there were only 10 or 15 counter protesters,” he notes. Immigration rallies, on the other hand, *always* draw a sizable counterforce. Arizona’s politics are defined by backlash. Whereas Californians, also riven by identity politics, can chill out at the beach, in arid Arizona the tension just bakes, Danley says.

Democrats are hopeful that immigration will energize a population that traditionally hasn't voted much in Arizona—older Latinos. Harry Garewal, a 66-year-old Mexican-American who served on the Phoenix school board, says that Latino political participation, particularly among people of his generation, has long been low because “mostly, people were too busy working.” Garewal rattles off a list of Latino candidates for various local offices in Arizona, noting, pointedly, that all are under 40. Another middle-aged Mexican-American, a well-connected politico here, exclaims, “My mother doesn't even vote!” She reasons that she'll be shackled with jury duty if she registers.

Activists and Democratic partisans are counting on young Latinos to spur their older counterparts to visit the voting booth—in many cases, for the first time. Take “Dreamers,” the young people who were brought to the country illegally as children. They, of course, can't vote—they're not citizens. But Joseph Garcia of the Morrison Institute says they're very politically active, pleading with older Latinos in their community to register and then vote. The same goes for young Latinos who are American citizens—there's a movement to “get your nana to vote,” Garcia says.

Montserrat Arredondo of One Arizona says her organization's goal is to register 200,000 voters before Oct. 9, which is the deadline if you want to vote in the November elections. (One Arizona is nominally nonpartisan, but plainly politically liberal.) To reach that lofty target, her groups sets up shop at “the local grocery store, the park, Target.” In recent years, they've gone beyond the traditional set-up-a-booth approach, too: They've implemented techniques like text messaging to encourage Latinos to vote.

Arredondo says One Arizona gained “a lot of energy” after Donald Trump's election, but that obstacles remain, particularly in getting middle-aged and older Latinos engaged. They recall the 2006 ballot measure, she says, which overwhelmingly passed, that made English the official language of the state. After that the older group became “turned off” to politics, according to Arredondo. The other big problem is simply taking the time. People tend to view voting as akin to “going to the DMV,” she says.

But there are signs more people are willing to make that trek to the DMV. At Mexican Art Imports, a Phoenix art store chock-a-block with treasures from south of the border, store manager Ashley Diez, a married, 32-year-old mother of two, told me, “My first time voting was 2016.” The Phoenix native, a fourth-generation Mexican-American, plans to vote this year as well—likely for Democrats.

Diez's father, Fred Montez, typically votes for Democrats. (Interestingly, Diez's mother votes Republican, but she doesn't live in Arizona.) But like many older Latinos, he didn't

have much connection to his Mexican heritage growing up. He didn't speak Spanish at home, for example—"speaking Spanish was frowned on by older generations"—Diez says, and only learned it when it became a necessity for his business.

Republicans agree that the Democratic electorate seems unusually fired up this year. "Arizona Democrats are experiencing a genuine enthusiasm that I have not seen previously in my 30 years of experience with such things in Arizona," says Stan Barnes, a longtime conservative consultant here. But he cautions the Democrats that might not be enough: "Republicans have natural advantages in Arizona that give their candidates a meaningful head start," he points out, starting with the fact that there are still more registered Republicans than Democrats here. Republican voters are older, too, and they tend to vote much more reliably than the young—another boost to the GOP's prospects. Motivating older white Arizonans to vote is less of a challenge than it is for Latinos—in 2016, more than half of Arizona voters were over the age of 50, according to exit polls. Their turnout will be key to Republican hopes this year, too.

Nonetheless, it's because of new voters like Diez that Arizona Democrats are increasingly confident that they'll be able not only to win the governorship, but snatch the Senate seat being vacated by Jeff Flake, who announced his retirement after his criticism of Trump sent his popularity plummeting among Republicans. Polls have presumptive Democratic nominee, Congresswoman Sinema of Maricopa County, ahead of all three Republicans running against her.

Congresswoman McSally from Tucson likely will get the Republican nod; she leads Kelli Ward, an osteopath, by about 10 points, according to the latest polling. Arpaio—yes, Joe Arpaio—is also supposedly running for Senate, but his is essentially a Potemkin campaign. (As recently as this spring, he was picking up the phone at his campaign headquarters.) Arpaio, now 86 years old, is polling a distant third.

A former Green Party member, Sinema is now running to the center, at least on economic issues. "She has cracked the code because she understands pure liberalism doesn't work. She understands the value of job creation in lifting people out of poverty, not just government programs, so she has embraced the private sector's ability to create jobs," says Dave Richins, a Republican former city councilman in Mesa, in eastern Maricopa County.

Jason Rose, a well-known conservative political consultant in Maricopa County who says he has never voted for a Democrat on the national level, nonetheless tells me that even he

would “consider” pulling the lever for Sinema. Noting her extraordinary background—so poor was her family that she lived three years in an abandoned gas station when she was growing up—Rose says that “Sinema is the most remarkable statewide candidate in Arizona since John McCain first ran for Senate in 1982.”

McSally, for her part, is a deeply respected Air Force veteran (she was the first woman to fly a combat mission for the Air Force) with a sterling reputation as a thoughtful presence in Congress. She has never revealed whether she voted for Trump, whose approval rating in the POLITICO/AARP poll of Arizona voters remains underwater at 44 percent.

As always in Arizona, it is immigration where the clearest lines have been drawn between the Democrat and the Republican. Sinema supports the DREAM Act and said in late June, as the child separation crisis was raging that the Trump administration’s policy had “traumatized innocent children.”

McSally, for her part, has embraced a hard line on immigration. Many Republicans—even conservative stalwarts like Texas Senator Ted Cruz—distanced themselves from Trump at the height of the child separation crisis. Not McSally. When asked about the issue, she said, “I try not to get swayed by what the emotions are or the pressure.” She’s blasted Sinema over sanctuary cities, and even quietly removed herself from legislation offering a path to citizenship to some illegal immigrants.

Indeed, Democrats appear to have handed Republicans a major opportunity with their recent calls to “abolish” Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, the division of the Homeland Security Department charged with enforcing immigration laws at home. Many Democrats in Congress have backed the call, and in early July, David Garcia threw his weight behind the campaign as well.

“The ICE issue is the greatest political gift that could have been given to the Arizona Republican Party,” Rose says. Governor Ducey sure seemed to think so: Barely a day had passed since Garcia’s call before he had published an op-ed in *USA Today* charging that “Calls to abolish ICE are wrong and reckless.”

“The governor is going to go full throttle on the abolish ICE issue,” Rose predicts. McSally won’t be able to: Sinema has said she does not support abolishing ICE.

Rose also notes that the border is a familiar electoral trump card for Arizona Republicans, particularly among older voters. In 2006, Rose recalls, incumbent Republican Senator Jon Kyl faced a tough challenge from a Democratic candidate that he fended off by playing up his support from border enforcement. And “abolish ICE” is not

only electoral gold for Republicans in Arizona: Courtney Alexander, communications director of the Congressional Leadership Fund, a super PAC aligned with House Republicans, says her group's nationwide polling finds that a mere 15 percent of the electorate backs the idea.

Still, the Democrats hope to not only take the Senate seat and the governorship but two House seats here as well. Rep. McSally, the Senate candidate, is retiring from the House, and the race for her seat, which was one held by Gabby Giffords, will be competitive. The Democrats are also targeting the Phoenix-area seat held by David Schweikert, who is contending not only with Trump's unpopularity but also an ethics investigation into whether he received illegal campaign contributions. And then of course there is the Senate seat held by the terminally ill McCain. An early exit for McCain would set up another competitive race in 2020.

So Arizona does look increasingly like a battleground after years of wishful thinking on the left, and all it took was the surprise election of a certain Manhattan real estate mogul. But it's going to take an unprecedented amount of Latino turnout for Democrats to win the big statewide races, and it's likely to get ugly.

Garcia, the Democrat running for governor, expects Ducey to fight hard on immigration and identity issues, perhaps with ads tying him to MS-13, the violent Central American gang. But he's betting that such an approach ultimately will hurt Ducey—particularly among older Latinos who worked so hard for decades to integrate into American society.

"I'm thinking of my dad," he says. "It is going to backfire because I can think of my father saying, 'Let me get this straight. You served, and they're going to put this on you? What else do you need to do? ... They're still going to tag you because you're brown? I believe that his generation is going to push back. Remember, this was a generation that fought for a place. And they look at someone like me and are proud of the role they played in allowing someone like *me* to have a place.'"

EXHIBIT 14

Stephen Hamway

Age: 27

Registration: Democrat

Voting History

Election	'18	'16	'14	'12	'10	'08	'07	'06	'04	'03
General			🕒	🕒	🕒					
Municipal										
Presidential										
Primary			🕒							
Special Election										

Kevin O'Malley

Age: 65

Registration: Democrat

Voting History

Election	'18	'16	'14	'12	'10	'08	'07	'06	'04	'03
General		🕒	🕒	🕒	✉️	🕒		✓	✓	
Municipal										
Presidential		🕒								
Primary		🕒	🕒	🕒	✉️	🕒				
Special Election										

Ann Murray

Age: 63

Registration: Republican

Voting History

Election	'18	'16	'14	'12	'10	'08	'07	'06	'04	'03
General		⌚	⌚		✉	⌚		⌚	⌚	
Municipal										
Presidential										
Primary				⌚						
Special Election										

Gita Mishkin

36

Registration: Republican

Election	'18	'16	'14	'12	'10	'08	'07	'06	'04	'03
General		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Municipal										
Presidential						✓				
Primary		✓								
Special Election										

Alex Goering

Age: 28

Registration: Democrat

EXHIBIT 15

Arizona's Renewable Energy Industry

Arizonans know our state has a unique connection to the sun. Arizona has the potential to be a renewable energy powerhouse, but the current state legislature has been a roadblock to achieving it. Let's get Arizona on track to lead the nation in solar, wind, and hydroelectric energy production, and let's save taxpayers' money in the process.

Green, renewable, sustainable energy is projected to be a leading job creator now and in the future; Arizona has the knowledge and infrastructure, but now we need policies that move us forward. I'll work to make sure we don't overlook our unique energy capabilities.

Arizona Corporate Handouts

I come from generations of small-business owners. I'm proud of Arizona's growing businesses, but I'm against corporate welfare. Arizona Republicans think the state succeeds economically when they give corporations huge tax breaks. This failed economic policy goes by many names but has had one result: growing debt and a shrinking budget.

Arizona Republicans just enacted a state bill a few months ago giving corporations even more tax breaks, including a special tax break for corporate jet buyers. I know that corporate handouts lead to poorly maintained infrastructure and underfunded public education down the road.

Robust infrastructure and a highly educated and trained local workforce motivate businesses to move to Arizona. When I'm elected, I'll help make sure corporations are equitable partners in our state economy.

Education and the Economy

Our education system is the foundation for our future economy, and right now, we are failing our children. Undereducated students lead to an undereducated workforce that is unable to compete for jobs.

I believe that we as a state need to restructure the way in which we fund our public education system, by prioritizing our children's future. We need to invest in our teachers, require smaller class sizes, and prioritize public neighborhood schools. Our kids deserve better, and as a public school teacher for 25 years, I am ready to take these issues.

As a state, we need to evaluate how systems are linked. I believe investing in our kids is an investment in our future, which is a sustainable and diverse economy that competes globally for new jobs in Arizona.

EXHIBIT 16

Issues

Funding Public Education

Funding for education in our state has been dismal at best. Our student success rate is among the lowest in the country, and the student class size is among the highest of any state in the union. In order to ensure all of our students are receiving the education they deserve, we must guarantee that public education is a good opportunity for individuals to be successful in society. This can only be attained by allocating the funds required, something we have yet to achieve.

Investing in Arizona's Infrastructure

Transportation is the most important necessity for economic growth. Our funding is not keeping up with maintaining needs throughout the state. We must reverse this trend if we want to bring jobs into the state, especially in rural areas.

Since 2008 the state legislature has reduced funding to roads and infrastructure, ultimately hurting our more rural areas. Just look at our deteriorating roads, freeways, and highways. This lack of maintenance damages our vehicles. Our roads are deteriorating. We are paying our taxes, we should be receiving that funding back in the maintenance and improvement of our roads.

Protecting our Public Lands

As a hunter, I understand the importance of Arizona's natural beauty. This is something we must protect so that when our children take their children to the Grand Canyon, they aren't welcomed by a nuclear power plant, or uranium mining. There are sites just like these across the state, and must stay open and accessible to the public.

EXHIBIT 17

1 STATE OF ARIZONA

2 CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

3
4 In the Matter of:

Case No.: 14-007

5
6 LEGACY FOUNDATION ACTION FUND,
7 RESPONDENT

ORDER AND NOTICE OF APPEALABLE
AGENCY ACTION

8
9
10 The Citizens Clean Elections Commission ("Commission") shall enforce the provisions of the
11 Citizens Clean Elections Act ("Act"). Pursuant to those duties, the Commission hereby issues this Order
12 and Notice of Appealable Agency Action.

13 **FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

14 Legacy Action Foundation Fund ("LFAF" or "Respondent") is a 501(c)(4) social welfare
15 organization. Respondent is not registered with the Secretary of State's Office as a political committee or
16 independent expenditure committee.

17 On January 9, 2014, Scott Smith, then Mayor of the City of Mesa, established his candidate
18 campaign committee, Smith for Governor 2014, with the Secretary of State's office. At this time, Smith
19 was also the President for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Before Smith resigned as mayor and thus
20 ended his term as president of the Conference, LFAF aired over \$260,000 in television advertisements in
21 the Phoenix market. This advertisement coincided with Smith's last two weeks in these positions. The
ad is express advocacy under A.R.S. § 16-901.01

22 On July 31, 2014, the Commission found it had jurisdiction to determine whether Respondent had
23 complied with the Clean Elections Act and Rules in regards to the advertisement.

24 On September 11, 2014, the Commission found reason to believe that Respondent had violated
25 A.R.S. §§ 16-941(D) and -958(A) and (B) of the Act. On September 26, 2014, the Commission served an

1 order of compliance on Respondent stating with reasonable particularity the nature of the violations and
2 requiring compliance within fourteen days. A.R.S. § 16-957(A).

3 On November 20, 2014, the Commission found probable cause to believe Respondent violated
4 the Clean Elections Act.

5 Any person who makes independent expenditures exceeding \$500 in an election cycle is required
6 to file campaign finance reports with the Secretary of State's Office in accordance with A.R.S. § 16-958.
7 A.R.S. § 16-941(D).

8 Any person who has filed an original report pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-941(D) must file
9 supplemental reports to declare previously unreported independent expenditures exceeding \$1,000.
10 A.R.S. § 16-958(A). Before the beginning of the primary election period, June 24, 2014, the person shall
11 file an original report on the first of each month after the expenditures exceed \$700, and supplemental
12 reports on the first of each month after the previously unreported expenditures exceed \$1,000. A.R.S. §
13 16-958(B)(1).

14 **Count I. Original Report.**

15 Respondent's expenditures exceeded \$260,000 during March 2014, and Respondent was
16 required to file the original report by April 1, 2014. As of November 20, 2014, Respondent was 234 days
17 late filing the original report for expenditures.

18 **FAILURE TO COMPLY**

19 After the Commission's September 11, 2014 finding that there was reason to believe Respondent
20 had violated requirements of the Act, the expiration of fourteen days, and service of an order requiring
21 compliance, Respondent failed to comply with A.R.S. §§ 16-941(D and 16-958(A) by filing campaign
22 finance reports. To this date, Respondent has never filed the campaign finance reports required by
23 A.R.S. §§ 16-941(D and 16-958(A). In *United States v. Locke*, 471 U.S. 84 (1985), the United States
24 Supreme Court rejected the notion of compliance with a filing deadline sometime after the deadline falls
25 due. "Filing deadlines, like statutes of limitations, necessarily operate harshly and arbitrarily with respect
to individuals who fall just on the other side of them, but if the concept of a filing deadline is to have any
content, the deadline must be enforced." *Id.* at 101. Therefore, Respondent failed to comply with the

1 reporting deadlines, and could not subsequently comply with those deadlines by filing the reports at a
2 later date.

3 Accordingly, the Commission hereby makes a public finding that the Respondent violated the Act,
4 failed to comply with the reporting deadlines, and issues this Order assessing a civil penalty in
5 accordance with A.R.S. § 16-942 and R2-20-109(F)(3).

6 **PENALTIES**

7 The civil penalty for a violation by or on behalf of any candidate of any reporting requirement
8 imposed by the Act is \$430 per day for statewide office. The Commission has determined the daily
9 penalty shall be calculated from the day following the date the Commission asserted jurisdiction in this
10 matter, August 1, 2014, through November 20, 2014, the date of the Commission's probable cause
11 determination and assessment of penalties--111 days.

12 The penalty imposed shall be doubled if the amount not reported for a particular election cycle
13 exceeds ten percent of the adjusted primary or general election spending limit. The amount of the
14 expenditure (\$260,000) exceeds ten percent of the adjusted primary spending limit for the governor's race
15 (\$75,362). The penalty shall be \$860 per day for 111 days, which results in the assessment of a penalty
16 of \$95,460.

17 **ORDER**

18 WHEREFORE, the Citizens Clean Elections Commission hereby imposes a civil penalty of
19 \$95,460. This civil penalty will be satisfied upon receipt of payment to the Citizens Clean Elections
20 Commission, 1616 W. Adams, Ste. 110, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

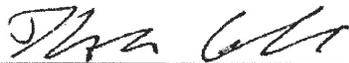
21 You may request an administrative hearing to contest this Order by submitting a written request
22 for a hearing within 30 days of receipt of this Order. The written request for a hearing shall be sent to the
23 Citizens Clean Elections Commission, 1616 W. Adams, Ste. 110, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

24 If you request a hearing, you may request an informal settlement conference pursuant to A.R.S. §
25 41-1092.06.

Individuals with a disability may request reasonable accommodation by contacting the Citizens
Clean Elections Commission, 1616 W. Adams, Ste. 110, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, Telephone: (602) 364-

1 3477; and during a hearing by contacting the Office of Administrative Hearings, 1400 West Washington,
2 Suite 101, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, Telephone: (602) 542-9826. Requests should be made as early as
3 possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.

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5 Dated this 28 day of November, 2014.

6 By: 
7 Thomas M. Collins, Executive Director
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