



Below you will find an overview of each Elected Officer's Duties:

President of the United States: The power of the Executive Branch is vested in the President of the United States, who also acts as head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The President is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws written by Congress and, to that end, appoints the heads of the federal agencies, including the Cabinet.

United States Congress: Congress is part of the federal government's legislative branch and is composed of two chambers (U.S. Senate and U.S. House). Legislation approved by both chambers must typically be signed by the President of the United States in order to become law.

United States Senator in Congress: Represents Arizona at the federal level. There are 2 U.S. Senate seats in Arizona. Senators make federal laws in conjunction with the United States House of Representatives.

United States House of Representative in Congress: Represents Arizona at the federal level. There are 9 congressional seats in Arizona. U.S. Representatives make federal laws in conjunction with the U.S. Senate.

Supreme Court Justice: Reviews appeals and provides rules of procedure for all the courts in Arizona. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the state of Arizona and is often called the court of last resort. The Supreme Court has discretionary jurisdiction, meaning that the court may refuse to review the findings of the lower court. Cases in which a trial judge has sentenced a defendant to death, however, automatically go to the Supreme Court for review.

Appellate Court Judge: The court of appeals hears and decides cases in three judge panels; has jurisdiction in all matters properly appealed from superior court; and, reviews all decisions properly appealed to it.

Governor: The governor delivers a “State of the State” address before the legislature, commenting on Arizona’s political and economic situation and laying out his policies for the coming year. The Governor may call the legislature into special session, and is the Commander of the state’s National Guard, grants reprieves, commutation, and pardons, and approves or vetoes all bills passed by the legislature.

Secretary of State: The Secretary of State serves as acting governor in the absence of the governor, and succeeds the governor should a vacancy occur. The Secretary also serves as the chief election official of the state. The secretary’s office is divided into six separate areas: main office administration, Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, Address Confidentiality Program, Business Services, Election Services, and Public Services.

Attorney General: The Attorney General serves as the chief legal officer of the State. The Attorney General’s Office represents and provides legal advice to most State agencies; enforces consumer protection and civil rights laws; and prosecutes criminals charged with complex financial crimes and certain conspiracies involving illegal drugs. In addition, all appeals statewide from felony convictions are handed down by this Office.

State Treasurer: The Arizona State Treasurer serves as the State’s Bank and fiduciary agent, providing investment management, financial information and services.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: The superintendent of public instruction oversees and administrates the Arizona Department of Education, which manages the state’s public school system. Her general duties include managing the employees of the department and executing various education laws and State Board of Education policies.

State Mine Inspector: The Mine Inspector's priority mission is to enforce state mining laws which protect mine employees, residents, and the Arizona environment.

Corporation Commissioner: The Commission oversees public utility regulation and has the ultimate responsibility for final decisions on granting or denying rate adjustments, enforcing safety and public service requirements, and approving securities matters. Additionally, responsibilities include facilitating the incorporation of businesses and organizations, securities regulation and railroad/pipeline safety.

State Legislature: The legislature is part of the state government's legislative branch and is composed of two chambers (State Senate and State House). Legislation approved by both chambers must typically be signed by the Governor of Arizona in order to become law.

State Senator: The Arizona State Senate is one of the state's two legislative chambers (the other is the State House of Representatives). The Senate is comprised of 30 members, one member representing one of the 30 legislative districts in the state.

State House of Representative: The Arizona House of Representatives is one of the state's two legislative chambers (the other is the State Senate). The House is comprised of 60 members, two members representing one of the 30 legislative districts in the state.