

Arizona Marriage Officiant Guide

Marriage Officiants: Marriage ceremonies may be performed anywhere in Arizona by an ordained or licensed member of the clergy (including a minister, priest, bishop, rabbi or imam), a judge, a magistrate, a clerk of the Circuit Court, or a clerk or clerk-treasurer of a city or town in Arizona.

Officiants, including those not residing in Arizona, are not required to register with any agency in the state, but must hold a valid ministerial license prior to performing a marriage ceremony anywhere in the state. You must present a copy of your credentials to any legal authority, as well as to the parties to the marriage, upon their request.

Officiants must record the marriage information on the marriage license and return it to the clerk of the Superior Court within twenty days after the marriage.

MARRIAGE LICENSE INFORMATION

Much of the information below is state law in Arizona; however, this information can vary from county to county, and is subject to change. We recommend contacting your county clerk's office before applying for your marriage license.

ID Requirement: Driver's license or identification card, or other ID showing current address and date of birth. Bringing a certified copy of your birth certificate is recommended as some counties require it if you are younger than 30 years of age.

Residency Requirement: Parties to the marriage do not have to reside in Arizona.

Waiting Period: No waiting period required.

Previous Marriages: Copies of divorce decree are not required.

Fees: \$50.00 (Cash or money order only).

Other Tests: No tests required.

Under 18: If you are 16 or 17 years old, you must have the notarized consent of your parents or legal guardian. If you are under age 16, you must have the notarized consent of your parents or legal guardian as well as a court order.

Proxy Marriages: Not permitted.

Cousin Marriages: First cousins may marry if both are sixty-five years of age or older. If one or both first cousins are under sixty-five years of age, they can marry if they show proof to a Superior Court judge that one of them is unable to reproduce.

Common Law Marriages: Not permitted.

Same-Gender Marriages: Permitted, following U.S. Supreme Court decision of 26 June 2015.

Valid: An Arizona marriage license is valid for one year. The marriage license can only be used (solemnized) within the State of Arizona.



For additional information, please visit FirstNationMinistry.org

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be legal advice, is not all-inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Under the terms specified in your ordination, you are solely responsible for becoming familiar with and complying to all current laws and regulations in effect within the jurisdiction in which you will conduct ceremonies.

Arizona Revised Statutes

Title 25 — Marital and Domestic Relations

A.R.S. §25-124. Persons authorized to perform marriage ceremony; definition.

A. The following are authorized to solemnize marriages between persons who are authorized to marry:

1. Duly licensed or ordained clergymen.
2. Judges of courts of record.
3. Municipal court judges.
4. Justices of the peace.
5. Justices of the United States supreme court.
6. Judges of courts of appeals, district courts and courts that are created by an act of Congress if the judges are entitled to hold office during good behavior.
7. Bankruptcy court and tax court judges.
8. United States magistrate judges.
9. Judges of the Arizona court of military appeals.

B. For the purposes of this section, “licensed or ordained clergymen” includes ministers, elders or other persons who by the customs, rules and regulations of a religious society or sect are authorized or permitted to solemnize marriages or to officiate at marriage ceremonies.

Source: <http://www.azleg.gov/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp?Title=25>