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Looking for information about local candidates? The Arizona County Association is creating a 2020 County General Election Guide. Click the button below for more information! 2020 County General Election Guide to Local Candidates: Not all candidates can be included on this page. Check your official bulletin for the full list. Your address: Changing congressional district: Legislative District:County: Loading candidates ... Download Candidates . . . You will be connected to the www.cochise.az.gov in a moment... Learn about Project Shield Thinking About What It Takes to Run for Public or Legislative Office? Pure elections has the information you need! What do you need to know before running candidate Training decided to run you've already decided to run for office? The resources below will help you understand what it takes! From Ballotpedia In order to get to the vote in Arizona, a candidate for state or federal office must meet various specific state filing requirements and deadlines. These rules, known as voting access laws, determine whether a candidate or party will appear on the ballot paper. These laws are set at the state level. The candidate must prepare to meet the requirements for access to the ballot box well in advance of the primaries, caucuses and general elections. There are three main methods by which a person can become a candidate for office in the state. An individual may seek the nomination of a state-recognized political party. A person can work as an independent. Independent candidates often have to request that their names be printed on the ballot paper at the general election. A person can run as a candidate. This article outlines the steps potential state and congressional candidates must take to run for office in Arizona. Read more about the requirements for presidential candidates in the article Requirements for Access to Presidential Candidates in Arizona. Information on local application requirements is not available in this article (contact state election authorities for information on the process of applying for seats). See the state's election laws of the year specific filing of the 2020 U.S. Senate Table below for details of filing requirements for U.S. Senate candidates in Arizona in the 2020 election cycle. For more information on the requirements for access to ballots in Arizona, click here. Filing requirements for U.S. Senate candidates, 2020 State Administration Party Signatures required Signature Formula Filing Fee Filing Formula Filing Deadline Source Arizona U.S. Senate Democratic 6.325 0.5% qualified voters N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona U.S. Senate Libertarian 3335 0.5% Voters N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona U.S. Senate Republican 6.663 0.5% qualified voters N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona U.S. Senate Unaffiliated 39,039 3% of qualified voters N/A N/A 4/6/2020 U.S. House of Representatives Source Table Below Detailed Filing Requirements for U.S. House of Representatives Arizona in the 2020 election cycle. For more information on the requirements for access to ballots in Arizona, click here. Requirements for applications for candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives, 2020 State Administration Party Signatures Required Signature Formula Filing Fee Feed Formula Feed Term Source Arizona 1st Democratic Congressional District 1,526 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 2nd Congressional District Democratic 1413 0.5% qualified Voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 3rd Congressional Democratic District 1405 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 4th Congressional Democratic District 1,187 0 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 5th Congressional Democratic District 1434 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 6th Congressional District Democratic 1.4 1.4 1 1.4 2 51 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 7th Democratic Congressional District 1312 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 8th Congressional Democratic District Democratic 1,402 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 9th Congressional District Democratic 1,521 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 1st Congressional District Libertarian 1715 0.0.5% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 2nd Congressional Libertarian District 678 0.5% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 3rd Congressional District Libertarian 640 0.5% of qualified voters in the District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 4th Congressional District Libertarian 766 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 5th Congressional District Libertarian 862 0.5% qualified qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/4/4/4/4/6/2020 Source Arizona 6th Libertarian Congressional District 838 0.5% qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 7th Congressional District Libertarian 587 0.5% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Arizona Source 8th Congressional Libertarian District 807 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 9th Congressional Libertarian District 7 76 0.5% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 1st Congressional District Republican 1415 0.5% of qualified voters in N County / A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 2nd Congressional District Republican 1371 0.0.05% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 3rd Congressional District Republican 998 0.5% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 4th District Republican 1816 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 5th Congressional Republican District 1,950 0.5% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 6th Congressional Congress Republican 1,783 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 7th Congressional District Republican 805 0.5% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 8th Congressional District Republican 1802 0.5% Voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 9th Congressional District Republican 1387 0.5% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 1st Congressional District Unaffiliated 4,201 1 3% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 2nd District Unaffiliated 3.968 3% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 3rd Congressional District Unaffiliated 3.766 3% qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 4th District Unaffiliated 4501 3% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 5th District Unaffiliated 5024 3% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 6th Unaffiliated District 4,894 3% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 7th Congressional District Disagreed 3448 3% of qualified voters in N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source 8th Congressional District Unaffili 4726 3% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona 9th Congressional District Unaffiliated 4.4 4511 3% of qualified voters in District N/A N/A 4/6/2020 State House Source Below The Detailed Requirements for Arizona House of Representatives candidates for the 2020 election cycle. Applying for State Legislature Candidates, 2020 House Of Signatures Party Title required filing a filing fee to the Arizona House of Representatives Qualified Party 0.5% of the total number of qualified signatories. Residents in The District N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona House Representatives Unaffiliated 3% of the total number of registered voters in the district who are not members of the qualified N/A 4/6/2020 State Senate Source Table below the detailed filing requirements for Candidates for the Arizona Senate in the 2020 election cycle. Applying for state legislative nominees, the 2020 House Of Signature Party title required filing a filing fee to the Arizona Senate Qualified Party 0.5% of the total number of qualified signatories, Living in The District N/A 4/6/2020 Source Arizona Senate unaffiliated 3% of the total number of registered voters in the district who are not members of the qualified party N/A 4/6/2020 Source to provide information from previous years, click the show button more below. Show More See also: State and federal candidate filing deadlines for 2018 and Arizona elections, 2018 See below for 2018 deadlines. May 30, 2018 Filing the 2016 deadline also: Arizona Election, 2016 Calendar below lists important deadlines for submitting political candidates in 2016. Dates and requirements for candidates in the description of the 2016 event 24, 2015 Ballot Access First Day to file new party petitions for presidential preference primary October 24, 2015 Ballot Access Last Day to file new party petitions for presidential primary preferences November 13, 2015 Ballot Access First Day to file as a candidate for presidential preference primary December 14, 2015 Newsletter Access Last day to file as a candidate for presidential primary preferences February 14, 2015 to cast as a candidate for the presidential preference primary December 14, 2015 Newsletter Access Last Day to file as a candidate for the presidential preference primary December 14, 2015 Newsletter Access Last Day to file as a candidate for the presidential preference primary December 14, 2015 Newsletter Access, 2016 Campaign Finance January 31 report must (covering November 25, 2014 - December 31, 2015) March 3, 2016 Deadline date for new party petitions for general election March 22, 2016. Presidential Election 2 May 2016 Access to the newsletter The first day of the nomination petitions on June 1, 2016 Access to the bulletin The last day of the nomination petitions, the 2016 Campaign Funding 30 June report (covering January 1 to May 31, 2016) July 21, 2016 Ballot Access Deadline submitted as a candidate in the primary election August 19 to August 26, 2016 Campaign Funding Preliminary Report must (coverage June 1 to August 18, 2016) August 30 2016 Election Date Primary Elections September 29, 2016 Bulletin deadline for filing as a candidate in the general election September 20 to September 29, 2016 Campaign Funding after the primary report (covering August 19 to September 19, 2016) from 28 October to 4 November 2016. Campaign Finance Report Preliminary General Report (covering the period from 20 September to 27 October 2016) 8 November 2016. October 28 to November 28, 2016) Source: Arizona Secretary of State, Election Calendar - Upcoming Events, access to June 5, 2015 2015 2014 To view historical information for 2014, click Show to expand the section. See also: Elections in Arizona, 2014 Arizona held primaries on August 26, 2014 and general elections on November 4, 2014. Voters elected candidates for positions in the following states and federal elections: The 2014 nomination period began on April 28, 2014, and ended on May 28, 2014. For candidates wishing to participate in the primary elections, the deadline for filing documents was July 17, 2014. For candidates wishing to participate in the general election, the deadline for applications is September 25, 2014. Deadline for filing documents to create a new political 2014 election was February 27, 2014. These deadlines, in addition to campaign funding deadlines, are included in the table below. Legend: Newsletter Access Campaign Funding Election Dates and Requirements for Candidates in 2014 Deadline Event-Type Event Description January 31, 2014 Funding Campaign Non-In-The-Year Report to be submitted February 27, 2014 Newsletter Access Deadline Deadline to create a new political party April 28, 2014 Newsletter Access Candidate Filing period begins May 28, 2014 Newsletter Access Access Deadline date of 30 June 2014 Campaign Funding June 30 Report is due July 17, 2014 Access Bulletin Write down the candidate filing deadline for the primaries August 19, 2014 Campaign Funding End of the Qualifying Period Report must (Clean Election Commission participating candidates only) August 22, 2014 Campaign Funding Election Report to be submitted August 26, 2014 Election Date Election Date August 31, 2014 Campaign Funding Return Primary Funds Report Must (Clean Election Commission Participating Candidates) 25 September, 2014 Campaign funding after election Report is due on September 25, 2014 Access Bulletin Write in Candidate Filing Deadline for General Election October 31, 2014 Campaign Funding Election Report is due November 4, 2014 Election Date December 4, 2014 Campaign Funding After Election Report to be submitted December 4, 2014 Campaign Funding Return of General Funds Report Due (Clean Election Commissions Involved Only Candidates) Process to become a candidate The first page of the nomination documents form (2013). See the statutes: Section 16, Chapter 3 Arizona Revised Charters Candidates in Arizona can access voting as candidates from political parties, independent candidates, or entries in candidates. Before a candidate can accept contributions, make expenses, distribute campaign literature, or distribute petitions, he or she must submit an organization's political committee statement or a \$500 exemption statement. All candidates file documents with the Arizona Secretary of State. Candidates from political parties, candidates from political parties, go to the primary elections. If no candidate is nominated in the primaries for a particular post, no candidate for the post can be included in the general election vote of that political party. A political party candidate must apply for the nomination during the nomination period, which begins 120 days before the primaries and ends 90 days before the primaries. At the time of application, the candidate must be a qualified voter living in a geographical area represented by other offices. In order to gain access to the ballot papers, the following documents must be submitted: a financial disclosure application confirming that a candidate will be eligible to hold office if elected by a nomination document, including the following information: the address of the candidate's residence from the party with which the candidate is an affiliated office, to which the candidate aspires, with the district or precinct, if applicable, the name of the candidate as the candidate wishes it to appear on the date of the vote. general election nomination petition nomination must be signed by qualified voters who are eligible to vote for the position the candidate seeks. A qualified signatory may be a registered member of the party from which the candidate seeks nomination, registered member of a political party, not entitled to further representation on the ballot, ballot. Independent. To calculate the number of necessary signatures under the petition, it is necessary to use the results of voter registration for March 1 of the election year. Signature requirements vary depending on the office you're in. See the table below for more information. The Office requested Minimum Signatures to determine the signature requirements of candidates from political parties, required maximum signatures allowed by a U.S. senator or state executive branch At least one-quarter of the 1 percent of the total number of qualified signatories No more than 10 percent of the total number of qualified signatories representative of the United States At least half of the 1 percent of the total number of qualified signatories in the district candidate seeks to represent no more than 10 percent of the total number of qualified signatories in the district candidate seeking to represent State Legislature At least half of the 1 percent of qualified signatories in the county's nominee seeks to represent no more than 3 percent of the total number of qualified signatories in the district as a candidate seeks to submit a total: In July 2014, the Arizona Secretary of State announced that the state would no longer apply the requirement that signatures come from at least three counties in the state. The decision came after a lawsuit filed by the Arizona Public Integrity Alliance and four Maricopa County voters. The lawsuit argued that the requirement violates the Fourteenth Amendment's provisions on equal protection by unacceptably diluting the value of citizens' signatures in more populous districts and increasing the cost of signatures of citizens in less densely populated districts. Newly qualified candidates from a political party Candidate from a new qualified political party must submit the same documents at the same time as other candidates from political parties. The requirements for petition signatures differ for newly qualified candidates from political parties. A candidate from a new political party must submit signatures equal to at least one tenth of the total number of votes cast for the winning presidential candidate or governor in the last general election in the constituency that the candidate seeks to represent. In 2012, for example, Mitt Romney, who defeated the presidential nominee in Arizona, received 1,233,654 votes, meaning that new candidates from the party seeking the state's executive branch in 2014 needed to collect 1,234 signatures under their qualifying petitions. An independent candidate candidate may not run as an independent candidate unless he or she represents a party that has failed to qualify for the primary election. In addition, a candidate cannot run as an independent candidate if he or she has tried and failed to qualify as a political candidate in the primaries. An independent candidate must be nominated by a petition in order to take part in the general election. The nomination application must be filed with a financial disclosure report during the filing period of the candidate, candidate, begins 120 days before the primary election and ends 90 days before the primary election. The application for an independent candidate must be signed by registered voters who have the right to vote for the position the candidate is seeking. The number of signatures required for the petition is at least 3 per cent of the total number of registered voters not affiliated with the recognized political party in the constituency that the candidate seeks to represent. The signature requirements should be calculated using voter registration data from March 1 of the election year. Although the number of signatures required to access the ballot papers as independents is related to the number of registered voters not affiliated with recognized political parties, the affiliation of those who sign the petitions does not matter until they have signed the petition of a political party candidate. Sign up for candidates, a candidate cannot apply as a record if any of the following are correct: The candidate has not submitted enough signatures to access the ballot papers when pre-applying for access to primary voting. The candidate applied for candidates to vote in the general election, but did not provide enough valid signatures to gain access to the ballot papers. Voting records will not be counted unless the candidate submits a nomination document and financial disclosure form no later than 5 p.m. on the 40th day before the election in which the candidate intends to run. The nomination document must contain the following information: The candidate's name and signature address of the candidate's residence or description of the residence and post office address of the candidate's age the length of time the candidate has been resident of the state's date of birth Petition requirements See statutes: Section 16, Chapter 3 of the Arizona Revised Charter In some cases, political parties and/or candidates may need to obtain signatures through a petition to gain access to the vote. This section sets out laws and regulations relating to petitions and circulators in Arizona. The petition format requirements in Arizona are used by political candidates and independent candidates to access the vote. They are also used to qualify new political parties in the State. Regardless of the proposed use of the petition, it must adhere to the following format: petitions must be submitted on paper 11 inches long and 8.5 inches wide. Petitions must have a signature explaining the purpose of the petition and then the body of the petition, explaining the intentions of the petitioners. There should be 10 signature lines, moderated consistently and space half an inch apart. The signature part of the petition should be divided into four columns led by the following titles: Signatures Printed Title Residence Address Date Nomination petitions should be labeled as partisan guerrilla Nonpartisan. They may also contain a photo of the candidate by submitting their candidacy. Each signatory of a petition for nomination can sign only one petition for the post unless more than one candidate is elected to the post. In this case, signatories can sign as many nomination petitions as candidates who will be elected to the post. Requirements for all petitions must be signed by the distributor who distributed them, and the name of the circulator must be printed or printed under his signature. The address of the circulator must also be included in the petition. If the circulator is not a resident of the state, he or she must register with the Arizona Secretary of State. The circulator must ensure that each name in the petition was signed in his or her presence on the specified date and that, to the best extent, each signatory was a qualified voter living at the specified address of residence. Electronic Petitions See also: Methods to sign nomination petitions In 2012, Arizona implemented an E-Kwal e-platform nominating petitions. Since 2020, the platform has been available for use by federal, state and state legislative candidates. The state law regarding congressional candidates states: Despite any other law in this name, the Secretary of State must provide a system for qualified voters to sign a petition to nominate a candidate for senator or representative to Congress through a secure Internet portal. The system allows only qualified voters who have the right to sign a petition about a candidate to sign a petition and provides a method of proper verification of the identity of a qualified voter. A candidate can choose to collect up to the full number of required petition signatures using the online signature collection system prescribed by this section. The state law for state and state legislative candidates states: Despite any other law in this title, the Secretary of State must provide a system for qualified voters to sign a petition for nomination and sign and submit to citizens a net form of qualification of five dollars for a candidate through a secure Internet portal. The system allows only those qualified voters who have the right to sign a petition

for a particular candidate to sign the petition, and only those qualified voters who have the right to make a qualifying contribution to that candidate, do so and provide a method for the proper verification of the identity of a qualified voter. The candidate may choose to collect up to the amount equal to the full number of required petition signatures for nomination or up to the amount equal to the full number of qualified forms of contribution required, or both, via online signatures prescribed by this section. If a voter wants to challenge the validity of a petition filed with the Secretary of State of Arizona, he must do so no later than 5 p.m. on the 10th day after the nominee's filing period ends. In order to challenge the petition, the voter must specify the page number of the petition, the number of the line and the reason why each signature is contested. Implicit information will result in the call being rejected. The state Supreme Court will hear and rule on the complaint within 10 days of her trial. It is noteworthy that on April 13, 2015, Governor Doug Ducey (R) signed a law that increased the number of signatures on petitions required of political party candidates. Prior to the signing of the bill, the requirements for the signature of the candidate were calculated as a percentage of the total voter registration of his party. After the signing of the bill, signature requirements were calculated as a percentage of the total number of qualified signatories (including both party members and independents). Richard Winger, editor of Ballot Access News, said the law will have no impact on parties that have been qualified to vote for less than four years. See also: Arizona State Election Agency Secretary of state Capitol Executive Tower, 7th Floor 1700 W. Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2808 Phone: 602-542-8683 Fax: 602-542-1575 Website: Arizona Citizens Net Election Commission 1616 W. Adams, Suite 110 Phoenix, Arizona 85007 Phone: 602-364-3477 Fax: 602-364-3487 Email: ccec@azcanelections.gov Website: Deadline Limiting Arizona State Leaders and Lawmakers Term Limits. These restrictions were set by Propositon 107, which was passed by voters in 1992 to amend Article 5 of the Arizona Constitution. State leaders See also: State leaders with term limits, states with term limits and Arizona executive official elections, 2016 state executive term limits in Arizona are as follows: 27 State Legislatures See also: State Legislatures with term limits state legislator in Arizona can serve no more than four consecutive terms (equivalent to eight years) in either the Arizona Senate or the Arizona House of Representatives. The partisanship of Congress See also: The list of Representatives of the United States from Arizona and the list of United States senators from Arizona Below is the current partisan disintegration of the congressional delegation from Arizona. Congress Guerrilla Breakdown from Arizona Party U.S. Senate House of Representatives Total Democratic Party 1 5 6 Republican Party 1 4 5 Jobs 0 0 0 TOTALS As of October 2020 2 9 11 State Legislative Partisans Below is currently a partisan breakdown of members of the state legislature Arizona Senate Arizona House of Representatives Latest News Link Below to Latest Stories in Google Google Search for Arizona voting conditions. These results are automatically generated from Google. Ballotpedia does not curate or endorse these articles. See also External Links Official State and Federal Links Other Information - Arizona Secretary of State, Election Calendar - Upcoming Events, Access to June 5, 2015 - 2.0 2.1 Secretary of State of Arizona, Candidate Checklist, access to March 17, 2014 - Arizona Secretary of State's website, Important Election Dates 2014, access to Section 913 of November 4, 2013, access to March 18, 2014 - Citizens Clean Election Commission , Participation Candidate Guide, Access to March 18, 2014 (Dead Link) - Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 301, Access to March 17, 2014 - Revised Charters of Arizona, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 302, Access to March 17, 2014 - Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 311, Access to March 17, 2014 - 9.0 9.1 Revised Arizona Charters, Title 16 , Chapter 3, Section 322, access to March 17, 2014 - 10.0 10.1 Arizona Legislature, HB 2608, access to April 15, 2015 - Blog on voting rights, Citizens successfully defy arizona's unconstitutional voting access law, July 24, 2014 - Federal Election Commission, Federal Election 2012, updated July 2013, 13.0 13.1 13.2 Arizona Revised Statutes , Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 341, access to March 17, 2014 - 14.0 14.1 Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 312, access to March 17, 2014 Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 315, access to March 17, 2014 - Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 5, Section 801, access to March 17, 2014 - Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 314, Access to March 17, 2014 - 18.0 18.1 Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 321, Access to March 17, 2014 - Arizona State Secretary of State Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 321, Access to March 17, 2014 - Arizona State Secretary - State Secretary of State. Running for office, access to April 10, 2020 Note: The state Legislature passed a bill extending the use of the E-Kwal system to municipal candidates in 2016, but it was not available to them as of 2020. Arizona Legislature, HB 2049, access to April 10, 2020 - Arizona Legislature, 16-318. Secure collection of signatures online; Federal Agencies, access to April 10, 2020 No. 22.0 22.1 Note: This text is quoted verbatim from the original source. Any inconsistencies are related to the source. Arizona Legislature, 16-316. Secure collection of signatures online; Candidates' petitions; Five dollar contributions; State and Legislative Candidates, Access April 10, 2020 - Arizona Revised Charters, Title 16, Chapter 3, Section 351, Access March 17, 2014 - Arizona Daily Sun, Voting Laws in favor of major parties, April 14, 2015 - News on access to ballots, Governor of Arizona signs about making access to the ballot papers more difficult for the Libertarian Party, April 14, 2015 - Arizona Constitution, Article V, Section 1, Version 2, Access to November 4, 2013 - Arizona Arizona Ballot Proposition Voting Guide, Proposition 107, access to November 4, 2013 arizona politicians running for office

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